

# "ALASKA, HERE WE COME"

*By R. M. PHILLIPS (20)*

Last month, James E. Duncan in an article entitled, "Alaska, Land of the Midnight Sun," outlined employment opportunities in the far North and told how many former Dixie residents have been able to get a square deal there.

That started it. Letters from all sections of the country swarmed the AFRO office asking Mr. Duncan for more information. Some readers indicated they were ready to leave for Alaska at once!

Because so many readers want additional information about Alaska opportunities, the AFRO has asked Mr. Duncan to prepare another article in the near future which will deal with the problems they raised in their letters.

## Wants to Take Car

For example, a Detroit resident wants to know the cheapest mode of transportation, whether autos may be transported, and whether there are good-paying jobs for college-trained people.

A reader in Connecticut desires work as a die caster. A Brooklyn nurse is anxious to find out whether there's a job for her there. *Sat. 8-19-47*

A New York veteran needs to know the kind of clothing he should take; a S.C. truck driver wants similar work in Alaska.

A Florida reader would have Mr. Duncan explain whether workers live in with families by whom they're employed; a N.C. barber reports he'll make the trip immediately, provided he could get a "fair" price for his work.

## "I'm Tired of Dixie"

"I'm tired of living in the South where I'm treated like a dog," said a North Carolina veteran who reported he's leaving for Alaska immediately, provided he can get the fare.

A Virginia beautician wants to know the opportunities in her field; a Delaware reader, who's "ready to leave immediately"; an unemployed Tennessee teacher, a Jersey handleader, a Baltimore clerk all of whom admit they're fed up with excuses given them when they seek employment at home, are among hundreds who are saying, "Alaska here I come."

Some idea of the sincerity of those who feel Alaska is the land of new opportunity, is given by a young Baltimore woman who called the AFRO the same day the story appeared and reported she was ready to leave. If she could get Mr. Duncan's address.

A New Englander who says he is "used to cold weather but tired of low wages," is another who "can't wait" to go to the land of the midnight sun. *7-19-47*

Mr. Duncan, in his article, queried whether there were people in the U.S. with the pioneer spirit. He has his answers in the swarm of letters from AFRO readers, who are anxiously awaiting further details in his next article and are determined to "find a new day in Alaska."

## Fine Alaskan 20

\$250-For Refusal

To Serve Customer

FAIRBANKS, Alaska—For his refusal to serve Mrs. Beatrice Coleman, a white tavern keeper of this city was fined \$250 by the United States' Commissioner's Court which found him guilty under the Alaska Civil Rights Statute. *Sat. 1-9-48*

Mrs. Coleman, a resident of the Territory of Alaska, appealed to the NAACP Legal department for assistance when she was discriminated against, and the legal action which brought redress was conducted by NAACP attorneys.

## NEGRO PIONEER IN ALASKA OPENS FIRST MIXED HOTEL

*20 Sat. 10-26-47*  
FAIRBANKS, Alaska—Dennis Jackson, former resident of El Centro, Calif., has gained the distinction of being the first Negro to own and operate a mixed hotel this far north.

Last October, there were only three Negroes living at the Savoy Hotel, the rest being white. Today 22 of his 24 rooms are occupied by Negro men and women.

His business skill has earned him the respect of business leaders in this frontier town, which is believed to be the second largest municipality in Alaska.



# ROGERS SAYS:

Pittsburgh Courier  
By J. A. ROGERS

One Drop of Arab Blood Can  
Make a Non-Arab, White  
Or Black, an Arab

The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.

**Pittsburgh, Pa.**  
THE bulletin of the Institute of Arab American Affairs (Aug. 15) says, "Ethnologically, the population of the northern part of Sudan, 5,000,000, are one people, sharing the same racial origin and historic traditions, speaking the same language, Arabic, and following the same religion, Islam."

The rest of the Sudanese population lives in a state of savagery and is of Negroid origin. There is some mixture even here between the Arabs and the native population."

As one who has been extensively in so-called Arab lands, this reminds me somewhat of an incident in Cairo. Seeing a very black man with short, woolly hair, but whose facial profile was more Caucasian than some American Negro-phobes, I asked my guide, who was about three-fourths Negro, what the man was. "Sir," he said, "that is what they call a 'n-r'." (Of course, he got that term from the English.) In a word, I saw most extensive evidence of Negro strain among the so-called Arabs.

"Arab" stems from Arabia and is even a looser term than Anglo-Saxon. Arab is based not on nationality or "race," but on language. In America it is said that one drop of "Negro blood" makes a white man a Negro. In Arab lands, it's the reverse. One drop of "Arab blood" makes a non-Arab an Arab. And an Arab can be white or Negro.

FRANCIS SHERRAN (L.A. Post, Sept. 15) quotes Assam Pasha, No. 1 man of the Arab League, as saying, "An Arab (is) anybody whose native familiar language is Arabic, regardless of race or religion. . . . It includes in the Sudan and in Western Morocco, some populations which are more Negro than white."

As regards Egypt and the Sudan, this is what I saw as regards "race." Around Alexandria, the population was rather more white than black. In Cairo, the native quarter was more mulatto than white or black. My impression is that it is more Negro

than Harlem. As for the Egyptian Army, it is largely Negro. The chief of staff of the Royal Egyptian Army, Gen. Ibrahim Pasha Atalla, who was in America in April of this year, is a dark mulatto of a type familiar to Negro Americans.

Egypt, for many thousand years, has been more mulatto than white, and with many Negro and mulatto rulers. The present Egyptian royal family is of white European origin. Its founder is Mehemet Ali, an Albanian adventurer, who came to power there after the massacre of the Mamelukes, or Slave Rulers, in 1811.

**IN LUXOR** (Southern Egypt) the population I saw was more black than mulatto or white. In the Sudan, say at Khartoum, Omdurman and Atbara, both the Arabs and non-Arabs would at once be called Negro in America. They were more Negroid than the people in any American Negro district. This includes even the "fuzzy-wuzzies," whose noses were straighter and hair less woolly than the Sudanese.

As regards Arabia itself, whites from the Caucasus and blacks from the Sudan and Ethiopia have been mating there for thousands of years. Of the present "race" of the Arabs, the Encyclopedia Britannica (eleventh edition) very rightly says, "Arabia has a considerable free black population and there again by intermarriage with the whites around have filled the land with a mulatto breed of every shade still in the eastern and southern provinces, especially, a white skin is almost an exception."

**IN ARABIA** no prejudice exists against Negro alliances; no social or political lines separates the African from the Arab. In my "Sex and Race," Vol. 1, in the chapter, "Race-Mixing Under Islam," I have given information and sources that support the above question.

Mohamet was of Negro origin, and so were many of the most famous Arabs. Arab leaders such as King Ibn Saud and King Abdullah of Transjordan are so Negroid in appearance that were they to visit the South inognito, they would be forced to ride jim crow.

As I said, the definition "Negro" in the Near East, West Indies, South America, even in Europe, differs entirely

from that in the United States. Islam, to its great glory, never known a color line. These Arab-Americans in the passage quoted from their bulletin seem to be more American in "racial" feeling than Arab.

As for the Sudanese being "in a state of savagery," I found that though they had only their tribal education and had none of the "blessings" of Christianity, they were kinder and more polite than the run of civilized white or black folk. In fact, to find the real savages today, one must go, not among primitive folk, but among the civilized nations.



**Liberia, Haiti,**

**Ethiopia Get**

**\$25,000,000**

**Technical Assistance**

**Also Given Three**

**Colored Republics**

**Jan. 6-21-47**

**WASHINGTON —** Three

predominantly black Republics are among 59 countries throughout the world benefitting from United States economic and technical assistance extended since the end of fighting in World War II, it was learned through the State Department. These are Ethiopia, Liberia and Haiti.

The United States has spent and is committed to spend approximately 20 billion dollars in a program aimed at helping to rehabilitate a war-torn world. Of this amount, approximately \$25,000,000 has been allocated for assistance to these darker nations in loans, surplus property, credits and expenditures on cultural and technical cooperation projects.

#### **Ethiopia Profits**

Ethiopia has been granted a \$3,000,000 loan through the Export-Import Bank and \$1,000,000 surplus property credits. In addition, the country has benefitted through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program to which the United States made a contribution of \$2,700,000,000.

The United States is building a \$20,000,000 seaport in Monrovia, capital city of Liberia, the cost of which will be paid from customs collected on goods and products handled through the port. Also, the United States government is operating a five-year sanitation program in the capital city, involving a yearly expenditure of \$200,000. In Haiti, \$80,000 is being spent for cultural and educational projects.



# Inter-American Women's Congress

## Elects Negro As First President

CHICAGO, Ill. (AP) — The first Inter-American Congress of Women, opened here Aug. 21, paced the conference of Inter-American Heads of State meeting concurrently in Rio de Janeiro, and consideration of vital issues affecting the peoples of the American Republics.

The Washington office of the Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom, sponsored by eight national organizations of the United States, including the National Council of Women, the Guatemala Congress brought together women of 18 republics and Canada, representing 39 national women's organizations covering the whole of Central and South America.

**Elects Negro President**

action of conference seminars studying the current, grave economic circumstances of Latin America, and the rise of recent dictatorships on the continent, the assembly voted 67 to 2, to cable the conference at Rio de Janeiro, regarding two matters of current Inter-American policy. The cable addressed to Gen. George Marshall and the Honorable Raoul Fernandez stated, in part, that the first Inter-American Congress of Women, meeting in Guatemala, representing mothers, wives and daughters, of our continent, resolved in plenary session to reject plans for unification of armaments discussed at the Rio conference. They asked further that the cost of such a proposed armament program (which in this case would entail the United States manufacturing and selling arms to Latin America) be diverted into channels for securing agricultural and industrial machinery, and better social and health programs for the people of the Americas.

The first shattering of precedent came on the opening day of the conference when Dr. Gumerinda de la Cruz, vice-president of the House of Representatives of Panama, and one of three Negro women in attendance at Guatemala, was unanimously elected president of the congress. It was indicated by one of the delegations that because of her extraordinary experience in presiding over the law-making body of her own country, she was the person predestined to chair the significant Inter-American Congress of Women.

The official language of the congress was Spanish with English as an alternative given whenever necessary. Delegates representing all professions, including lawyers, doctors, social workers, and to congress, journalists, church and club women, gave their best thought to problems involving human rights in all Americas—literacy, health, economic security, freedom of expression, of religious freedom, means for promoting true democracy in the Americas as a guarantee of peace, to the struggle against all anti-democratic tendencies, to subordination of military power to civilian, problems of minorities in all the countries, responsibility of the women of the Americas in cooperating for world peace.

**Arms Plan**

The conclusion of the third session, upon recommen-

Honduras gave reports, that in Latin countries under dictatorships, destructive arms supplied by the United States, in the unification of armaments program, had been seized by the military defending the dictators, and used to put down rebellions of the local populace who were carrying on the heroic struggle to depose dictatorships.

**End Illiteracy**

The conference voted in closing sessions to urge all governments to institute intensive campaigns to eliminate illiteracy, which is high among the masses of Latin America, this recommendation being championed particularly by the prominent educator, Hermineia Ordonez F., of the Mexican delegation; to pass minimum wage laws protecting urban and rural workers; to fight against prejudice and oppression directed at any individual, or groups, or peoples, because of race, color, creed, or national origin; to give to women the same civic and political rights as granted to men, with inclusion on all national committees as fulfillment of the international obligations contracted in the Act of Chapultepec, and the United Nations charter.

**Form Permanent Group**

A permanent Inter-American Federation of Women was the final recommendation, to be composed of all the organizations represented in the congress, directed by a secretariat of three members, and a committee representing block units, namely: (1) Canada and the United States; (2) Mexico and Central America; (3) Antilles and Panama; (4) Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru; (5) Chile, Bolivia and Paraguay; (6) Argentina, Brazil and Uruguay. The newly formed federation will integrate and implement an extensive women's program on a continental scale, and seek to carry forward the particular agreements and resolution of the first Inter-American Congress of Women, promoting the unity of women in their respective countries, and in the whole continent, and to defend Peace and Democracy of the Americas, and the world.



## Africa-Arab Slave Trade Revives

NEW YORK — (NANA) — The long-dormant slave trade from Africa across the Red Sea into Arabia has taken a fresh lease on life, according to a survey by the Swiss weekly, *Pour Tous*.

Reporting that the revived traffic in young Negro men and women was due to a relaxing of British naval patrols in the Red Sea, the publication says the more attractive women slaves usually bring well over the 30 or 40 pounds (\$120 to \$160) average for women, from Arabs enriched by U. S. oil royalties and interested in increasing their harems.

With male slaves bringing as much as 80 pounds (\$320), the traffic has soared above pre-war heights. Most of the captives come from the Ivory Coast, the Cameroons, or the Gold Coast and are assembled at Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the journey across the Red Sea, during which 20 percent of them are said to die.



# Du Bois Illuminates African Question

THE WORLD AND AFRICA, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, 281 pp., Viking Press, New York, N. Y., \$3.00.  
By JAMES V. FORD

DR. W. E. BURGHARDT Du BOIS is well known to the American public. An outstanding scholar and fighter for Negro rights, he is also known as an authority on the African question.

His new book, "The World and Africa," is a useful contribution to an explanation of Africa today. Africa and its peoples are entering upon the world arena on an unprecedented scale, and what Dr. DuBois writes acquires special significance because it adds enlightenment to this development.

The American public is not over informed on the simple facts about Africa life and it is less well informed about the basic relation of Africa to the world at large. On this point "The World and Africa" is of special interest, and the author makes some extremely pertinent observations here.

"It was Karl Marx," the author asserts, "who made the unanswerable charge of the sources of capitalism in African slavery." (P. 56) This is the core of the problem which is treated. One cannot explain otherwise, the more than four years of the African slave trade and the resultant exploitation of the Negro peoples throughout the world, than as the consequence of "the rosy dawn of the era of capitalist production" and the primitive accumulation on which world imperialism was built. Here one finds the real basis of interest of American Negroes in the African question.

Here also is the touchstone of interest of the European and American working class and the consequent relationship of the European and American trade union movements to the struggles of African labor.

Dr. DuBois quite rightly observes that nordic ideology and distorted history about Africa



have permeated the white workers of Europe and also America and dulled their consciousness of their mutual relations with African labor.

The author also gives some indication of how piecemeal descriptions of separate individual tribal conditions of life by ecclesiastical, "scientific" and other groups, apologizing for European colonization without regard for historical social evolution, have aided imperialism to achieve its universal domination over Africa. "The domination," he writes, "showed itself in its political power either through direct rulership . . . or indirect economic power backed by military pressure."

No one can gainsay the truth of the consequence of this domination on the life of the workers in the European and American urban centers of world imperialism power.

"The importance of the discovery of America, was not the treas-

ures of precious metals it provided, but the new and widening world market and source of supply it offered. European manufacturers by exchange of tobacco, sugar and cotton for manufactured goods." (Emphasis mine, J. V. F.)

Africa as source of raw materials helped to open up the world market for world imperialism. The discovery of America was also a part of the opening up of the world market. The author here places his finger on one of the basic laws of the economic development of imperialism. And thereby his observation shows that the African question from its earliest times was thrown into the sphere of international politics. The establishment of the world market on the blood of the African masses has brought the European and American workers face to face with their mortal enemy, monopoly-imperialism.

The main emphasis of "The

World and Africa" is on the cultural traditions and historical past of Africa.

The rise of capitalism saw the rise of nations and national struggles in Europe. All the modern nations of Europe arose through the intermingling of different tribes and racial groups. They sprouted, grew and developed on the ruins of feudal society. The bourgeoisie perforce recognized equality and democracy. It was obliged to adopt a democratic program. And the consequence is that today peoples' movement and national struggles are at an even higher level. *2-27-47*

But not to any comparable extent was this the case in Africa, following upon the destruction of its old social forms. Does this facilitate or hinder the further growth of the national movements in Europe, of a democratic anti-fascist coalition in America?

Dr. DuBois makes a comprehensive review of the various peoples of middle and central Africa and also of Egypt and Ethiopia. He affirms that these patterns represent "as great a physical variety as Europe and Asia." He says that there is "no one African race and no one Negro type."

The author shows a variety of national cultures at different levels of development. He also shows that primitive cultural efforts were associated with the means of economic existence and that they resembled similar developments in Europe.

The author asserts that it is contradictory to separate the highly developed cultures of Egypt and Ethiopia from Africa as a whole. *Daily Worker*

Dr. DuBois concludes his general survey with these words: "Despite the crude and cruel motives behind her shame and exposure, her degradation and enslaving, the fire and freedom of black Africa, with the uncurbed might of her consort Asia, are indispensable to the fertilizing of the universal soil of mankind."

The proponents of fascism and national enslavement are continuing the march of Hitlerism in Africa. "The World and Africa" will do its part in removing the ideology of racism and ignorance about Africa and its past.

ement, under construction a Monrovia and which is nearing completion. The French are also building a road to connect with the new highway in the interior of Liberia. These innovations, Mr. Barnett pointed out, should be placed on character training and self-reliance.

Liberia, which celebrated the 100th anniversary of its republic in form of government, is not a fair example of the potentialities of the African in self-government. Mr. Barnett pointed out. He said the historical evolution of that country differs immensely from that of any place in British West Africa and from that of Nigeria in particular. *2-27-47*

The former slaves sent there from the United States faced many difficulties and without the sort of genuine interest and help from America which that country might have felt obligated to give, Liberia is might not have survived. Mr. Barnett added that Liberia was

journey "the most interesting, the most colorful, the most fascinating trip he has ever made." "Or, at least, our first impression was the similarity of the African and the American Negro," he added, "that he and his wife, Etta Moten, well known artist and actress, 'felt perfectly at home' in West Africa, and that 'our sense of kinship is undeniable.'"

He observed that "there are literally millions of people, primitive and cultured, and professional folk and the few thousand less well educated who serve as teachers and clerks, who have untold possibilities for service to the world if given the opportunity."

By "opportunity" Mr. Barnett commented that what he meant was what was needed was clear. First education should be stressed in all its various branches. Secondly, measures should be undertaken to improve health standards. Third, by encouragement should be given

AFRICANS HAVE GREAT FUTURE SAYS CLAUD BARNETT ON RETURN

The Black Dispatch  
Similarity to American Negro Noted Everywhere He Traveled

Most Fascinating Trip, Says  
20a 4pm. SCRIBE SAT. 2-2-47

By ABDUL K. DISU  
NEW YORK.—(ANP)—West Africans have a great future if given the opportunity, Claude Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, declared in an interview with this correspondent at his home in Queens, Jamaica, a suburb of New York City.

Mr. Barnett returned here recently en route to Chicago after a three-month tour of British Washington Institute at Kakata, and French West Africa. He was about 50 miles inland from Monrovia, accompanied to Africa by his wife, Etta Moten. The main purpose of his trip was to visit Bookman

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...the growth and  
development of Liberia, the only  
politically independent country  
developed by Africans and people  
of African descent on their own  
continent except Ethiopia whose  
status is still a trifle unintelligible.  
much opportunity to develop.

The present administration, however, is, I believe, a progressive one," Mr. Barnett claimed. "President Tubman with his cabinet has initiated and proposed many reforms. Suffrage has been extended. Increasing amounts of the country's small budget are being voted to education."

Outside of the two-score rubber planters whose small plantations make them the wealthiest of the Liberians, there is not much commercial activity on the part of the group, he said, except for the petty trading indulged in by a large part of the primitive native women.

Mr. Barnett reported that the Westcoast Rubber company whose tremendous development is an important part of the country's economic resources at present, and whose production of natural rubber was so valuable during the war, is expanding its operations in Liberia.

They have established a bank, the only bank in Liberia just now," he said. "They have the greatest importing and trading organization in the country and are taking their outposts into the interior. They operate the road construction company now working to connect the farthest part of Liberia with the \$20,000,000 dock financed by the United States government, under construction at Monrovia and which is nearing completion. The French are also building a road to connect with a new highway in the interior of Liberia. These innovations," Mr. Barnett reiterated, "would give a new impetus to the commercial life of much of the country."

Mr. Barnett is a trustee of Booker Washington Institute at Kakata, Liberia, a vocational school supported jointly by the Liberian government, the Phelps-Stokes fund, the New York Colonization society, the American Colonization society, and the Methodist Episcopal, Protestant Episcopal and Lutheran churches, with substantial gifts from Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.

The institute has a plant valued at \$150,000 and aims to teach trades, along with a solid academic background so as to enable the children of the tribesmen in the interior to become good technicians.



## West African Society in England

FORMED IN London a few months ago is a Society of West Africa, vowed "to stimulate research into the myriad phases of African life, to encourage the growth of African literature, and to help the development of an African reading public. It will investigate, report and record the facts of our history, customs, folklores, arts and general culture, and will improve our economic status, and thus raise our standing in a progressively inter-dependent world."

We welcome this new society, knowing as the promoters do that men's thoughts are as their character and temperament; their utterances according to their literary assimilations and inspired thoughts; their deeds according as how their traditions and customs direct them.

Not only, therefore, will proper direction and practical encouragement of this research improve West Africans economically, they will also mould their minds to think above their individuality, and with the broader sense too of a people that have a future.

We ask all Africans to compile their quota to the firm establishment and maintenance of this new body. For it is through writing and a research of this nature that our social standard can be raised to a deservedly high level; it is through it our aspirations and endeavours can be much better interpreted to the world.

## The Zikist Movement, Abeokuta

FROM WHATEVER social or economic heights we may have attained, it evokes in us a lively interest to watch the national activities of the young ones of Nigeria. Our belief in the potentiality of the masses is strengthened as the days go by, and we know that confidence reposed in them is about the only confidence that stands a constant chance of being requited.

We should occasionally doubt the rectitude of our course were we entirely alone in our faith in young Nigeria. But when natural rulers and schoolmasters take active interest in an infant youth organisation like the Zikist Movement — a name that seems accursed to a few who feel they must for ever fear and hate — we know that we could not have chosen a better course.

Thus do we see the formation of the Zikist Movement at Abeokuta. At a time when agents of Nigerian disunity are zealously at work, at a time when the exploitation of racial and ethnic differences affords the safest and cheapest method of attack by people desperately seeking to regain lost fortunes by hook or crook, it is interesting to note with what enthusiasm the youth of Abeokuta have set about the affair.

To the Zikist Movement of Abeokuta, and any other branch for that matter, we send our word of cheer. They

have a right to exist and flourish just as any other group in the country. But we must warn the youngsters, as ever we have done, that hard work and diligent studies will fetch far richer dividends than high sounding slogans and plans that fizzle out later into nine days wonder. Floreat the Zikist Movement of Abeokuta!

## Even At Sokoto

A FEW days ago the news of the inauguration of a branch of the Zikist Movement at Sokoto was released. It would only be a fool who stands to fight against the surge of Nigerian nationalism. It cannot be stopped. No one is responsible but time. If not time who would ever think that a political party like the Zikist Movement could be accommodated in the Northern Provinces?

We congratulate the youths in the ancient city of Sokoto who have decided not to be watching all the towns in this country march towards independence with their arms folded. That is why they are now taking part in all the activities which they feel will lead them to the desired end. Time was when imperialist agents were impediments to the unity of North and South. But the scale is falling off from everybody's eye gradually. The Northerner is realising today that his Southern brother is not his enemy. Instead, he is beginning to think that the one who sows the seed of discord between North and South is the bitterest enemy of the two.

It was the Sultan of Sokoto, head of the Hausa Emirs who recently surprised both black and white by rejecting in toto the Agriculture Bill. It was a big surprise because it was not usual with the past Emirs to reject bills in this manner. The reason being that before any such bill was tabled for discussion arch propagandists would have discussed it with them and opinions formed.

We wish the Zikist Movement at Sokoto every possible success. We appeal to it to help call the attention of the people of that ancient city to the present state of affairs in the world. It is the duty of the movement to see to it that the false impressions created in the minds of our Northern brothers by imperialist agents are cleared. We believe the movement can do it.

## Zikism A Way Of Life

WHY do we support Zikism? Some think that because Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe being the boss of the Zik's Press we must lend support to everything that goes to boost his ego. This, of course, is the natural way of thinking. But we must remember what Nwator Orizu who propounded this philosophy said. Zikism he said, is quite distinct from the personality of Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe. The philosophy, though it has much to do with the way of life of the doctor, yet it is quite distinct from his own personality. **NIGERIAN SPOKESMAN**

It is a misconception to think that the disciples of Zikism are Doctor Azikiwe's worshippers. They embrace the philosophy because they see in it a way of life suitable to all men of goodwill. It is a philosophy which preaches brotherly love, fair-play

to all and finally freedom in all its varieties to all mankind. It advocates no violence and loathes oppression. It welcomes people of all creeds and fights stubbornly against racial discrimination. If we continue to enumerate the noble ideals of Zikism we may be in want of space. The Zikists even can tell better. One mistake which some people make is that all the workers in the Zik's Press are members of the Zikist Movement. This is not correct. It is even most of the workers like the philosophy, they are not necessarily all Zikists. The Movement has no connection with the



Zikism is a way of life which all Africans must pursue. If we can all carry out the ideals embodied in that philosophy there is no doubt that a happier world should be ours. The Zikists everywhere are doing their bit to break the fetters which bind us today. They organise public meetings and lectures in every town where they have a branch. This shows how dynamic the movement is. The youths of Onitsha have recently demonstrated their intention to have Zikism as against Communism. The popularity of the philosophy is wide-spread and we encourage it.

## Life Worthy Of Emulation

*Nigeria Speaks*  
FORTY-THREE years ago, Nigeria was still in a deep slumber. It was on November 6, 1904 that a son who was destined to redeem this country from the pangs of imperialism was born. And this redeemer is none other than Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe. No one knew at the time of his birth that he was going to be not only the light of the people but also a reformer. It is not our aim in this leader to recount the activities of Doctor Azikiwe since his forty-three years in the world. This was briefly done in the African Club Hall last Sunday, November 16, by the members of the Zikist Movement and other prominent gentlemen who had gathered to do honour to the leader of West African youths.

We know that only the anniversaries of great heroes are nationally celebrated. Whoever heard of a community announcing the anniversary celebrations of Judas Iscariot or Mr Quisling? Traitors are denied this honour. Doctor Azikiwe has lived a life worthy of emulation. He has lived not for himself but for the people of Nigeria in general. He has lived not as a coward but as a hero.

What matters much is not the number of years one has lived but what one has been able to achieve. For one may be as old as Mr Methuselah but be as useless as a traitor. That Doctor Azikiwe was able to arouse the sleeping giant to action within such a short space of time is what has given the imperialist agents the greatest shock of their lives.

We are happy that God has given us the opportunity to be among the builders of the N.W. Nigeria. We are glad that not only are we born in a century when the work of redemption is taking place but that we are being used as an instrument with which the great work is being carried out. We extend our hearty congratulations to Doctor Nnamdi Azikiwe on his forty-third birthday anniversary and wish him many more useful life of service to the country.

## ZIKIST MOVEMENT IS FORMED IN CITY OF SOKOTO BY YOUTHS

*Nigeria Speaks*  
SOKOTO.— In this historic headquarters of the Moslem world—the city of the Sultan, Sir Abubakar—the faithful ruler

of his people, was born on August 30, 1904, the Sokoto branch of the Zikist Movement of Nigeria and the Continent.

With the birth of the movement here as a branch of the mother union in Lagos, the candle of liberty has been lit, preaching the gospel of African independence, cessation of man's inhumanity to man, and the brotherhood of man. 14-5-47

It was through the indefatigable efforts of few patriots that the formation of the branch union came to a success.

But it would mean a gross negligence of duty and base ingratitude to lose sight of the activities of Mr S. B. O. Iyare, through whose unparalleled knowledge in social and political circles that the people were able to emerge victoriously from the onsets of the "destroyers".

He gave a talk which was a piece of factual political treatise mingled with rhetoric.

The speech did not only draw forth the applause of all in the house, but it entranced them and bound them with a magical spell.

He called on youths to be prepared to face odds and not to rest assured after having enrolled as members.

The effect of this speech was a rush for enrolment as members.

The branch having been two months old can boast of being the happy owner of about thirty staunch members comprising both Northerners and Southerners, who are proudly conducting the affairs of the movement with all sincerity of purpose.

On account of his keen interest in the movement, Mr Iyare has been elected a patron of the Sokoto branch of the Zikist Movement.

## ZIKIST MOVEMENT IS FORMED AT AGBOR

*Nigeria Speaks*  
AGBOR.—

IT was with great joy that the executive of the local branch of the Zikist Movement received the news of the inauguration of the Zikist Movement at Agbor through the efforts of their delegates, Mr Uba Chukwueke and Mallam O. Iare.

Writing from Agbor the general secretary of that newly formed branch of Movement said

"Stimulated wholly and essentially by your useful piece of advice on the occasion of your recent thrilling public lectures here, we members interested, it is my joy to report, have now materialised a summary formation of the Zikist Movement at Agbor.

"We still deserve and do humbly request further details from the Onitsha comrades of the Zikist Movement."

It is understood that twenty-five members have enrolled and others are rushing to gain membership.

Perhaps the zeal of the Agbor Zikists can be best vindicated by their sending the registration fee straight to the headquarters without delay.

It is hoped by the local branch of the movement that the Agbor Zikist Movement will send delegates to this city on the Niger.

The President is Mr J. U. Ogujiro whilst Mr G. Nwani is the General Secretary.



## ZIMIST AND ZIKIST DECIDE TO MERGE

Representatives of the Zimist Movement and those of the Zikist Movement will meet tomorrow at 9.30 a.m. to negotiate amalgamation and take decisions in respect of it and enhance solidarity.

Delegates of the Zimist Movement Port Harcourt will arrive today to attend the conference (probably the last of the movement, because if the negotiation is successful the Zimist Movement will cease to exist).

The principal aim of the conference can be well known when this release from the Advocate-General of the Movement is glanced through.

Says Zimist Ambassador:

"When on May 2, 1947 the body of the Executive of the Movement, after studying the aims and working principles of the Zikist Movement and believing that these are in practical conformity with those laid down by its Movement and after satisfying itself that membership into the Zikist Movement was no more barred to students as was hitherto the case in this town in particular resolved to 'surrender' unconditionally to the Zikist Movement and transmitted this resolution to the branch at Port Harcourt, which presented it in good faith with all the forces at its command."

"Nevertheless the Executive stood by its resolution and was determined to carry out if the kindred Movement (Zikist) compromised with it."

"Forunately, by the help of a deputation of my Movement to Port Harcourt we were able to come to terms."

"When now the Zikists are

ready to meet us, the Port Harcourt branch of the Zimist Movement was asked to send some delegates to meet the Headquarters for a last conference and to be present in the merging of the two Movements."

## climax of Zik Day Celebration Reached As Disciples Pay Visit To National Hero

Dr. 11-21-47

By A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

The most outstanding feature of the Zik Day anniversary, celebrated last Sunday, November 16, was the courtesy visit paid to Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe.

This ended the day's programme.

When the Zikists arrived straight from the Oba-Awo play ground in a bus, at the residence of Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe at 74 King George Avenue, Yaba Estate, they were ushered into the MacDonald Cottage.

At exactly 7.15 p.m. the Deputy President-General of the Movement announced "Zik" as he gently stepped in to the chamber.

### ZIKISTS RISE AND SING

All the Zikists in loyal response to the command stood up like one man and sang the first stanza of the Zikist anthem.

The Deputy President-General then outlined the object of the visit which, he said, was a form of homage.

He said that the Zikist Movement considered it incomplete if the celebration ended without members coming to pay formal allegiance to the Zikist cause of which the doctor was a living embodiment.

Such a visit, he continued, was also considered a big opportunity for many Zikists who had not been privileged to meet the doctor before to do so.

### GRATITUDE FOR HONOUR

Responding, Dr Azikiwe expressed his gratitude to the Movement for the honour done to him.

He said that when he heard of the inauguration of the movement last year, he was rather embarrassed because such a thing was very rare and uncommon in the history of men.

He, however, watched the pro-

gress of the Movement with great interest just like any other citizen for that matter.

But he decided not to associate his personality with the Movement.

Dr Azikiwe recounted how his detractors and agents of imperialism abroad had deliberately misled the world to believe that he himself inaugurated the Zikist Movement.

He said he considered himself privileged to be so honoured by his own people even in his life-time, for the little contributions that he

had been able to make to the service of humanity.

### HISTORY OF INGRATITUDE

Zik cited several instances in history to show how many great leaders and patriots had either committed suicide or got disillusioned and bewildered due to ingratitude and lack of appreciation and encouragement on the part of their own people.

Such, he was glad to say, was not, however, his lot.

The leader spoke about great events which are sure to come, and warned all Zikists that when the time comes for them to translate their positive ideals into positive action they should endeavour to justify the cause to which they have dedicated their lives.

Finally he wished them God's blessing and guidance in all their activities and promised to be at the services of the Movement whenever such would be required of him.

Mr B. O. N. Eluwa, executive member of the Movement, made a short speech and emphasised the fact that much as the doctor considered it a privilege to be so honoured in his life time, the Zikists considered themselves more privileged to have an opportunity of honouring their national hero alive, which practice he said, was very rare in history.

### LAGOS 30 YEARS AGO

Dr Azikiwe then treated the Zikists with light refreshments.

This over, the doctor discussed the activities of his early life in Lagos thirty years ago supported with various photographic illustrations which were reminiscent of his school days.

The Zikists were later taken upstairs where they were shown oil portraits and cartoons of the late Herbert Macaulay by Akinola Lasekan.

After showing them Herbert Macaulay's Memorial library the Zikists went home filled with new inspiration and sufficiently recharged with the spirit of Zikism which is the spirit of love to God and service to humanity.



## Reconciliation With Black America

TIME WAS when Africans knew little or nothing about their American cousins and the Aframericans themselves cared still less. But time and faith, factors always to be reckoned with in the relationship of man to man, knew that the twain, being of the same blood, were bound to meet. *20a West African Pilot*

The reason for such a reconciliation was perhaps best depicted by a Negro author Mark Harris in his "Trumpet to the World." For the theme of his novel was a Negro in search of the right to live. When the Aframerican faces Jim Crow and the Lynch Laws, and franchise taboos, he is in search of that right to live, as his brother in Africa confronts imperial laws. *Lagos, 5-5-47*

It was inevitable, therefore, that hands should be stretched across the seas. But wishing alone has not made this reconciliation with Black America a reality. It took courage. It took sacrifice. It took goodwill. It took tolerance and sufferance. It took ambassadors of goodwill to reconcile a great people with their great origin. *5-28-47*

The visit of Mr and Mrs Claude Barnett to Nigeria is greatly due to the work of African ambassadors of goodwill in the United States. We salute them for their work. For by reconciling our 'present' selves in Africa with our 'past' America our road to the future will be easier.

## Tells Of Trip To West Africa

*Chicago Defender*  
ANP Director *20a*  
In Sierra Leone

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa — (ANP) — Sierra Leone might as well have stepped out of the pages of a story book as far as Etta Moten Barnett and I were concerned.

Built in a great hollow surrounded by high green hills of remarkable scenic beauty, stone and brick buildings run along narrow, crooked streets hard by thatched native huts.

The housing much of it white, is interesting and unusual but it was the assortment of bewildering, gaily dressed Africans

wearing their native garb of a hundred different designs and color combinations which really caught my eye. Fully half of them dressed in western fashion, looking as though they might have stepped from Seventh avenue in New York or South Parkway in Chicago or Memphis or Birmingham.

Men wore everything from ordinary suits like mine to shorts with no shirt and about half had long flowing robes of all sorts of shapes and designs, colors and combinations. *Lat. 5-3-47*

### Sculptor's Paradise

Women on the streets had the same diversity. Many of their bodies are beautiful as a sculptor's model and since both women and men carry bundles on baskets on their heads almost constantly, their posture and stance are excellent.

Children were dressed in little cotton dress-like garments although some of the little babies ran about as naked as when they came into the world.

Every type of physiognomy which one sees in the United States you see here in Freetown. The differences in class are marked however. The dominant, well educated class are the Creoles as they are called. The Creoles are the descendants of the first settlers, freed the slaves sent out by England when it founded the colony as a home for freedmen about 180 years ago.

Creoles Not U. S. Type

Creoles dress and live for the most part like Englishmen. They are the aristocrats. The doctors, lawyers, judges and most of the governmental employees come from their ranks.

Creoles as used here is something of a misnomer to visitors from America. It does not mean a mixture such as exists in New Orleans, although when the first shipload of repatriated slaves was sent out the English, feeling the men would be lonely, sent along 50 dissolute white women to serve as companions. Whatever there was of white strain has been quite largely absorbed by the black.

## Mr And Mrs Barnett Pass To Enugu

Mr C A Barnett, Director of the Associated Negro Press in America and Mrs Barnett, the famous Broadway musical star arrived here on Wednesday, June 4.

They proceeded to Awka the same day after dining with Mr V K Johnson, the Resident of Onitsha Province.

His Honour invited some members of the community who

received Mr and Mrs Barnett.

The Press had no invitation and unfortunately had not the opportunity of meeting the two famous Negroes before they departed.

Mr and Mrs Barnett will visit Enugu from Awka Friday.

It was the aim of the Barnetts to visit Liberia but they also thought it essential to call to Nigeria and touch some other towns on the coast before they

The Barnetts bought something carved, from the carvers and wrote on the top of it the name "Awka."

After staying for some hours in the workshop, they drove off again to Agulu soil erosion.

Mr and Mrs C A Barnett left for Enugu the same day.

## Claude A. (Barnetts)

*Chicago Defender* *20a* *West Africa*

## En Route To Liberia

*Chicago, Ill.*

Claude A. Barnett, director of the Associated Negro Press, accompanied by Mrs. Barnett, leave New York City this week by plane for Liberia. Barnett, who is a trustee of the Booker T. Washington Institute, a vocational school at Kakata, Liberia, is making a business visit to that institution. *Sat. 5-5-47*

They were to fly to England on a British Overseas Air Company plane, then fly to Freetown, Sierra Leone, West Africa, and thence to Liberia by boat. While in Africa, Mr. and Mrs. Barnett will visit also the principal cities in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, the French Ivory Coast and Nigeria. They expect to remain about three months, travelling 12,000 miles and returning by way of London and Paris, joining their daughter, Etta Vee Barnett, who is in Germany with American Red Cross, in Paris.

Because of the rapidly rising interest on the part of American Negroes in Africa and vice-versa, Barnett will visit newspapers in the area and arrange for more effective coverage of news of interest to Negro newspaper readers in the United States. He points out that Accra in the Gold Coast main-

tains two daily newspapers operated by Africans, while in Nigeria there are six dailies, several of which are members of a chain.

Mrs. Barnett, widely known as Etta Moten, concert, stage and film celebrity, decided to accompany her husband because of her long time interest in African music. She will study it on a comparative basis and is taking along a recording machine so as to bring back records of African song and speech. She has received invitations to sing in several of the capitals they will visit. *Sat. 5-5-47*

Barnett expects to observe also opportunities in Africa for skilled American Negro workers in such trades as carpentry, brick masonry, electricians, etc., and will report what openings there may be for Negro business men with capital to invest.

return to America Mrs Barnett, (alias Miss Etta Moten) it is reported has consented to give a charity concert while in Lagos on June 13, under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor and Lady Richards



**Africa Strike Shakes  
British Officials** 20a(1)

MOMBASSA, Kenya, Feb. 26 (ALN). — The new determination for freedom that World War II stirred among colonial peoples is being expressed in this British East African colony in the first major strike of native workers.

The strike, which started among dock workers, has spread to 10,000 domestic servants, railway and postal workers, and has brought the port of Mombassa to a complete standstill.

The strike took local British officials by surprise because they thought the Africans were too backward to organize a large-scale walk-out. The strike is being led by 16 ex-servicemen, among them veterans of the battles at El Alamein and Sidi Barani who refuse to return to prewar slave conditions. Jan 27-47

The strikers are demanding a three-fold increase in their present wage of 50 shillings (\$10) a month but British officials refuse to negotiate until the men return to work.

Scabs from the British community, protected by armed troops, are maintaining essential services.



**Ethiopia Completes 20-Mile Phone Line**  
 Addis Ababa, April 14 (AP)—Ethiopia is tackling the problem of reconstructing and extending its communications.  
 The Ministry of Posts, Telephones, and Telegraphs has announced completion of a new 20-mile two-circuit telephone line between Addis Ababa and Dawa, commercial center at rail junction about halfway between the capital and the French Somaliland port of Djibouti.  
 Under an Ethiopian contract, 100 Ethiopian workers completed the job in two months.

Here in London and Paris one continually has the opportunity to observe the type of people passing through these great transportation entrepôts on their way to Ethiopia.  
 They are men of the most cosmopolitan nature. Competent and of the highest moral objectives. They know that the world is big enough so that anyone with ambition and ability can find a full career somewhere if he desires it. They are not expecting to find a soft spot or to be given charity in the country. They are adventurous but practical men.

They are answering the need of the country for personnel to set it in order and are happy in the realization that in Ethiopia the latent natural wealth is so great that there is no doubt but that their efforts can meet with success. **Sat. 2-1-47**

#### PROOF OF STRENGTH

The greatest proof of the strength of Ethiopia is the way she has triumphed against a hostile world in her years of weakness. Now, speculative eyes in all corners of the world have seen that she cannot be downed and are going there to cast their lot in with the common struggle in order that they too, may become champions in their fields.

## SAYS ETHIOPIA HAS NO SLAVES: CHARGE COUNTRY HAS QUARTER WORLD'S SLAVES BRANDED FALSE

**20a(1) The Black Dispatch**  
 By CHATWOOD HALL, *Editor, Black Dispatch, Chicago, Ill.*  
 ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — A gen of smear propaganda was recently peddled to the world about the condition of domestic servitude in Ethiopia. **Sat. 8-2-47**

This gem, contained in a report made by the special commission of the Conference on Human rights during a London meeting, declared that "of the 9,000,000 slaves existing at present in the world, there are 2,000,000 in Ethiopia."

Ethiopia has no slaves. The word "slavery" in its literal and commonly-accepted sense is a misnomer as applied to Ethiopia's domestic servitude. Ethiopia has, in years gone by, practiced slavery-like most other countries at some stage in their history. But Ethiopia itself, as distinguishable from outside slave runners and traders who use the territory through which to herd slaves to the coast, never practiced the brutal and inhuman form of widespread chattel slavery which reached its apogee in the western hemisphere, especially in America's south and in the British owned Caribbean islands.

It has been said that truth is one

of the first victims of war. A shining example that truth also can be an innocent victim of the peace is this inhuman and groundless charge made against Ethiopia by the special commission. Nothing could be further from the truth than the statement that this country has nearly one-quarter of the world's slaves within its borders.

This accusation poses a few pertinent questions.

When did the special commission's slavery investigation and fact-finding team arrive in Ethiopia?

How many of Ethiopia's 12 provinces did it visit?

How much time did it spend in Ethiopia? **Sat. 8-2-47**

How and when did it take its census of 2,000 slaves?

Can the special commission explain satisfactorily how no one here on the spot, including many

Europeans and Americans living and working in different parts of the country, has any knowledge that more than 20 per cent of the country's population are slaves?

If the commission cannot answer these relevant questions satisfactorily and convincingly, then from whence and what source came the information—or rather mis-information—upon which it based the declaration and accusation?

If it were conceded that slave dealings were carried on in the past on Ethiopian soil, it must be kept in mind that the country has long been surrounded by British, French and Italian colonies, and could not have engaged in slave running and trading without the connivance and assistance of her foreign neighbors. And it was precisely these slave dealings which were carried on with ghastly and inhuman brutality.

The form of "slavery" which existed internally as a domestic institution in Ethiopia was more a form of a patriarchal family-tribal servitude rather than literal slavery. The great feudal chiefs of the past looked upon such servants attached to their households more as loyal members of the domestic family than as captive chattels to be bought and sold at the slave blocks.

Too, it is commonly known that these domestic servants were generally well-treated and were loyal. It has often been said that in Ethiopia "the family inherited the slaves and the slaves inherited the family."

Another bit of common knowledge in the country is that these "slaves," when offered their release by a paternal-minded chief, usually rejected the offer, preferring to remain in service. They felt themselves members of the family and many protested that they would not know what to do with themselves outside their accustomed family surroundings.

Mistreated slaves always and everywhere have seldom been loyal to brutal masters. If literal slavery had existed, with all its horrors and brutalities of the lash and the knout and unbearable toll, the "slaves" would have eagerly grasped an offer of freedom. There would have been slave uprisings and revolts, runaways and "underground railways," such as existed in America's South and in the Caribbean. **Sat. 8-2-47**

As far back as the reign of

King Johannes, Ethiopia took steps to remove the slavery taint. On June 3, 1884, the king signed a treaty with Great Britain at Adowa, which contained a provision against slavery.

In Article I, this law was contained: "His Majesty the Negus agrees to prohibit and to prevent, to the best of his ability, the import and export of slaves within his domains."

This was the first indication of the high-level sentiment against slavery. In 1878, King Menelik, then ruler of Shoa, gave his pledge to many European states that he would abolish slavery within the borders of his domain. He published an edict which declared: "Any person is liable to the death penalty who, without the king's authorization and except in case of civil war, seizes any person by violence with the object of enslaving him."

This edict was later reaffirmed by Emperor Haile Selassie. However, more than 20 years ago, the death knell of slavery was sounded. **Sat. 8-2-47**

At that time, Ethiopia was seeking membership in the League of Nations, and certain inimical circles sought to disunite supporters and potential supporters of Ethiopia's admittance by raising the slavery "bugbear." Though not denying there was room for improvement in the country, Emperor Haile Selassie promised that effective and rigorous measures would be instituted to wipe out this blot within 20 years.

Instead of emulating President Abraham Lincoln by issuing a sweeping slave emancipation proclamation, the realistic emperor resorted to a course of progressive abolishment. This was done in an effort to by-pass the sudden breakdown of the country's entire social and economic structure, which rested on a deep-seated institution existing in Ethiopia for thousands of years.

Sudden emancipation was viewed as carrying with it certain threatening political implications and menaces. Many of the ultra-conservative and die-hard feudal chiefs would have exploded outright over any such action. Indeed, they stubbornly opposed and resisted the progressive liberation of their domestic bondsmen.

In March, 1924, the emperor promulgated a "Law for the Liberation and Protection of Slaves,"

which, among other things, warned all masters, under penalty, against "ill-treating the slaves in clothing, food and their general conditions." This measure was amended in July, 1931, to stipulate that the "Law for the Liberation of Slaves shall be amended and approved progressive captures or attempts to recapture any slave who has asserted his freedom." Two earlier proclamations, in 1916 and 1922, had stated that all slaves who wished to be free could become free by asserting their freedom before a judge. The Ethiopian representative to the League of Nations made his first report in 1920 that "suppression of the traffic in slaves is progressing with thoroughness. The emperor, since his accession, has expressed his firm resolve to pursue this work rigorously."

which, among other things, warned all masters, under penalty, against "ill-treating the slaves in clothing, food and their general conditions." This measure was amended in July, 1931, to stipulate that the "Law for the Liberation of Slaves shall be amended and approved progressive captures or attempts to recapture any slave who has asserted his freedom." Two earlier proclamations, in 1916 and 1922, had stated that all slaves who wished to be free could become free by asserting their freedom before a judge. The Ethiopian representative to the League of Nations made his first report in 1920 that "suppression of the traffic in slaves is progressing with thoroughness. The emperor, since his accession, has expressed his firm resolve to pursue this work rigorously."



# Ethiopia Not Picked Especially On Slavery Charge, Latimer Says

*Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
**CHICAGO — (AP) —** Replying to charges that the special commission of the Conference of Human Rights had singled out Ethiopia for criticism on the question of slavery within that country's borders, Ira Latimer, executive director of the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, declared here last Wednesday that Ethiopia was not selected especially for criticism. **8-2-47**

The imperial decree abolishing slavery in August, 1942, declares the legal status of slavery is abolished. However, it must be made possible for ex-slaves to establish themselves as free men every where. Latimer said, peons and ex-slaves wherever they may be in our world community. **Sat-8-2-47**

Mr. Latimer, who is both secretary-general of the International Committee for Human Rights and treasurer of the Provisional Committee for a second World Congress on Human Rights, explained that the London conference acted on the advice of the British Anti-Slavery society and the last reports of the International Slavery Control commissions which was originally set up by the league of nations. **REPORT IN 1939 Sat-8-2-47**

"I believe the last annual report from nations which signed the International Convention for the suppression of slavery, was made in 1939. Democratic leaders in Ethiopia should be advised that the London conference took action condemning racial discrimination and denials of human rights in South Africa, Kenya, the USA and all the countries of the world Ethiopia was not selected especially for criticism."

The London conference had charged that Ethiopia has 2,000,000 of the world's 9,000,000 slaves within her borders. This statement was branded as "false" and "a shameful piece of smear propaganda." Ethiopian leaders hold that slavery in the sense that it is commonly known, is no longer practiced in the country, that these "so-called slaves" are an integral part of the country. **Sat-8-2-47**

**WANTS INVESTIGATION**  
 Mr. Latimer suggested that the issue of whether Ethiopia has or

does not have slavery could best be settled by allowing representatives of the international committees to enter the country and study the situation at first hand.

"I should be glad to accept an invitation of the Ethiopian government to visit Ethiopia for a first-hand investigation of condition of human rights, to assist in organization of an Ethiopian civil rights committee and to confer with democratic leaders concerning a possible program of providing from international contributions an economic basis for the complete emancipation of ex-slaves and domestic servants attached to feudal estates," Mr. Latimer said.

## CHATWOOD HALL

*20a(1)*  
*Sat-11-29-47*  
 BY CHATWOOD HALL

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier. The Editors.)

**DJIBOUTI, French Somaliland** — Although Ethiopia has long been hemmed off from a sea outlet by French, Italian and British coastal colonies, it is precisely France which has long held the most vital stranglehold blocking Ethiopia from the sea.

One hears very little about France's only East African colony of French Somaliland, with its big port of Djibouti. France carved this colony out of Ethiopia's body during the great and greedy scramble of European imperialist powers for African colonial expansion during the second half of the last century. This mad scramble ended with Ethiopia becoming completely cut off from the sea.

*Pittsburgh Pa.*  
**FRENCH CAPITAL**, supported by the French Government, forthwith set to work to make French Somaliland pay — which is the main aim of all colonial powers regarding their colonial possessions in Africa. The first and main method of making this small colony fatten French pockets was the building of the Franco-Ethiopian Railway from Djibouti to Addis Ababa.

This is the only railway in Ethiopia, and France, consequently, held and holds a monopoly on railway ingress and egress over Ethiopia. Both the outlet and inlet end of the railway is tightly held in French hands at Djibouti.

**ETHIOPIA IS** an importing and exporting country. She exports large quantities of hides, coffee, sheep and goat skins, cereals, spices, beeswax, etc. Her imports include cotton goods, foodstuffs, manufactured goods of many kinds, and a large variety of other consumers goods.

And the overwhelming majority of her imports and exports are funneled into and out of the country over the French-controlled Franco-Ethiopian railway through French Somaliland to the French-held port of Djibouti.

This is Ethiopia's throat, as it were, and France is holding the rope firm in her hands, but saying little about it.

*Courier*  
**THE FRENCH-controlled** railway line has long been known to charge exorbitant rates. Rates are known to have once been boosted as high as an average of 43 pounds sterling per ton (about 172 American dollars at the present rate of exchange). They are at present still excessively high, and the Ethiopian Government, in a memorandum presented to the Foreign Ministers Conference in London referred to them as "exorbitant railroad rates."

As examples, for instance, it is reported that the commercial attache of a European Government found that coffee could be bought and delivered to his country

**France Has Long Held the Most Vital Stranglehold Blocking Ethiopia From Sea**

cheaper from Brazil than from Ethiopia, due mainly to the high freight rates charged for transporting Ethiopia coffee from the interior to Djibouti! An automobile, it is reported, can be brought cheaper by air from Djibouti to Addis Ababa than by rail!

**THESE HIGH freight charges** are one of the principal contributing factors why imported goods are extremely high priced in Ethiopia. At the same time, net profits of the railway line have been as high as 138 per cent, and in 1943 they amounted to 97,325 pounds sterling.

In addition to the railway grip there are French transit duties to be paid on all imports and exports through French Somaliland. Besides, the French Banque d'Indochine, & Co. from 1946, charged a commission of 2½ per cent on the purchase of French francs at Djibouti. (This charge has recently somewhat reduced).

*11-29-47*  
**AFTER ALL IS said and done,** it is Ethiopian consumers and buyers who must foot the final bill by paying unusually high prices for imported goods coming into the country via French Somaliland, and Ethiopia's exports, on the other hand, suffer by their inability, profitably, to compete in the world's trade and commerce markets. If most of Ethiopia's import and export trade must pass

through French Somaliland's port importance of her colony and of Djibouti and over the French-controlled railway, then it is obvious that it is France which grips most of Ethiopia's foreign trade and commerce in a vise-like stranglehold. Ethiopia's escape from this detrimental and costly locked situation is to obtain her own sea outlet. Of course, France cannot be expected to favor this, because it would prove unprofitable for and decrease the



# Strike Against Pay Inequality Ties Up Railways in French West Africa

12,000 Native Trade Unionists Defy Threat  
by Europeans to Break Deadlock by Hunger

BAKAR, French West Africa—A reasonable compensation for their superior educational, technical and administrative qualifications.

## Union Cites Wage Scales

By these standards, they contend, native railroad workers here are receiving better treatment than similar workers in France itself.

They express fear also, that surrender to the union's demands would impose a ruinous financial burden on the railways.

The union points out that white Frenchmen get from 30 to 40 per cent higher wages, double the living allowance given native workers, and six month's home leave every three years, plus 15 days local vacation annually. Natives are limited to one month's vacation annually.

The strike was forced by the railroad's refusal to end or lessen the disparity in pay between colored workers and their white supervisors, foremen and other workers.

## Equal Treatment Asked

The union is demanding wages and privileges equal to those enjoyed by Europeans, and a select group of natives upgraded to subordinate jobs, most of whom are content with the colonial status quo.

The bitter dispute has completely immobilized the railway system of French West Africa which covers 2,370 miles in the federated colonies of Senegal, French Sudan, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast and Dahomey.

The strike, the second major one since Jan., 1946, when dock workers tied up the port for a month, has reduced the movement of peanuts, lumber, coffee, cocoa and minerals which are the life blood of the region's international commerce.

## Both Sides Defiant

Two arbitration efforts have failed but a third is in progress. The French officials express confidence that hunger will finally force the workers to return to work on their terms.

Union officials countered with the assertion that they can hold out indefinitely, emphasizing that when an African gets hungry he can always go to his tribe or his family for support.

French officials, intimating that the workers' demands are indicative of nationalist aspirations, have made it plain that they have little patience with the union's charge of racial discrimination.

## Racial Superiority Issue

Using the same social and economic arguments of the advocates of white supremacy in South Africa and Southern areas of the United States, they point to the "gulf" between French and African living standards.

They declare that the better way of the French workers



## Scrap the New Bye-law, LTC

WE WERE shocked at a recent decision taken by the Lagos Town Council to legislate against street trading in our metropolis. This decision when enacted and enforced will precipitate the ugliest and most wretched economic crisis among a section of our common folk. *20a(1)*

Consequently we want the public and the LTC to know that we oppose this measure. Blind imitators of Europe and America must move gingerly. They should remember that Europe and America have adequate and gigantic industrial, commercial and financial corporations which provide employments for their masses. Besides, we know of no European or American country where a town council makes a law which would make thousands unemployed without the town council first deciding how to employ those displaced thousands. *See 11-7-47*

To be sure, the world's two most congested and most populous cities are New York and London. Yet even in those cities, poor citizens who cannot own shops are allowed to hawk their wares in the streets to earn their daily bread. *See 11-7-47, Lagos Nigeria*

As reported in our yesterday's issue, we find no satisfactory argument which supports this unwelcome decision of the LTC. The powerful argument adduced by Councillors Bola Cole and Olorun Nimbé has not been rebutted by the proposers and supporters of this obnoxious measure. The aim of the act, we learn, is to compel the people to sell their wares in the market stalls. How wonderful an aim! Does the LTC forget that there are no vacant stalls now? Does it not realise the extra economic burden the stall system must throw upon the shoulders of those hawkers whose wares are too small to compensate them for the exorbitant rental the LTC exacts from the stall users? The LTC is advised to change its decision. Let our street pedlars carry on even as we know they do right now in New York and London. Let the LTC make laws to help the common man and not to stifle him economically.



(AUGUST 1947, No. 104, Vol. 9)

# INTELLIGENCE DIGEST

## A PROFIT MAKING PLAN

WRITTEN AND PUBLISHED BY KENNETH de COURCY  
Afro-American

BRITAIN'S POSITION *sat. 8-30-47*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

The following memorandum is one recently drawn up. It comes from a source we are not yet disclosing. It is exclusively published in these pages. We have reason to think that it is going to a number of leading men in the countries concerned, and may form the basis of international talks, news of which will be given in these pages. No doubt it will cause interest and arouse support amongst those who are tired of bad news and want a constructive plan.

2. One of the big social problems in the States is the existence of a black population. They can't be sent back to Africa in its present condition; they have become used to American civilization. But to a developed Africa they could be sent back. This is the enormous advantage of the United States.

cannot get the capital equipment they need. An African Development Company would have such resources and influence that it would get first priorities for everything if required. Of course it would not interfere with the sovereignty of any territory; it would be a commercial concern—out for profits—large expanding profits.

HERE'S THE EVIDENCE—Reproduced above are portions of the British proposal whereby Africa would be stripped of its coal and 14 million colored Americans would be deported to Africa. AFRO discovery of the monstrous scheme revealed in the accompanying story has resulted in bringing to light for the first time what's behind the present British-American conferences in Washington.

## Ask U.S. Agreement to Monster Exodus

Afro-American

Program Part of Gigantic Scheme to Strip Africa of Its Coal. Profits for Anglo-Saxons Only, Is Motto. Discussions Now in Progress between Two Nations in Washington. England Said to Face Ruin Unless She Can Rob Some Weaker Peoples. *Baltimore, Md.*

(Special to The AFRO)

The British plan to exploit Africa to the limit and they are attempting to get American capital, if not the American Government itself to back it up. *sat. 8-30-47*  
That is the purpose of the conferences now going on between the two countries in Washington.

This means Africa will be run entirely for British interests with the natives reduced to a form of slavery.

In order to get American co-operation, the British suggest formally that the U.S. Government send all colored people back to Africa.

What the British propose cannot be dismissed lightly. They admit that the 3 billion dollars we loaned them, which was expected to last another year, will be totally expended within the next few weeks.

Secondly, they own that the American Government cannot continue to pump 3 billion dollars a year into England without upsetting American economy and make England a subsidiary.

They confess that long before the world war, Britain was already trading at a loss and was living on its capital. The war brought this to a final crisis.

To save itself, the British say there are only three ways:

1. Reduce its population; 2. Sink to a low standard such as Italy, Spain and Holland, who once ruled the world; or 3. Find some new area where there are primitive people and great riches to exploit.

This new program called "A Profit-Making Plan," does not come from the lower element in Britain. It is contained

in the August, 1947 "INTELLIGENCE DIGEST," a newsletter called "Review of World Affairs," which is edited in London, and is probably the leading English newsletter.

The publication of this letter will shock not only colored people but the white people of this country.

Few Americans would believe that England would have sunk so low as to think the only way to save herself is to exploit less civilized African peoples and rob them of their wealth and resources. *sat. 8-30-47*

But, more than that, it will make all Americans gasp to realize that any foreigner who is now living on money we have loaned them would be so brazen as to suggest that it would be of an advantage to the U.S. to throw out all of its colored citizens. *sat. 8-30-47*

Heretofore we have looked for that kind of bigotry and racial hatred only in our own Bilbos, Rankins, Cole Bleases, Talmadges and Vardamans, whom American people have known how to handle.

No foreigner has had the temerity to support the Bilbo line.

The British memoranda how to make profits out of Africa follows in part:

EDITOR'S NOTE: Let AFRO readers note the paragraphs in which it is proposed to send colored Americans back to Africa and how it is planned to rob Africa of her coal deposits because "social development in Europe makes it almost certain it won't be long before it is impossible to find young (English) people to go in to deep coal mining."

The following memorandum is one recently drawn up. It comes from a source we are not yet disclosing. It is exclusively published in these pages. We have reason to think that it is going to a number of leading men in the countries concerned, and may form the basis of international talks, news of which will be given in these pages. No doubt it will cause interest and arouse support amongst those who are tired of bad news and want a constructive plan.

We think its publication represents a move of some importance in the present crisis. It is the first large scale constructive plan of its kind.

We should like to have opinions on it. Letters on this subject will be carefully read. This

We have drifted into an odd mood in which there is much talk of relief schemes, of reshuffling old interests and old wealth. There is little talk of expansion. There are no plans for creating and bringing to use, fresh wealth.

Moreover, even the relief schemes are inadequate. No scheme yet suggested is big enough to meet emergency needs let alone those of the long future. This is not only true of Britain but of other countries too.

Of Britain, The Times City Editor put it well:

"A deficit of £700,000,000 per annum is unfortunately about £700,000,000 too much to be dealt with by cutting down the size of newspapers or the frequency of Bing Crosby's appearances."

Of course a gap of £700,000,000 cannot be bridged by such means. But there is more to be said. It can never be filled by exports from existing productive sources to existing markets. Moreover, in view of present war currency and other restrictions, the slow but devastating process of services like banking, which started long ago, is far too small even to maintain her present austerity life without a big American subsidy. What is already inadequate exports were to fall instead of rise and there were no more American dollars the relief gained would be short. Exports may fall, and dollars may be knocked out, but the war has knocked out the means to replace them. Trade at a Loss before the war British was already trading at a loss, especially the cost of coal, makes the any prospect of reasonable compensation very poor. Britain's present exports are far too small even to maintain her present austerity life without a big American subsidy. What is already inadequate exports were to fall instead of rise and there were no more American dollars the relief gained would be short. Exports may fall, and dollars may be knocked out, but the war has knocked out the means to replace them.



## Loans No Solution

Dollar loans are doubtless important to gain time while a solution is found, but they solve no long problem. Obviously America cannot pump £700,000,000 in dollars into Britain every year. Not only would it presently upset American economy, it would be extremely bad for British character. Unless American industry can sell its products for sound foreign currencies, or for earned dollars acquired through normal trade, it will mean a state subsidy for American exports with an inflated dollar. Thus American goods would cost more and more. Britain would get deeper and deeper into debt, and America into inflation.

Although almost all the dollars America now lends go straight back into her industry in quick time, it is not a good way of financing the world.

What then is to be done?

Britain must either shed her population, sink to a low standard, or invest her remaining resources in a vast expansion which will meet her future needs. She cannot suddenly shed her population; it would be a negation of everything and involve fearful social risk to reduce her standard; she must therefore invest all her remaining resources in projects of expansion. **Sat. 8-30-47**

## America's Position

America's problem is hardly less grave though it has different manifestations. Her productive capacity has so increased that unless the world becomes richer in dollars or gold she will not be able to keep her people at work. Before the war there were about 8,000,000 unemployed in the States. Now her productive capacity has increased by over 100%. Unless old customers can be kept and new ones found it won't be long before there are more unemployed than before the war. If that happened there might be a social upheaval of magnitude, probably followed by a world catastrophe.

Nor would it solve any American problem to have the whole world completely dependent upon her. To have millions of foreigners idle while America produced would also lead to social and physical catastrophe.

## U.S. Has to Stop Somewhere

In order to remain prosperous America needs normal world trade. She cannot merely export without eventually bankrupting herself of the things that matter most, viz., various raw materials. She is already running short of oil. She has to look outside her frontiers for new sources. Nor can she live by printing notes for the foreigner to return to American industry. That is not safe trading.

It doesn't matter how rich a country is; unless there is all round trade in goods and services there will be eventual disaster. Money, whether dollars or any other currency, whether gold or paper, has no value of

meaning unless it is a measure of natural trade.

America's problem therefore is twofold: **Sat. 8-30-47**

First she has to provide the world with the dollars immediately needed, in order to avert external collapse; secondly she has to do it in such a way that a flow of normal world trade starts, bringing valuable things into America as well as taking them away.

## General Need, Solution

America and Britain both really need the same things. They need new sources of wealth; new markets; new expansion; a fresh flow of world trade.

The first Paris Conference showed that we cannot have a world solution. We must, therefore, adopt the biggest possible alternative plan. A mere Anglo-American arrangement is not enough because Britain and America, for political, strategic or economic reasons, cannot afford to see the collapse of Scandinavia, West Europe or the Middle East.

A British Empire solution all by itself is no longer enough. It was once upon a time attractive and practical to Britishers; if it had been adopted in time it might have created so powerful a unit that the present difficulties would never have come; there would have been a working system into which others could have welded.

## Give Africa to Europe

The only solution which is now large enough and practical is one in which America, Britain, the British Commonwealth, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, France, Luxembourg, Italy, Portugal and Spain together embark upon three projects; viz., development of the African continent, and the restitution of China and Western Germany.

Much of course lies alongside and beyond these tasks.

It is practical to start upon the development of Africa at once. If any of these powers try to attempt it by themselves too much time will be lost. It is a job for all the powers together. None of them are strong enough to attempt it alone. **Sat. 8-30-47**

## Private Capital Asked

The whole Anglo-Saxon bloc must go into profit-making development; something which is going to develop entirely new sources of wealth, provide new markets, and smash right through the whole idea of reduction and restraint.

The solution is an African Development Company with a minimum capital of £5,000,000,000 subscribed in the currencies of the participants, and partly subscribed by private enterprise. The balance of investment between these currencies must be related to present purchasing power, probable future value, and to territorial questions. For example, although the dollar can

at present buy more than the pound and the franc, America hasn't territorial assets in Africa.

That is the way to get hard currencies into profit-making circulation, and to harden soft ones. It won't be necessary to ask America to lend money. By this means not only her government but her private citizens can invest it with a chance of large financial profits plus big openings in new markets, and the bringing into use of vast new sources of real wealth.

The company would lend money to existing concerns which want to develop but haven't enough capital, are restricted in getting it, and even if they can get it, cannot get the capital equipment they need. An African Development Company would have such resources and influence that it would get first priorities for everything if required. Of course it would not interfere with the sovereignty of any territory; it would be a commercial concern—on for profits—large expanding profits.

Its chief tasks would be the making of roads, railways, canals and airfields; development of gold and coal resources, of agriculture, building towns and cities, and reclaiming desert areas—which is certainly possible.

## Start the Coal

If things were allowed to take their normal course it would be a hundred years before, very slowly, the African continent really opened up. It is hardly necessary to remind people that the natural resources of that land mass are gigantic.

Here is one example: It contains immense resources of coal which, with modern American machinery could be produced at the pithead at a fraction of the cost of European or American coal. Even after transportation it could be sold at half the price of coal now produced from British or American pits.

The Wankie Collieries in Southern Rhodesia alone have four billion tons of high grade coal in their fields. That is enough to supply all the needs of Britain for fifteen years. From one colliery!

This coal can be produced at the pithead for about 22s. 6d. per ton. The cost of transportation to Britain by rail and sea is approximately 29s. 2d. per ton. There are no currency difficulties between Britain and Southern Rhodesia but the railways there lack rolling stock. America could supply it, but then that is another transaction between the sterling and dollar blocks.

An African Development Company which had large dollar and sterling currency resources and bargaining power in the American market, would have no difficulties. It would not be long before the rolling stock was on the rails, and Rhodesian coal production leaping. It is by the way, coal which lies quite near the surface. There is no labor

shortage of any kind.

We must not forget that there is a social development in Europe which makes it almost certain it won't be long before it is impossible to find young people to go into deep coal mining. This must be faced.

## Further Arguments

There are many long term arguments in favor of a proposal of this kind. Here are two:

1. The growth of India's population is so rapid that unless there is a big increase in the world output of food during the next twenty years, there will be a series of devastating Indian famines; the repercussions will be felt throughout the world. It is quite impossible to reduce the Indian birth rate. The only solution is to increase food production. Africa offers that possibility. If we don't plan ahead for this need, we shall be overtaken by something which will take a larger toll of life than a world war.

## Send Colored to Africa

One of the big social problems in the States is the existence of a black population. They can't be sent back to Africa in its present condition; they have become used to American civilization. But to a developed Africa they could be sent back. This would be to the enormous advantage of the United States.

Here then is a profitable outlet for American capital; something wiser than doling out charity; an eventual solution for the Indian food and the American color problems. It offers all the countries in the list a chance.

It would solve Britain's problem. The investment of large sums in Africa would form an invisible export of first importance; new markets would open; there would be a slow but important movement of population.

Strategically the African continent is of first importance. It is not too much to say that in case of war, the Anglo-Saxon system couldn't be defended without a highly developed Africa. Beyond all the commercial and strategic attractions are political ones too. If Africa is not developed by the civilized powers grouped in this way, it will fall victim to many political dangers.

# George Padmore

**Grow Nuts To Feed British**

Biggest development schemes in Africa ever to be undertaken by a British Government, the Colonial Office has announced that 25,000 natives will be recruited by government officials and their agents, local chiefs to cultivate ground nuts on an area

of 3,210,000 acres of land in East and Central Africa.

Explaining the purpose of this huge agricultural scheme to Members of Parliament, the Colonial Secretary told of the great advantage it was to the British people by providing them with much needed oil and fat for food purposes and saving the Ministry of Food a sum of 10,000,000 pounds sterling annually.

Although Tanganyika is supposed not to be a British colony, but a former mandated territory recently transferred to the Trusteeship Council of UN, it will provide the major portion of the land needed to carry out the proposed plan. Kenya and Northern Rhodesia will also place native lands at the disposal of the United African Company, a subsidiary of the greatest British monopoly combine—Unilever, Ltd., which has been appointed by the Secretary of State for Colonies to run the project.



# Gold Coasters Protect Bias In Export Products

By HENRY B. COLE

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — Gold Coast business men and economic leaders have become fed up with the ever-increasing exploitation of the colony by European exporters.

Evidence of this fed up attitude is shown in the actions of the timber merchants seeking removal of discrimination in allocation of timber contracts and that of the Ashanti Confederacy council which demanded a share of the large royalties on gold and other mineral exports from Ashanti.

Recently the Gold Coast Timber Contractors union met in Kumasi to consider plans for the adoption of curbing methods against the spread of European economic imperialism. This meeting was held after African timber merchants had petitioned the governor against the discrimination in allocation of timber contracts for shipments of lumber to the United States and Great Britain. *Fri. 7-4-47*

## EXCLUSIVE SHIPPING

During the war, Africans were shipping almost exclusively to the United States. However, when timber allocations were made this year, it was found that the new European shippers, who had arrived in the field, were granted large tonnage allocations to the U. S. through connections in England, while Africans received practically nothing.

In addition, native merchants were ordered by British authorities to ship at least 80 per cent of all timber from West Africa to Britain. The union pointed out that with the giving of the shipment allocations to European interest, Africans will find themselves on the verge of economic ruin. America pays more per tonnage than any other country.

Union President Wallace told the assembly that "the European is robbing us of our own God-given property. We must stop this and save our posterity."

He cited the fact that in the three main industries in the colonies — mining, cocoa and timber — Africans gain practically nothing.

Other speakers pointed out the African exporters and contractors were prevented from doing business on a large scale by many European interests. One described how banks owned by Europeans, refused to give aid to Africans in business, while any non-African can get

credit without delay. He said that the African business man is never trusted or given any credit to start a business venture. *Fri. 7-4-47*

**TRUCKS "RESERVED"**  
Another speaker cited an example where his company could not purchase trucks for hauling logs from the forest, although the trucks were available. He said they were told that the trucks had been reserved for white businessmen. *20a(1)*

On the gold mining scene, the Ashanti Confederacy council has petitioned the British government to give Africans a share of the royalties on gold and other mineral exports from Ashanti. This council is the governing body of a federation of native states in Ashanti, headed by Sir Agyeman Prempeh, II, king of Ashanti. *Fri. 7-4-47*

The petition pointed out that between the period 1888 and 1946, an estimated 16 million fine ounces of gold, valued at nearly a billion dollars has been removed from Ashanti, yet Africans are forbidden to have a share in any of the profits. According to British authorities, it is a crime for any native to be seen with a mining product, such as gold, diamonds or any other precious stones. In addition, no African is allowed to carrying on any gold or diamond prospecting.

## 40 000 African Miners on Strike

*(20a(1)) Sat. 10-25-47*

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — Forty-thousand West African miners are on strike in this country.

The miners were asked to go back to work while an independent arbitrator is sent for from England. They refused. At the beginning of the strike, the colonial secretary for the Gold Coast in a radio appeal, told the country and the miners that the Gold Coast will suffer by the strike. *Sat. 10-25-47*

The strike has become so effective that the new newspaper, owned and published by the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, the Ashanti Times, failed to come out last Friday.



## Farm Production Up in Liberia

—Charles Trout

204-4-12-47

WASHINGTON — Charles E. Trout of the Alabama Extension Service has returned to the United States from West Africa after serving for over two years as agricultural adviser to the Liberian Government.

Upon his return a week ago Mr. Trout made an official report on his work to the Extension Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In his report he pointed out that during his stay in Liberia, the country increased the appropriation for agricultural work by nearly 700 per cent.

## Uprising In Liberia; Rush U.S. Troops To Quell It

Chicago Defender 20a(1)

Chicago, Ill. Sat 5-3-47

FRANKFURT, Germany—Early Monday morning the United States Army Air Forces flew two officers and eleven enlisted men to Roberts Airfield in Liberia to aid an American garrison threatened by rioting natives there, Brig. Gen. James Powell announced. Roberts Field was deactivated and closed to air traffic March 31. Since that date the announcement stated the water power had been cut six times,

power lines had been cut down by natives and three warehouses had been raided. The garrison had two officers and five enlisted men.

Trouble began at the airport when 800 labor natives were discharged. Riots started at field warehouses. A native walked into a power line and was electrocuted.

On April 22, Gerald Dorion, a Roberts Field guard, was fired on and fatally wounded by a native. Two days later James Haynes, highway commanding officer, was called from the station hospital where he and Lt. Clifton Nelson of Winston, S. C., were being treated for illness. At the field Haynes found 100 natives armed with knives, rocks and clubs. They had been drinking cane juice and demanded that Dorion be turned over to them. When Haynes refused they tried to pull the officer from his seat.

The mob was dispersed by the Liberian armed guards. Brig. Gen. Powell said Corp. Dorion, home town unavailable, will be taken to the field when the relief plane returns from Leisabatin, Germany.

\$1,000,000 20a(1)

## Capital To Aid Development

Atlanta World

Seek To Raise  
Living And  
Educational Levels

10-1-47

NEW YORK—(NNPA)—Formation of a new company designed to exploit the natural resources of Liberia through the use of American technical skill and private Liberian and United States capital was announced here last Friday by Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State for Liberia, and Edward R. Stettinius, former Secretary of State for the United States.

The new organization will be known as the Liberia Co. It will be owned jointly by the Liberian Government and the Stettinius Associates and is being formed at the invitation of William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, and with the full knowledge and consent of the State Department, Mr. Stettinius said.

Its capitalization will consist of 1,000,000 shares and actual capital paid in will amount to about \$1,000,000. The Liberian Government will be given \$250,000 shares free and another 100,000 shares will be given to another new organization to be known as the Liberian Educational Foundation.

Both the new company and the foundation, Mr. Stettinius said, are being formed "to raise the living and educational standards of the people of Liberia thru development of natural resources and industry and through the founding of a university and schools for the training of nations of the country."

The principal resources to be explored, it was stated, are iron ore, lumber and cocoa. Other resources which may be exploited are cocoa, gold, diamonds, manganese, platinum, water power, tropical fruits, palm oil, cashew and cola nuts, tung oil and coffee.

Actual dollar capital for the new company will be contributed by Stettinius and Associates. Mr. Stettinius is chairman of the board of the Liberia Co., and its directors include retired Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, Joseph C. Crew, former ambassador to Japan and Blackwell Smith, counsel for the company.

Other directors are Claude A. Barnett, executive director of the Associated Negro Press; James D. Money, president of Willys-Overland Motors, Inc., formerly president of General Motors Overseas Operations; Robert J. Lynch, an assistant to Mr. Stettinius; Phillip D. Reed, chairman of the board of directors of the General Electric Co.; E. Stanley Klein, vice president of John P. McGuire and Co.; Frank T. Ryan, president of World Commerce Corporation, and Julius C. Cell Holmes.

Dr. John E. Orchard, dean of the graduate school of business Administration, Columbia University, will serve as economic consultant, and Colonel George A. Green, formerly chief engineer of General Motors Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, will serve as engineering consultant.

Operations of the Liberia Company will be entirely exploratory and administrative. For the task of actually exploiting Liberia resources subsidiary companies will be organized to operate in specialized fields. Capital for the specialized

subsidiaries will be obtained from private sources in Liberia and the United States and even from other countries so long as majority control is held by either Liberian or United States citizens or companies.

In order to develop the country's natural resources a transport system must be set up, Mr. Stettinius pointed out. Most of Liberia is covered with tropical forests, rich in timber and oil nuts, but the country lacks transportation. There are no railroads but 400 miles of motor road can carry light traffic.

At the present time a group of experts is studying the question of whether rail or highway transport will be the more desirable.

Formation of the company and operations of the projects cannot start until the Liberian Legislature gives its consent at its next session.

## Important New Step Made By Liberia

LIBERIA is considerably in the news these days, and something of exceptional importance seems to be brewing. The American minister to that country, R. O'HARA LANIER, left the African Republic on Sept. 20 to return here by way of Dakar, French West Africa, and Paris, in order to consult with top officials of our Department of State.

Authentic reports have come out of Washington and New York City that a new company is being formed to market some of the considerable natural resources of Liberia. These reports have been confirmed by Liberia's Secretary of State, GABRIEL L. DENNIS, and a former American Secretary of State, EDWARD R. STETTINIUS.

The new company will be known as the Liberia Company and will be owned by the Liberian government and the STETTINIUS Associates. It is being organized at the invitation of President WILLIAM V. S. TUBMAN of Liberia, a progressive and bold leader. Details of the new company will be found in the news columns of this issue of the Journal and Guide.

A representative official Liberian attitude was the statement last Saturday by a Liberian ex-President, now its first minister to this country, CHARLES D. B. KING, that his nation has reached a point in its development that it does not fear American exploitation.

Although Liberia, like the subject colonies of Africa, has suffered from foreign exploitation and from restraints placed on it by other nations, Mr. KING now feels that this resulted in "over-

cautiousness" which has delayed the proper promotion of his country's economy and culture.

Liberia did not make the best possible deal when it leased huge acreage of its fine rubber-growing lands to the Firestone Company, and it has been unfortunate in much of its other fiscal history. But it has learned the bitter way. It is our belief that there is now enough diplomatic and economic sophistication in the republic, colonized by American Negroes, for Liberia to know when it is making reasonable and beneficial concessions to foreign capital.

There are many reasons why Liberia has a galaxy of friends in this country. They hope the newest step works out favorably for the people of Liberia. It is reassuring to these friends that the company now organizing will be jointly owned by Liberia and that its principal American officer will be Mr. STETTINIUS. Both facts bode well for the project to prove beneficial to all concerned.

## THE LIBERIA COMPANY

Despite the traditional skepticism with which we greet such projects, the newly formed Liberia Company, headed by former Secretary of State Edward Stettinius, has won an opportunity to make an enormous contribution to the life and welfare of Liberians. The new company has secured the right to develop the natural resources of the country and, aside from its commercial interests, it hopes to advance education through the new Liberian Educational Foundation.

A fourth of the stock in the Liberian Company has been awarded the Liberian government and one American Negro, Claude Barnett, is on the company's board of directors. It is apparent that an effort is being made to avoid some of the mistakes made by Firestone interests which have been frequently criticized for their role in Liberia. American capital invested in Liberia can become either a boon or a curse to the natives.

We believe that it is possible to conduct business profitably and make a sound contribution to society at the same time. In this era when imperialism and colonial exploitation are under fire as never before, we believe that the Liberia Company will be under great compulsion to be of service to Liberians. It goes without saying that



this African republic throughout its checkered history has never had a fair chance to demonstrate its essential merit among the family of nations. The Liberia Company may provide it with new opportunities.

## Boat Crews in Liberia Strike

*Butcherburg Pa*  
MONROVIA (ANP)—Liberian

seamen consisting of boat crews engaged in unloading ships off the port of Monrovia, went on strike when the SS Cape Corwin arrived here bringing sixty-five tons of construction iron rods.

After unloading about two-thirds in rough seas, a boat capsized and one man was wounded. The seamen thought unloading iron rods was too risky in rough seas and too hazardous for the meagre wage they receive from the shipping agencies.

They, therefore, refused to work the ship any more, until such wages had been revised. Discussions did not prove successful, and the captain of the ship was anxious to continue his voyage, he had to overcarry the rest of the iron rods.

## LIBERIA COMPANY

### WIDENS ITS SCOPE

*New York Times*

Human as Well as Material

Resources of African Nation

Are to Be Developed

*20a(4)*  
The recently formed Liberia Company has made substantial progress toward development of a national Liberian bank, an airways system, a cocoa program, utilities construction and a broad program to expand health and educational facilities in that African republic, it was announced yesterday.

Former Secretary of State E. R. Stettinius Jr., who sponsored the formation of the company with a group of associates, and Gabriel Dennis, Secretary of State of Liberia, made the announcement coincident with the first meeting of the board of directors at the Savoy Plaza Hotel. The joint announcement followed cabled information from Liberia that the Liberian Legislature had ratified the company's charter.

Formation of the Liberia Company as a "pioneer experiment" to develop the natural resources of the Negro republic with private American capital and business know-how was first announced

Sept. 27. Yesterday the company gave as its objective the development of the "human and material" resources of the African republic.

Officers announced yesterday were Mr. Stettinius, chairman of the board; Blackwell Smith, president and general counsel; David H. Sulzberger, first vice president; Kenneth J. Kadow, vice president in charge of operations, and James G. Mackey, secretary-treasurer and assistant general counsel.

Five temporary Liberian directors of the company also were announced. They are Secretary of State Dennis, William E. Dennis, Secretary of the Treasury; Senator A. Dash Wilson; Consul General F. A. Price and J. E. Knight, secretary to the President of Liberia.

Among the principal consultants announced by the company yesterday were Rothwell M. Sheriff, in the cocoa program, and M. J. Stacom, who will specialize in plans for the field processing of agricultural products.

In announcing the scope of the company's first programs, Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Dennis said two missions would go to Liberia soon, one in January and one in the spring. The January mission will include experts in agriculture, construction, utilities, transportation, banking, communications, geology, lumber, education and health. Mr. Stettinius and Mr. Smith probably will visit the country in March.

The Stettinius-Dennis statement pointed out that the Liberian House and Senate had ratified plans for the Liberia Company and the Liberian Foundation last week and that plans now could be pushed.

"The Liberian Foundation," the announcement said, "has been formally created. The foundation will have 10 per cent of the stock of the Liberia Company as its first endowment, and work is under way to obtain other grants from educational and philanthropic organizations. The developments in this field are in line with the intention to take all possible steps to advance the welfare of the Liberian people, including the promotion of health, education, technical training and, eventually, a University of Liberia."

Through formation of an affiliate, the announcement said, plans are under way for the development of roads and utilities in the republic. A cocoa growing and marketing plan, it added, is being worked out with the cooperation of the American Cocoa Research Committee. Plans also are being made to develop a native handicraft program.

Further developments, the an-

nouncement said, will be announced from time to time.

Permanent offices of the Liberia Company will be at 521 Fifth Avenue. The company is jointly owned by the Government of Liberia and by Stettinius Associates-Liberia, Inc., with 25 per cent of the stock going to Liberia, in addition to the 10 per cent granted to the Liberian Foundation, the announcement said.

Affiliates of the Liberia Company are to be formed to handle operations in each specific field to be developed, such as lumber, construction, iron ore and other minerals, diamonds, gold, agricultural products, and others.

New members of the board of directors announced yesterday are Col. Harry A. McBride of the National Gallery of Art; Charles A. Ferguson, president, the Noland Company; Dr. Channing Tobias of the Phelps-Stokes Fund, and Mr. Sulzberger.

Besides Mr. Stettinius, members of the board announced are Mr. Smith; Admiral William F. Halsey, Joseph C. Grew; Claude A. Barnett, James D. Mooney, Robert J. Lynch, Philip D. Reed, E. Stanley Klein, Frank T. Ryan and Julius Carl Holmes.



# African Vet Denied Job, Beats Officer

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) — A white man was attacked here recently by an African veteran when he refused to give the African a job.

Former Maj. W. Morgan, a World War II member of the Royal Engineers, was attacked in Sapele, a town in the southern province, by Johnson Oboro because the African was told that Morgan's company was employing only Europeans, not natives.

Oboro became infuriated, seized several strips of corrugated iron and a knife and began beating Morgan. Oboro told the European that if he was fit enough to fight in the jungles of Burma side by side with Europeans, there was no reason why he should not be fit enough to work with them.

Oboro was arrested and Morgan was hospitalized. "That European boss insulted my dignity and my race," Oboro told police. "I had to give it to him."

## LITTLE BITS OF LOGICS BY MBONU OJIKE

The political students call it the Nigeria; the educators describe it as intellectual emancipation; to the journalists it is freedom of expression; to the missionaries, it is enthusiasm; to the economists, it is the fundamental freedom.

With all this change taking place in the thoughts and actions of every Nigerian, many of us are dazzled.

Terribly confused! (20a0)  
Often frustrated! (Nigerian Series 0)

Reasons? We either don't see at all, or we see vaguely what it is all about.

Youth and women, by nature, are universally more susceptible to the sentimental and superficial of change.

Hence Nigerian youth and women face a dangerous future unless they could be induced to apply a little bit of logic to all they think and do.

FUTURE NIGERIA

## Nigeria

Because of the importance of today's youth and women to the quality of the future generation, those of us who often cast a glance into our tomorrow, should do something to build the future Nigeria by directing her modern youth and women.

I see boys, and sometimes men, look down upon agriculture.

They want clerical jobs in which they would have nothing to do with the GOOD EARTH.

They pride in carrying on works which require neither logic nor sweat.

Then, there are too many applicants for too few jobs.

The unemployed hang around, doing nothing but eating something.

The number of farmers is reduced by this mass exodus from country to city.

Consequently, there is not enough food to go round.

Our per capita productivity is low and the national income, meagre.

Then, there are some boys too who spurn serious studies.

Their parents, often farmers or businessmen without secondary education, are forced to send them abroad for higher education.

They glory only in being at Oxford or London and spending four hundred pounds yearly.

They return ignorant.

They follow lines of least resistance and then come home confused and ignorant.

What contribution have they in their trunk?

Ability to dress, eat, act and spend like the Europeans.

But they fail to earn as much as Europeans whom they envy.

They are through with African ways of life.

Utara, garri, yam, onigbo (bitter melon) are too heavy for their Europeanized stomach.

But they can neither make nor afford imported food stuff: quarter oats, corned beef and jam.

They use European tooth brush and paste, because they are too lazy to discover that by and large, Africans who are chewing sticks have better teeth than the Europeans.

Then some of them marry European girls who allure them to remain in Europe.

Why?

Because their confused state of affairs makes them apologetic about African womanhood.

I have even known Africans who are so ill-educated that they wear jacket and vest in West Africa where the ninety degree temperature makes Europeans wish they could be allowed to go in the street with nothing on.

On a voyage from London to Lagos were several Europeans and two Africans travelling on the first class ticket.

When we arrived at Las Palmas, I noticed that everyone on the boat dressed warmly because it was December.

From Las Palmas to Lagos, I never saw any of the Europeans — passenger, ship officer or crew, put on jackets or ties.

But these two Africans? Why they must look "important" and "civilized."

So, they wore heavy vests and woollen jackets, with stiff collars.

Surely we Africans need a little bit of logic even in our choice and use of clothes.

Our climate requires loose and scanty, light dress.

So does American and European climate in summer.

Hence they dress with sanity.

Have you not seen many Africans wearing spats and gloves, woollens and tweeds when it is sunny and hot?

What can you do about this evidence of insanity and stupidity?

Lay the idiots flat on the GOOD EARTH of Africa and give them a dozen?

Or let them continue their folly which squanders African resources, debases black man's culture and injures our prestige?

Know-nothings are always do-nothings.

I met a Nigerian young man at Takoradi.

When I asked him his mission, he said he was unemployed.

Then to the question "what are you?" he replied "Engineer," quite assuredly.

So I wanted to know what kind of engineer he was, for no man can be an engineer of every type.

He said "Fittering."

Further still, I wanted to know his specialty.

He then disclosed that he was about to begin a course with Bennett College in mechanical engineering.

This boy, whom, let us call Beke, had no testimonial or diploma in academic or mechanical engineering.

Yet he stowed away from Nigeria and came to Takoradi calling himself an engineer.

He never entered any secondary school and was not interested either in higher studies or vocational education.

Like Ayika, he hoped to continue like that, reach Europe and America do miracles, and become Nizam of Hyderabad.

Both wore tallman openly as their key to success, I supposed.

Mr Beke could be traced to a Nigerian whom I interviewed at Onitsha.

He said, "This is a dirty, poor, God forsaken country."

Remember that he was ashore while I was abroad.

I did not know him and did not ask him any question.

He saw me take a picture of the wheel as soon as the boat docked.

"Isn't there any good thing here?" I asked.

"Only beer and rum, which taste so much inferior to Freestonian drinks," he said.

This man needed to return to Free-town just as Ayika and Beke should go back to Nigeria.

I have known many ex-servicemen in America as well as in Europe and Africa, white and black, alike, who thought that because they served in the armed forces their community owed them jobs which they did not otherwise merit.

To be concluded.

LITTLE BITS  
OF LOGICS  
BY MBONU OJIKE

In London, particularly, there were scores of African veterans of World War II, who hung around; financially miserable, critical of everything and everybody, productive of nothing.

There was once a Nigerian relative of mine who wanted to get a clerical job under the UAC.

When he was rejected, he charged the UAC with having discriminated against him because of colour.

This was a false reasoning because

that company is known to have in its employ more Africans than Europeans.

A thorough investigation of the case showed that my relative did not get the job because it was given to his fellow applicant, a European.

I looked at this situation thus: UAC is a machine financed and managed by

Europeans to do business in Africa.

The aim of the UAC is to enrich its owners and, by proxy, their relatives.

EUROPEAN MUST HAVE PRIORITY

Hence, when employment is scarce, a European applicant must be given

priority.

I am satisfied with this state of affairs, and so should my relative be.

What he and I should do about it is to organize, finance and operate our own big combine in which, we — its owners and our relatives — would receive prior consideration.



shots, must exercise a little bit of logic, now, more than ever before. We must save money, and put together our savings.

**SUPERFICIALS OF MODERNISM**

We must seek the fundamentals rather than the superficials of modernism.

We must create jobs or help others more favourably situated than we to do so. *Nigeria Speaks*

We must modernize our agriculture and total economy not by foolish and uneconomic limitation of Europe's ways but by exercise of little bits of logic. *Outlook, Nov 6-7-47*

As we think of, and react to, the complicated impact of modernism in all its phases, let us repeat, again and again, that the world is mostly materialistic.

Whether we agree or not, that is the latest picture of this universe, this continued struggle of men against other men, against women, against nature, against natural occurrences and beings.

This being so, one who should achieve an end, whether material or non-material, must ultimately utilize the material.

Consequently, our intellect is nothing until it is translated into labour, into material; into utility which is value.

This value may be expressed in terms of money or another value equivalent to it in utility or satisfaction.

**MATERIAL COUNTS**

In the world in which only the material seems to count, the more one saves and re-employs the material values created by one's labour so much the better.

In the last four years I have been interested in one journalistic hobby, namely, to interview two types of persons: those who have succeeded in life (materially) and those who have not.

I have found that all achievements are results of passionate interest in an undertaking an interest always mustering forth many forms and degrees of material and mental efforts and qualities.

The successful are persons who have little bits of logic: they are always shrewd and business-like in their habits; they know where and when to back down and where and when to back up.

**NO ACHIEVEMENT IS ACCIDENTAL**

No achievement which I have studied has background was accidental.

In fact, all failures, unless attributed to acts of God, are results of miscalculations. *6-9-47*

Such acts of God as floods, rain and winds, can even be predicted.

A few days ago, I interviewed a distressed seaman.

He was dismissed as unable after

he had served for twenty-four years at sea as a fireman in merchant marine.

He returned home to Nigeria as a D.B.S. (Distressed British Seaman).

According to him, he had saved nothing. *6-9-47*

He admitted, however that he earned about twenty-five pounds monthly.

He was laid off only since the end of the World War II.

What happened to his total earnings which few educated Africans in Nigeria earned, became clear when he revealed that he seldom visited his Nigerian home, seldom sent money to his parents, gambled often, smoked and drank a lot, left in Britain five children and three women. *6-9-47*

Of the women, one was a wife, the rest, just nice British girls.

This my countryman's pathetic story came to a climax when he returned from the sea only to find that one of his women had sold his home, or rather, his furniture, and vanished.

So, when he had been fired and had gambled away all his last salary he got a little bit of logic, but too late.

**HE DEMANDED REPATRIATION**

He went to the colonial office and demanded that he be repatriated to Nigeria.

His ultimatum was that he would not be responsible for his subsequent deeds.

When his demand appeared to be about to be neglected, he grabbed a coal poker from the fire place and struck the window breaking the glass and incurring a great deal of damage.

The next week, he was given a free ticket of repatriation as a D.B.S.

He returned to Nigeria empty-handed, ignorant and distressed.

At his age of fifty, he is hardly productive in any gigantic sense.

Yet, such a fellow citizen, had he employed a little bit of logic since he left home in the twenties, he could have returned better equipped to play his role in the New Nigeria that is now under construction.

The task ahead this nation is stupendous.

It requires the fullest participation of all Nigerians.

Whatever we do, our aim should be to increase our efficiency and double our productivity.

With a little bit of logic we can do it.

**Unemployment: Intolerable Nuisance**

THOSE FULLY acquainted with the conditions under which the working classes of this country live in their homes will readily agree that unemployment is becoming an intolerable nuisance to the unemployed themselves and their working brothers, sisters, cousins, parents or guardians. With the passage of the days, the situation worsens, and unemployment today is a frightful prospect to individuals and families, particularly in the towns and cities. *20th Nov 11-20-47*

Little surprise, then, that an African cartoonist engaged in the representation of our contemporary society has caricatured the unemployment problem on page A of our issue today. The ugly monster of unemployment is enough to frighten even the Commissioner of Labour to whom the ex-serviceman and the young man fresh from school flee for refuge and relief. *Lagos Nigeria*

Today hundreds of Cambridge School Certificate holders tramp our streets in futile quest of employment, the supply having far exceeded the demand for employees with secondary education. As for our ex-servicemen, neither government employment nor the resettlement schemes nor yet their re-enlistment in the army has solved their problem.

But to those who know the functions of the Labour Department, it is plain that the Commissioner of Labour exists to regulate the distribution, security and peaceful relations of employment, and not to create jobs. The task is that of the central government who can and must provide jobs for all through bold economic replanning and encouragement of private enterprisers.

**300 Meet To Form A New**

**Union Of Ex-Servicemen**

*West African Pilot, Lagos Nigeria*

**Working Body Established**

*Sat 11-22-47*

Over 300 people were present in the Glover Memorial Hall last Wednesday during the inaugural meeting of the Ex-servicemen's Trades and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

The men were drawn from various government departments and mercantile houses.

"The new union is not going to antagonise the existing departmental unions to which the ex-servicemen belong," Mr P. O. Fabiyi, of the Nigerian Railway Mechanical Department, made plain.

This was adopted, and a Working Committee was formed and empowered to give it publicity.

Council and words of advice from the invited trade unionists, it was resolved, moved by the L.T.C. representative and seconded by a member from the P.W.D. Electricity Undertakings that the new union be formed, called and known throughout Nigeria and the Cameroons as the Ex-servicemen's Trades and General Workers' Union of Nigeria and the Cameroons.



# SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT

By MBONU OJIKE

## Ijebu-Ode Leads The Way To Economic Freedom

THE Ijebus are to modern Nigeria what Americans are to contemporary civilisation.

To me therefore the Ijebus are the Yankees of Nigeria.

They love competition, they worship work and money, they earn much and spend less.

Those are the reasons why the Ijebus are, by and large, the wealthiest people in Nigeria.

They do not allow aliens to acquire land and buildings.

Every non-Ijebu Ode citizen, whether Ibo or British, must live in Ijebu Ode only as a tenant and not as a landlord.

By this wise economic policy, land and buildings which are basic economic factors, remain unalterably and democratically under the control of the Ijebu Ode indigenes.

The Ijebus are traceable to Ife, the famous cultural hub of Nigeria.

Ife itself was probably inhabited from time immemorial by migrants from Whyda in the Southern tier of Egypt.

The founder of Ijebu Ode was Olode.

To him a durable epitaph is raised in the centre of the town.

Ijebu Ode is both the Provincial Headquarters and the natural capital of Ijebuland.

The educated Awujale who is to the Ijebus what the Alake is to the Egbas, resides here.

I was deeply impressed by the political insight, meekness and hospitality of the Awujale of Ijebu Ode.

He, like the Alake, neither drinks nor smokes.

His sense of responsibility to the people was immediately perceived when he apologised for bad roads, lack of electricity and congested hospital facilities.

I think that it would benefit the people far more to build good roads, and supply electricity and water in their premises than to supply them with the radio rediffusion services which I was informed were being contemplated.

Public funds should be spent first in people's necessities before they are squandered in promoting government propaganda radio services that are controlled in somewhat like a Hitlerian fashion. Nigerian folks cannot afford luxuries now.

I consider radio a luxury.

The relation between the Ijebu landlords and their Ibo tenants was cordial and admirable.

At the lecture which was promoted by the local Ibo Central Union, about half of the listeners were Ijebu many of whom were big financiers.

The chairman, Mr. Olukeye Onabanjo, who chairmanned Zik's lecture there a year ago was one of the ablest chairman I had known in our country.

A sage of humour and eloquence, he closed his chairman's remarks by "When again you come to lecture to us at Ijebu Ode, I will be your venerable chairman, sir."

The fact that the Awujale offered the Iporo Hall free of

charge for the lecture was interpreted as a gesture of his highest interest in the Ibo Education Week of which the lecture was an opening programme.

The town is a home of storey mansions.

It seems that every Ijebu-Odeans aims at decorating his town with one or more of these beautiful edifices.

They are so numerous and the Ijebu-Odeans so given to the road to prevent of kwudi that the buildings are often empty.

Coming from Lagos where tenants pay two pounds a month for an unfurnished room, my wife and I really envied Police Superintendent Ogbolu who was occupying one big mansion, two-storey high.

Although it was a house of many rooms, its rent was less than that of a single Yaba room.

Were there a fast transport system between Lagos and Ijebu-Ode it would ease Lagos housing shortage if some of us live at Ijebu-Ode and commute to work at Lagos daily.

Three mansions deserve special mention.

I was driven to each of them.

I had not time to inspect them thoroughly, but what I saw of them, even cursorily, was unparalleled anywhere in Nigeria.

The mansions belong to three financial lords of Ijebu land namely, Honourable J. A. Odutola, Motor Magnate Shoye and trader Kekereowo.

What distinguished those buildings are their hugeness, their architecture, their general magnificence.

Trader Kekereowo's mansion is, if I may say so, the biggest, the newest, and the best externally.

The three mansions are concrete evidences of Ijebu man's spirit of competition and his height of

financial eminence in Nigeria.

Their high aim and individual desire to succeed above all others is the sole reason why they work hard, invent and improvise many commodities and production devices.

Then because they love money they work for it more than many of us care to.

When they earn it, they not only earn it in relative abundance but they also hate to spend it unwisely.

They invent and manufacture some knives, hinges, belts and buckles.

They do all this and more in order to keep money at home.

They concoct and use paints made by Ijebu chemists.

Their school children are supplied enough local fabrics to sew school uniforms.

Their women, men and children wear clothes whose fabrics and fashion are made in Ijebuland.

The textile industrial enterprise I visited showed a remarkable advance upon the traditional village textile crafts which still exist in other parts of the country.

It is urgently desirable that other parts of Nigeria should emulate the Ijebu spirit of economic freedom.

Those who talk of Ibo man being successful are simply flattering him.

They should go to Ijebuland and behold economic success.

Just as one Nizam of Hyderabad does not make a wealthy India so the Ijebus alone cannot make Nigeria rich.

Ijebus cheered the boycott strategy because they understood its economic implications especially for the common man.

They were already in the boycott mood, and that is why they make their own belts, their own

This turn of events will directly help our country's industrial campaign and general economy. To do this, everyone of us must pinch in and do his bit.

This is the time for experimental laboratories to spring up throughout Nigeria. Britain now calls on us to reduce our import and increase our export.

The officialdom should remove the present lid from the inventive genius of many a Nigerian. Persons manufacturing mechanical articles should be encouraged.



Let us emulate the white man's love of the things of this earth, his love of hard work and money, the fruit of intelligent exertion. Let us all try to be like Ijesus in our economic theory and practice.

## They That Go Deep Into The Forests...

~~These African Men at Some African~~  
TODAY, WE are focussing our light on them that go deep into the forests with axes and giant saws. Elsewhere on this page, a correspondent records his impressions about these men at Ilaro. And, ten chances to one, the same conditions obtain at Benin and Ijebu and in some other places in Nigeria where lumbering is carried on. (2020)

They work from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. (twelve full hours) — a shocking story to retell. They work on public holidays, a little scandal in itself. On Sundays, on certain occasions, their axes are their bibles, the sweat of their brow their prayers, and the jungle in which they work their churches. Lateness to come to work is punishable by forfeiture of a day's hard-earned wage or, in the alternative, a termination of appointment.

But is that all? No, not in the least. The skilled among them earn between sixteen and eighteen pence per day; the unskilled, between five and fifteen. They live "like rats in holes and feed like pigs on bulk and chaff." Fri-11-21-47

It is not fiction. It is a true story of one who has lived among the men and seen their ways and mode of living. And the pity of it is that we have a Labour Department in this country, and a grand brigade of labour officers, assistant labour officers, and so on. The Spanish patios, the Lerida and Saragossa caves and the Miranda de Ebro can ill-afford a competition with what obtains today in the Ilaro timber industry.

## Minerals Bill Hits Ijebu Prospector

## S of S Will Hear It

~~Fri-12-5-47~~  
GUDL Dec 4.—The Minerals Ordinance has hit an African miner, Mr Randolph L. Sawyerr.

Mr Sawyerr who has been in the mining industry since 1917 was granted a prospecting licence (P. R. 99) on October 5, 1946.

Mr Sawyerr started prospecting tin in the Benue Province of Nasarawa District, and he was lucky in securing a good field.

He was soon charged, however,

The Government of Nigeria next refused his application, and though Mr Sawyerr protested and referred the matter by way of a petition to the Chief Commissioner, Northern Provinces, and subsequently to His Excellency the Governor, nothing so far has been achieved.

Mr Sawyerr, it is understood, is appealing to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

of contravening Mining Regulation 7 (2) for not submitting a plan within fourteen days.

Mr Sawyerr explained himself.

His second charge was that of not submitting his prospecting result — a thing which he had really submitted.

Mr Sawyerr felt there was some sort of prejudice and influential perversion in the business.

The fact that during his absence from field, his head labourer had taken a sample from his lease to the Manager of the Odege Syndicate (which Manager, on seeing his sample, determined forcefully to take the area) has sort of made this impression indelible on him (Mr Sawyerr).

~~Fri-12-5-47~~



# SAD REVELATIONS ON THE CONDITIONS OF SERVICE OF TIMBER LABOUR AT ILARO

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Labour in Ilaro timber work beggars, to say the least of it, description. One wonders whether it borders not on fascism. *20a(1) Nigeria*

## MEN LABOUR FOR TWELVE FULL HOURS EVERY DAY

NEXT time you get a piece of furniture made for you from wood sawn at Ijora mills, please remember the lumber-men and sawyers whose toil and sweat started the history of that piece of furniture.

It is the pathetic story of their life that I am attempting to relate.

I am acquainted with many parts of this our vast and rich country.

But I do not like some of the things that go on within her. *11-21-47*

If recounted to non-eye witnesses, they would disbelieve some of them.

### UNDER-STATEMENTS

And if accounts are compared with actual happenings, they invariably must appear very poor—giving the impression of containing deliberate under-statements.

That is because the spectacle beats qualification.

Among all the painful sights that greet the eyes in odd corners of Nigeria, one kind of labour that slaves thousands and maims many of our countrymen, is con-

spicuous.

It is the timber or lumber work.

Whatever euphemism exploiters may find to christen this work, it is in truth Nigeria's twentieth century slavery. *11-21-47*

### EMPLOYERS' APATHY

Sons of men toil under broiling sun or drenching rain to fell giant trees, saw them into logs, trim and drag them through vast forest lands to convenient transport routes from where they are taken to Ijora saw-mills.

One does not quarrel with labour as such, for it has been written of man that out of the sweat of his brows shall he live.

What disgusts one is the over-exacting nature of this timber business, and the shocking and shameful apathy of the employers who deny those teeming masses of ignorant labourers fundamental human considerations.

The labourers leave their homes as early as 5 o'clock in the morning to return at 7 o'clock in the evening or sometimes much later.

Their working hours run from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m. when

they are not called upon to put in extra hours.

### WORK ON HOLIDAYS

As a rule, they work on all public holidays, and occasionally on Sundays.

No matter what day they have to work, the working hours remain constant and are observed with rigid military precision.

Lateness to work, no matter for what reason and for what fraction of a second, is punishable.

The punishment is forfeiture of a day's wage.

In the alternative one loses his job.

You may ask: what is a labourer's wage?

### SKILLED WORKMEN

The fortunate ones called sawyers are regarded as skilled workmen, and so they get between 1s. 4d and 1s. 6d per day.

The unfortunate ones considered as "unskilled," earn between 5d and 1s. 3d daily.

I lived among these people for sometime in order to observe their mode of living closely.

I am ashamed to record all my observations.

This much can I say that

their employers pay them death-wages, little realising that heavy labour such as these people perform calls for heavy feeding; and that the money paid to these slaves is most inadequate to meet the cost of food in an area where cash-crops (not local food crops) occupy most of the farmlands, and hence little or no margin is left for maintaining their families in other respects.

### LIVE LIKE RATS

As a result, the men live like rats in holes, and feed like pigs on bulk and chaff.

Their poverty has so overcome their sense of decency that their women go about scantily attired, and their

children — the future generation of this country — are underfed and educationally neglected.

Sometimes, accidents do occur, and some labourers may lose their limbs or lives thereby.

But there is no compensation for any such damages or injuries.

Their employers simply shrug their shoulders.

### THEY ARE BEATEN

To guard against slackness, tired labourers who dare to pause to refuel their stomach or to recuperate, are beaten up as examples to others.

These conditions which remind one of South African slave labour, obtain in Benin, Ijebu and Ilaro.

Of all of them, it is with the latter labour camp that I had the closest possible contact, and I was moved to tears for seeing my compatriots labouring under such inhuman conditions in 1947.

These our countrymen belong to the ignorant masses, and their masters are taking undue advantage of their ignorance.

I am therefore appealing to the highest human sentiments of our Labour Department, labour unions, political parties, the press and all who feel for the oppressed, to act the knights-errant and go to succour the helpless labourers of the timber-felling "gangs" of Ilaro jungles.



# 2,000 Railway Workers On Sympathetic Strike

*The Comet* *Yaba Estate*  
*20a(1)* *Thur.-1-30-47*

Following the dismissal of six masons in the Engineering Department of the Nigerian Railway at Ebute Metta yesterday, Nigerian Railway employees all over the country may begin a country-wide sympathetic strike today, in conjunction with 2,000 already on strike, if the men are not reinstated. It is understood that the Station Staff Union, Drivers, Accounts, Locomotive, and other sections are all standing by for action from 12 noon today.

According to the workers, the six men affected were on Monday, each given a six-foot long iron rod by Mr. W P Farrel, the Inspector of Works, with which to climb the roof of the engineering building and loosen some corrugated iron sheets.

The bricklayers, it was reported, refused to do the job on the grounds that it was the work of carpenters.

Mr Farrel, it was alleged, became enraged and so took down their names and their tally numbers and sent them with a note to Mr R G Shall, the Clerk of Works, who expelled them immediately. *Thur.-1-30-47*

When the matter came to the notice of Mr W Powell, the Labour and Welfare Officer of the Nigerian Railway, Mr Powell, ordered the six men to go back to work, and so the strike which began as a result of the illegal strike ended unconditionally within a few hours of its start.

## TRYING OUT POWER?

Yesterday morning, Mr Farrel, as if trying out power against the Labour and Welfare Officer, came to the works and ordered the four men to stop work by 4 p.m.

Consequently, the workers downed tools again.

The workers complained bitterly against Mr Farrel.

They said he was autocratic and impatient to listen to them.

They were so bitter against him that in several areas in the Engineering Works, there were chalk inscriptions of "Farrell must go!"

## THEY FELL DOWN!

The workers reported that one of the masons dismissed had only

recently fallen down from the scaffold of one of the buildings losing two teeth.

He was removed to the African Hospital for treatment and had just been discharged last Saturday, January 25. *Thur.-1-30-47*

They complained that many other workers had fallen down likewise as a result of the shaky condition of the scaffolds.

The masons, they complained were being treated as labourers.

The wages, they said, were the poorest anywhere in the country.

## 20 YEARS ON

One old man working in this section revealed to a press representative of this newspaper that he had served the Nigerian Railway for over twenty years and was still on two shillings a day.

Labourers earn as little as one shilling.

The workers also complained that the authorities of Nigerian Railway were owing them half-day weekly arrears from 1931 to 1937.

The entire workers of the Nigerian Railway have resolved that if by 12 noon today, Thursday, the six men were not reinstated, the workers all over Nigeria including Loco men, Station Staff, Accounts, Drivers and so on would down tools. *Thur.-1-30-47*

No Government Labour Officer had, up till yesterday, a p.m., gone there to arbitrate.

# REFUSES AFRICAN VET JOB MAN IS WHIPPED

*20a(1)* *Atlanta Daily World*  
*Sat 8-8-47*

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP)—A white man was attacked here recently by an African veteran when he refused to give the African a job.

Former Maj. W. Morgan, a World War II member of the Royal engineers, was attacked in Sapele, a town in the southern province, by Johnson Oboro because the African was told that Morgan's company was employing only Europeans, not natives.

Oboro became infuriated, seized several strips of corrugated iron and a knife and began beating Morgan. Oboro told the European that if he was fit enough to fight in the jungles of Burma side by side with Europeans, there was no reason why he should not be fit enough to work with them.

Oboro was arrested and Morgan was hospitalized. *Sat 8-8-47*

"That European boss insulted my dignity and my race," Oboro told police. "I had to give it to him."

## Threat Of Private Contractors

By S. A. OLUKOYA *20a(1)*

(Secretary PWD Workers' Union)

*West African*

Slow output on the part of direct government labour and completion costs which, in the final analysis, exceed the normal, unmistakably make the employer gets annoyed and all other jobs are handed over to the contractors, while the direct employees are booted out of the workshops. *Nigeria*

The private contractors now assume the role of slave-drivers, employ sweated-labour and thereby enrich their own pocket with an amount sufficient to keep a certain percentage of the unemployed section of the community fully employed. *Thur. 9-25-47*

The workers are being educated by their labour leaders to cultivate a deep sense of responsibility with a view to effecting always maximum production at maximum

speed. *Age Nigeria*

There is yet another reason, unknown to me, why many huge allocations are made to the contractors.

Some unconfirmed allegation has it that there is some illicit bargain on the market.

It may be right and it may be wrong, but it is almost certain that there is something beyond the horizon invisible to the naked eye.

Almost a fortnight ago, confusion became confounded at Ikoyi and Ijora Yards when, unexpectedly and contrary to the strength of articles 2(a) and 7 of the Constitution of the PWD Lagos Consultative Committee, which I helped to draft originally, two sections of the PWD workmen, numbering about 400, were served with notices of termination of employment under the untenable argument of slow production.

The reason adduced was that

able, in view of the fact that no previous complaint of this type had ever been brought to the monthly Consultative Committee meetings.

The PWD authorities quickly arranged with contractors to take over all the buildings from the unfortunate men and the policemen were engaged to drive them out of the yard should they offer any resistance.

Although the notices were withdrawn on my official intervention and the men can now be seen to be working at top speed pressure to maintain sufficient staff and efficiency, yet I foresee a plot to get rid of direct labour under flimsy pretexts with a view to stuffing contractors' stomach with more gold. *9-25-47*

And the PWD authorities can do it under any official pretext unless the project is nipped in the bud by collective reaction.

Complete elimination of direct labour by the PWD does not and will not make a drastic curtailment of the

unemployed in this country, rather it will most certainly help to accelerate the fast developing rate contrary to democratic principle.

The central aims of any good government are that there should be full employment and rise in the standards of living generally.

Let us not forget that poverty anywhere will definitely constitute a potential danger to prosperity everywhere.

By all means let the contractors live, but not at the expense of the poor PWD workers.

LAGOS

## Is Nigeria Safe For Nigerians?

DAY By day, we see racketeering and red-tape combine to make Nigeria unsafe for its people. There is the car racket whereby permits to own American cars are issued exclusively to the British big shots and to one or two Nigerian Uncle Toms. Nigerians are not permitted to import these American cars themselves. The sham excuse is the usual lack of dollars. But there are dollars for the British firms which import these cars. *20a(1)* Reports show that a gentleman (who, of course, hates things American) was given a permit to purchase one of those



American cars during the war. It was a Chevrolet for which he paid a controlled price of about £450 a few years ago. This year, this gentleman sold this car for over £600. He was issued a new permit to buy a 1947 Buick for £640. What nature of economy is this? Control by the British big shots and a few Nigerian Uncle Toms in order to make Nigeria unsafe for free trade and competitive economic transaction for all? *Thu 9-25-47*

This car racket is a mockery to British administration which had been respected for a relatively high degree of uprightness and public responsibility. *Lagos Nigeria*

Our conscience is aggrieved all the more as we learn of an allegation that not even Syrians or Lebanese in Lagos have been considered good and obedient enough to be permitted to purchase an American car. Africans are out of the question, so officialdom has had it. One Lebanese has been reported to have offered £5,000 to buy over a 1947 Buick from a gentleman whose pro-imperialist attitude has earned such a Yankee gem. Does our highly respected Chief Secretary know about these scandalous rackets? We doubt it. We even venture to suggest that the Governor is absolutely unaware of these rackets. They should therefore institute immediate inquiries and measures whereby these vicious rackets may be eradicated at once.

## The National Bank Of Nigeria

FOURTEEN YEARS ago, a national bank was founded here at Lagos. Its promoters were Africans. They wanted to prove that Africans could establish and successfully operate a bank independent of European capital and management. *20/2/47 Nigeria*

On October 4, this year, we published an auditor's report on this bank. It was a proud account, a progress report, a living evidence of the managerial acumen of the African. The bank originally established at Lagos has now four branches in the provinces of Nigeria, namely Agege, Abeokuta, Ibadan and Kano. There is, we are informed, a plan to open up a branch at Aba as soon as possible. The total number of employees is estimated to be over one hundred. *Wed 10-15-47 Lagos Nigeria*

We call this a progress report because, fourteen years ago the capital of The National Bank of Nigeria was £10,000; today it is £250,000. Fourteen years ago it served only Lagos community; today it serves five commercial towns of Nigeria. All this favourable feature of this financial institution reflects on the integrity and ability of Mr H. A. Subair, the Managing Director. Staff and shareholders are no less commendable as is Dr Akinola Maja, the company's chairman. *10-15-47*

But this bank should reach a million pound capitalisation and set up branches in other important towns such as Benin City, Sapele, Onitsha, Enugu, Port Harcourt, Jos, Kaduna, Zaria, Ife and Ijebu Ode. It can do all this only when we as a people have really begun to call The Na-

tional Bank of Nigeria our bank. This is the time for us to patronise it. This we urge as a positive boycott move.

## Contractors And PWD Labourers

THE INROAD being made into the Public Works Department by private European and African contractors has been causing uneasiness among the African daily paid labourers of that department. This uneasiness has been given expression by the Secretary of the PWD Technical and General Workers Federation. *20/2/47 Nigeria*

Interests seem to be clashing as between European and African private contractors themselves and between PWD labourers on the one hand and the employees of the contractors on the other. The important fact to bear in mind is that government wants the best services for public money paid out to workers, government or private.

The union secretary has accused the PWD African labourers of "malingering, slackness, absenteeism, laziness and insubordination." If this is so, then we need not say more by way of advice to the labourers. The government, on the other hand, may indirectly be encouraging cheap labour by substituting employees of private contractors (European or African) for PWD labourers. This is wrong and should be opposed with all the means at the disposal of the union. *Thu 9-25-47 Lagos Nigeria*

As for African and European contractors, there is no doubt that the development scheme will be fishy indeed for some foreigners now invading this country. The issue should be investigated before it assumes the dimensions of a racial controversy.

## The Colliery Under-Dogs

AMONG the many complaints of the Colliery workers is the irregular working days in the week. According to reports some labourers are made to work two or three days in a week. This means that if a worker earns about £4 a month, he ultimately gets only half of this each month. And yet, government at the time of a settlement does not consider this but simply makes its calculations on £2 instead of £4. *20/2/47 Nigeria*

Very often labourers complain against the habit of asking them to go home after they had worked for some hours underground. Whether this kind of complaint is being lodged to the Labour Officer at Enugu we cannot tell. If the Labour Officer knows about it and overlooks it, then, he must give his reason for not taking steps against the Colliery Department.

If a person works only seventeen or thirteen days out of a total of twenty-six it is reasonable that such a person should be assessed according to the actual number of days the person had worked in a year. It is injustice assessing one on £48 whilst ones real income is £24 per annum. Let the authorities concerned consider this and make necessary adjustments. The workers are bent on going on strike if their demands are not granted. We take this opportunity to congratulate the General Secretary who was able to persuade these men to wait for ten days within which time if they

failed to receive satisfactory reply from the authorities they could go on strike. *11-6-47 Thu*  
The Colliery workers said something about Harragin Recommendations. We do not know how the workers were treated in this regard. If they failed to get reasonable share from their department they have, to a certain extent, themselves to blame for failing to rally round their General Secretary when he was appealing to them to unite. We appeal very strongly to the Colliery Department to settle with the Colliery under-dogs before it is too late.



# TRADES UNION CONGRESS OF NIGERIA: ITS COMPOSITION, ACTIVITIES & AN APPEAL

*Lagos Nigeria*  
By E. OLA SMITH

(SECRETARY, T.U.C. SOCIAL COMMITTEE)

It is crystal clear that if any organisation of the representation and influence of the T.U.C., however lofty and interesting its ideals and plans, fails to secure the generous co-operation of those it is out to serve, it is bound to

## GUARD AGAINST THIS BY SUPPORTING THE T.U.C.

THE Trades Union Congress of Nigeria is a federation of registered trade unions or labour organizations, scheming and working to secure the improvements of the general conditions, to promote the material, social and educational welfare of the Nigerian workers, be they of government, private, mercantile, missionary or native administration. 20a(1)

### CONTROLLING POWER

This great organization is being controlled by three main bodies: (i) the Congress-in-Session which is the highest authority and which meets once a year; (ii) the General Council which carries out the object of the congress and (iii) the Working Committee which meets as often as occasion demands to deal with matters relegated to it by the General Council.

In order that this country-wide organisation can be

able to cope with the day-to-day happenings and to prosecute successfully all matters affecting the interest of workers, politically, socially, educationally and economically, various sub-committees were set up with definite terms of reference.

We have the Finance Committee, the Political Committee and the Social Committee. *Lagos Nigeria*

### FINANCE COMMITTEE

The Finance Committee is to keep a watchful eye on the finance of the congress; to draw up estimates of income and expenditure; to keep and maintain proper books of accounting, and generally, to advise the Working Committee from time to time on the finance of the congress.

The Political Committee is to handle the political problems of the workers of this country as from time to time directed by congress; to study closely the trend and progress of the workers' political desires, endeavouring at all times to guide and

shape these desires by recommending to congress for action any means considered to be effective and beneficial, with a view to harnessing the workers' political force towards the occupation of a respectable and influential position in the country's political field and ultimately to establish a virile Labour Party for Nigeria.

The Social Committee is to see to the social activities of the TUC by periodical arrangements of lectures, debates, dance, fun-fair and all sorts of entertainments to amuse workers and their families after the strenuous day's work.

Besides these various committees, the TUC also has seats on the various boards and committees set up by the Nigerian Government.

This is being done in order to ensure that the views of workers on the various issues arising from the terms of reference of these boards and committees are represented.

These are (i) Overtime Committee; (ii) Standing Ad-

visory Committee; (iii) Labour Advisory Board; (iv) Juvenile and After-Care Committee; (v) Post-War Demobilization Committee; (vi) Advisory Board for Technical Education, and (vii) the Rent Assessment Board. *Jan 11-20-47*

There are other boards to which the congress is still requesting for seats, for example, the expanded Lagos Executive Development Board.

### PERSONNEL

The personnel of these committees and boards was drawn from among the members-unions of the TUC.

They are to keep the congress fully informed of the general aspect of their activities.

The foregoing are in short the composition, administration and the various functions of the TUC.

However, at this juncture, as the Secretary of the Social Committee of the TUC, I am directing this appeal to all classes of workers, be they clerical, technical or otherwise, with a view to soliciting their moral support.

It should be understood that if any organisation of this sort, however lofty and interesting its ideals and plans, fails to secure the generous co-operation of those it is out to serve, it is bound to fail.

### LECTURES & DEBATES

My committee which is social in nature assures the Nigerian workers of very interesting, educational and social functions in their best interest and that of the TUC.

Along with the educational programme of my committee

are arrangements for lectures and debates on political science and practical trade unionism.

A quarterly programme has been drawn up, and influential persons like Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, one of Nigeria's best and leading politicians, trade unionists, and

Kingdom, have been billed for lectures.

So far, my committee has got the approval of Mr Ajoose to give a lecture, the subject of which will be "Trade Unionism in Practice."

This is expected to come up early in December.

It is my committee's desire that every working man and woman will keep this in view and be determined to be there.

Labour's roll towards the nationhood of Nigeria is definite.

Practical trade unionism also has its own directions and activities towards the achievement of this.

### ACCOUTREMENT

By listening to these lecturers pouring out materials from their deep fountain of knowledge, we shall be armed with such ideas that will help us to take our rightful place, as an articulate section of the community, and contribute our quota towards the emancipation of Nigeria, free from imperial domination and want.

*11-20-47*  
Arise, therefore, comrades, guard your loins and take your place as good citizens of Nigeria.



Support the TUC, your  
only labour national organi-  
sation and posterity will  
sing praises to your name.

As the day comes and goes,  
so are records kept of the  
part you play in your trade  
union organisation.

Do your best, how little  
it might be, that at the end,  
you may not die unheard of,  
unwept, and unmourned.

Your presence at all the  
various public activities of  
my committee is a pledge  
that your support of the TUC  
is sure.



## MANUAL WORK

It was most unfortunate that manual work should have been Adam's punishment for eating the forbidden fruit, for most Africans have come to regard working with hands as "infra dig," that is, as beneath their dignity. That is also why many people look up and down the globe looking for a place where eating and sleeping form the only two items of a daily programme.

### Man Is Superior

I wish to emphasise with all the hammer—nay sledge-hammer—force at my command the fact that without manual work there would be no such a thing as civilisation. Man is superior to all other animals God created because he chose to use his pair of hind legs for walking so as to leave the front pair free for doing manual work. *S.A. 11-22-47*

"Manual" comes from the Latin word "Manus," meaning a "hand." "Work and be civilised; idle and be a barbarian," would be a good motto for all of us.

### Scorn Delight

No individual can be an asset to himself and to society unless, in the language of John Milton, the poet, he decides to "scorn delights and live laborious days." Success comes only to those who work. Wealth is the reward of those who work. Some people spend all their time wishing for things. Wishes are not horses for beggars to ride.

### Jumped Sky-high.

I have met Africans who snarled at me when I offered them some work to do, but who jumped sky-high with delight when I asked them to accompany me to a wedding or funeral, for there they were going to find plenty of meat to eat and no work to do. "James, please do nothing for me, but come and get your wages at the end of the month for doing

it." To my horror James shamelessly appeared for his unworked-for wages at the end of the month. We have plenty of such fellows. May their tribe decrease.

### Work and Education.

Most Africans see no connection between work and education. An educated person with them is one who has learnt how to earn his living without sweating or working. I met a man just yesterday who told me he wants to join the ministry or become a teacher so as not to work. I propose—who will second me?—that three-quarters of the time at school be spent on manual work such as building, woodwork, leatherwork, plumbing etc., so as to teach our children the dignity and indispensability of work.

### No Longer a Curse. 11-22-47

Work is not a curse any more. It was a curse to Adam. It is not a curse to us. It is the greatest blessing anyone can think of. Look about you and all what your eyes see are fruits of manual work. The most effective way to call a halt to the onward movement of civilisation would be to chop off one hand or arm from each person's shoulder.



# S. AFRICA'S 'SEDITION' TRIAL

By James W. Ford

**E**IGHT members of the central committee of South Africa's Communist Party are being prosecuted in Capetown on charges of "sedition." *Wed. 2-3-47*

Their arrest, with 52 others, grew out of the strike of 50,000 African miners at Witwatersrand last August.

The Chamber of Mines argues that African miners are "not advanced enough" to have labor unions at all.

The miners are pent up in compounds, limited to segregated reserves and get paid three shillings (60 cents) a day. They struck for a raise to 10 shillings. Police attacked, killing nine and injuring more than 1,000.

**A CRITICAL STAGE** has been reached in the economy of South Africa. The past year brought mass starvation to the African population.

South Africa's economy rests on the mining industry, and in order to bolster up their wealth, the South African bourgeoisie and the British imperialists are uniting their forces for fascist attacks on the African mine workers.

The African right to trade union organization is restricted by many laws, in defiance of UN Charter.

It is a fascist lie that Africans are not advanced for labor organization. For the last twenty years there have been seething strikes of Africans organized into trade unions.

The program of the Non-European Federation of Trade Unions measures up to the program of many trade unions of Europe and America. There have been reformist trade unions among Africans, as for example, the ICU headed by Kadalle. There is the South African Trades and Labor Council, made up of white workers. The progressive workers of the Trades and Labor Council have rendered aid and assistance to the organization of African trade unions.

**ONE SPECIAL FACTOR** has determined the life and conditions of South African labor: the relation between the organization of African workers and those of white workers.

Beginning in 1922, the strikes lost by trade unions that excluded African workers made the conditions of white workers progressively worse. This was because of the attraction to the mining enterprises of ever larger numbers of skilled and semi-skilled African workers who were without trade union protection. The antagonism and hostility between white and African workers proved advantageous only to the South African capitalists and the British imperialists, and was fostered by them.

The Communists of South Africa have been in the forefront of the struggle to organize African workers into trade unions. The Communists have also endeavored to unite the African and the white workers.

I know personally two of the leading members of the central committee of the Communist Party of South Africa. They are W. H. Andrews (white), chairman, and Moses Kotane (African), national secretary. They are among those now being prosecuted.

**MOSES KOTANE** was a member of the International Trade Union Committee of Negro Workers at Hamburg, Germany, in 1930. The work of that committee (of which it was my privilege to be secretary) "consisted of developing trade unions and their principles of organization among workers in Africa." In that work the South African representatives (including also Albert Nzulu, now dead) rendered invaluable service to the cause of trade union fraternalism between the workers of Africa and those of Europe and America.

That is still a big task. The real problem in South Africa is the right of trade union organization, and in the first instance of African workers. This is a challenge to Communists and the labor and progressive forces of the USA.

We must rally to the defense of our South African brothers. An

urgent appeal for defense of the arrested mine workers and the leaders of the Communist Party has been made by the "People's Defense Fund Committee," located at 201 Union Centre, 31 Prithard St., Johannesburg, South Africa. The committee needs to raise a fund of 20,000 pounds.

## Dr. George Haynes Finds

# Many Natives in Skilled Trades in South Africa

*20a(1)*

LEOPOLDSVILLE, Belgian Congo — "There are no color bars against the natives in skilled trades in the Belgian Congo, and they are rapidly learning in the mining and building trades," writes George Edmund Haynes, consultant for Africa, World's Committee YMCA's, who is visiting the Continent on a special mission for the "Y." *2-3-47*

Dr. Haynes, who proceeded to Africa for a tour following a conference of leaders of the YMCA in Paris and Brussels, wrote this letter to The Pittsburgh Courier to tell his friends of his appreciation of their congratulatory messages.

In Uganda there are no color bars and many highly educated Africans bear testimony to the progress which these people can make when the door of opportunity is open to them. Mr. Haynes wrote.

At Nairobi, Kenya Colony, in the heart of Africa, Dr. Haynes found a city of modern streets and business buildings with so many automobiles and bicycles that parking space downtown during the day is at a premium.

The teeming population includes African, European and Indian people. Most of the Africans are dressed as Europeans and many speak English. Some are employed in stores, government offices, as engineers on the railways, as mechanics in railway shops and in building construction.

Dr. Haynes is due at Geneva, Switzerland, headquarters of the World's Committee YMCA's, about June 22. The World's Committee meets in Edinburgh, Scotland, in August where he will make his report to this important international group.

He expects to return to the States about the first of September.

Wendell Smith, Courier sports editor who helped Jackie Robinson into major league baseball,

## South African Pension Plan Puts Natives on Bottom Rung

*20a(1) Afro American*

CAPE TOWN, S. Africa—Rank discrimination hounds South African natives even when they suffer permanent disabilities. Under the recently initiated Disability Grants Act, whites are entitled to 60 pounds a year (\$240), a colored person or East Indian, 30 pounds, while a native may receive only 12 pounds.

A white person may not receive more than 80 pounds, plus 12 pounds for each child under 16 years old. Maximum income of a colored person or an Indian is 48 pounds and of an African, 18 pounds. If an attendant is required for the disabled person, 18 pounds a year extra is permitted.

The Union of South Africa has approximately 2,000,000 whites, 1,000,000 colored persons who are descendants of a mixture of whites, colored and Malays, 250,000 East Indians and 7,000,000 black native Africans. *2-3-47*

## OUTH AFRICA HAS 119 NATIVE TRADE UNIONS

*20a(1) Nigerian*

JOHANNESBURG.—Race Relations News, the official organ of the South African institute of Race Relations, reports there are 119 African trade unions in South Africa, with a total membership of 158,000. *2-3-47*

**RAILWAYS BUILD JAILS**

Thus Get Free Negro Labor in South Africa

PRETORIA, South Africa—In this paradoxical country jails are built by the State Railways and Harbors, not by the Department of Justice. According to a recent official report, the railways are netting "a wonderful return" on their outlay.

The explanation is free Negro labor. Whenever the railways need labor—in quarries, at docks—they build a jail, which the Department of Justice is not long in filling. In a population of 12,000,000 of all races the daily average of prison inmates works out at 26,000, and it is increasing steadily. Consequently, the railways can

**JOHANNESBURG, S. A.**

Upon instructions from Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts, hundreds of jeep-riding police from Pretoria and this city raided farms in the Bethal district Saturday to check on allegations of cruelty to native laborers by white farmers.

The police, working in groups of 20, look statements from the

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## Laborers Abused in South Africa

*20a(1) Afro American*

4 Lashed and Chained by White Foreman

PRETORIA, South Africa.—Conditions reminiscent of pre-Civil War days in the United States were revealed in police court here recently in a hearing of the mistreatment of four native laborers by a white farm foreman.

The foreman, Balthasar J. Brenkman of Bethal, Transvaal, whipped the four laborers, struck them with his fist, kicked them and set his dog on them.

Two of the workers were also made to strip before being lashed and then were chained together. They spent the night naked and manacled.

Following the police court revelation, the Farm Work Association, which recruits 60% of the native workers in Bethal, an-



afford to spend \$1,500,000 over a period of ten years in building prisons, seeing that for last year alone the value of the free convict labor they procured was estimated at \$355,000. *Sat. 8-29-47*

But sociologists are perturbed. Most Negroes in jails have been sent there because of inability to pay fines imposed for misdemeanors on the same scale as for white offenders regardless of great disparity in wage scales between the two races. "Once a black has a police record, the chances are that he becomes an 'habitual criminal.' Jails fill more and more and the supply of free labor appears inexhaustible."

But sociologists ask, what will happen to South Africa when all the Negroes are in jail? Since they number 8,000,000, most of the 2,000,000 whites would be needed as prison guards.

## AFRICAN MINER LEAVES \$400,000 TO NATIVE FUND

*Chicago D*  
AOCRA, GOLD COAST—(ANP)—The conviction that "the native has been one of the prime factors in building the economic prosperity of South Africa" moved a Johannesburg gold-mining engineer who died recently, to create a South African Bantu Betterment fund.

The will of Desmond Leach provided that his \$400,000 estate be made into a fund for the benefit of the Bantu people in South Africa and adjoining territories of Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland.

The fund "will be administered by a board of five persons, three Europeans and two Bantu, chosen by members of parliament who represent the natives." According to the will, "in no case are the funds to be used for political or sectarian purposes."

## Peat Workers, As In Slavery, On African Farms

*20a(1)*  
PRETORIA, South Africa—(ANP)—Conditions "reminiscent of slavery" were disclosed here last week by the Farm Work Association which announced that in the future it would refuse "recruited labor" to any farmer guilty of "assaulting or in any other way ill-treating any black laborer supplied by the association."

*Chicago Ill.*  
Police court testimony revealed that Balhassar Johannes Brenkman, white foreman on a farm located in the prosperous farming area of Bethal, Transvaal, whipped four black laborers, struck them with his fist, kicked them and set his dog on them. Two were made to strip before being lashed, after which they were chained together. They spent the night naked and manacled. *Sat. 6-21-47*

At the peak of the farming season here, as many as 14,000 Negro workers are employed. Sixty per cent of this number are recruited by the association.

cans in Pretoria has been set up, but the Johannesburg fund has now decided to extend its work to cover the East Rand, where thousands more Africans now idle.

## CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY ADVOCATED

*20a(1) Sat. 12-13-47*  
The period through which we are passing is often termed the 'post-war reconstruction era,' and while we see other races engaged in reconstruction work, our people, the Africans, seem to be leading a life of ease, suggesting by their action that they are not concerned with what happens in the world to-day," says Mr. E. S. B. Msimang, a member of the Board of Directors of the Orlando Co-operative Society which is in the process of development.

"The National Congress and other political organisations among us have made their call to the African community; they have also declared their respective policies for our political emancipation, but no one seems to have bothered about a fundamental aspect of our development—business undertakings."

### Sat., Suggested Slogan

Suggesting the slogan "Africa is rich, but the African is poor," Mr. Msimang urges all Africans to give serious thought to the times through which they are passing, and to waste no time in grappling with the task of solving their economic problems.

"A race of hungry people can never hope to have life; it will always breed socially maladjusted units," he added.

Continuing, Mr. Msimang points out that the Africans are faced with a large number of factors that threaten the very foundations of their existence. The first and biggest is unemployment.

"Two-and-a-half-million people cannot provide employment for 84 million. If we are looking on others for our daily bread, we shall always congregate in large numbers at the unemployment bureaux. We must therefore create employment

among ourselves. Johannesburg offers untold opportunities in this respect.

"Johannesburg has nine African townships, all are large enough for each township to create employment for 400 to 500 able-bodied men and women in producing and distributing commodities in the townships, through a co-operative system. If each of these areas, Alexandra, Sophiatown, Western and Eastern Townships, Orlando, Dube, Jabavu, Moroka and Pimville townships can establish a co-operative trading society, under expert guidance, they could establish a central Co-operative Wholesale from which all other townships could obtain their supplies. Can such a combination not employ our two-thousand people?" asks Mr. Msimang. *Sat. 12-13-47*

### Functions of "Co-op."

A co-operative Trading Society can manufacture and distribute any commodity specified in its articles of association, he declares.

Referring to the formation of a co-operative society, Mr. Msimang says all what is required is a nucleus of 25 people, each of whom has paid not less than 10% of the shares they propose to hold alternately in the society. Shares can be bought on terms.

Orlando has started organising co-operative Trading Society. This Society is now working for registration.

Alexandra Township is organising a society and monthly meetings are held at 164 7th Avenue.

### Better Progress

Sophiatown has made even better progress than Orlando and Alexandra.

"We have not heard of a similar move in the other townships," says Mr. Msimang. He points out that interested Africans would do the whole country a gallant service if they met at the Bantu Men's Social Centre in January next for a lecture by an expert on the organising, formation, registration and operating a "Co-op." They would then be able to return to their respective townships to organise co-operative societies, and at the same time working towards a federation of all these societies.

## GOLD ON AFRICAN LAND

*20a(1) Bantu World Johannesburg*  
Seven African land-holders, who with their families total 35 people, living at Machaviestad between Klerksdorp and Potchefstroom, have entered into prospecting contracts with a gold mining company. They occupy about 600 morgen of land cut up into small farms ranging from 90 to 140 morgen. *South African*

Their ownership is a curious historical anomaly. A hundred years ago their ancestors helped the Voortrekkers in a punitive expedition after the Battle of Vegkop and, in return for this help as herds and cattle drivers, their forebears were given the land which the Africans now occupy. *Sat. 12-13-47*

Some time ago a move was made to displace them from Machaviestad. The Department of Land served notices calling on them to sell their land to Europeans; but the notices were not put into effect and they were permitted to give options over the land to a mining company.

*11-13-47*  
It is understood that the terms of the prospecting contracts are a payment of 3s. per morgen for the right to prospect and purchase the land at £12 per morgen if the mining company decides to exercise its option to purchase. After the lapse of six months the mining company will submit a report, when the position will be reviewed.



## Blacks Not Enough, Smuts Looks Now For White Slaves

PRETORIA, South Africa —  
(ANP)—For the second time in 18 months, Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts is seeking white Europeans for the South African labor force. 10-12-47

This time he is particularly interested in "family units" from northern Italy and Austria with the hope that they will become eventual settlers. Farmers here have complained frequently that native labor is scarce because of the greater inducements offered by gold-mining companies. The latter, also, claim that they have difficulty in securing workers. 10-12-47

Under arrangements similar to those used by the indentured servants to the American colonies, each unit would receive a monthly wage equivalent of \$64 and would "arrange" with individual farmers for housing and food. The employers would advance the cost of passage, to be repaid by the immigrants in small installments over a period of five years. Each family unit would be expected to agree to the five-year period. Native workers receive far less than \$64 monthly.

Last year Smuts sought, with little success, to attract western European artisans. 10-12-47

## 80 Per Cent Still Illiterate

In 1930 there was only one night-school for Non-Europeans in Johannesburg and the students numbered approximately fifty. Last year, continuation classes for Non-Europeans were being held in the evenings at no less than 17 centres and the total enrolment at the end of the year numbered 1,500 receiving instruction from a staff of European and African teachers numbering about 150. 20a(1)

"Seventy per cent of the population of the Union is African and of these 70 to 80 per cent are illiterate."

The above information was obtained by a Bantu World representative during a visit to an exhibition being held in the entrance hall of the Johannesburg Public Library under the auspices of the Johannesburg Committee for Non-European Continuation classes. 10-12-47

### EXCELLENT WORK DONE

The exhibition shows the excellent work being done in the night schools and the methods being employed by Mrs. Maida Whyte of the Institute of Race Relations to combat illiteracy. Excellent charts and photographs indicate clearly what has been accomplished and what is projected for the future.

In connection with the fight being waged against illiteracy it was interesting to learn that at the Donaldson Orlando Community Centre teachers are being trained on Thursdays and Fridays at classes commencing at 9 p.m. and which

are attended by women learners some of whom bring their babies with them.

### "EACH ONE TEACH ONE"

The teachers mentioned will subsequently play their part in the campaign of "Each one teach one" and already there has been considerable success. At present only literacy courses in English are being attempted but a course in Afrikaans is nearing completion and other courses in Zulu, Xhosa and Sesotho are being prepared. 10-12-47

At the continuation schools some students are prepared for the Junior and Matriculation certificates and there is a considerable variety of other technical and commercial training.

A literate and educated people can co-operate in preventive medicine; soil conservation; 'safety first' and the general economic development of the country and with those facts in mind, it was noted with pleasure that the Union Education Department for the present year is providing grants amounting to £3,400 and thus contributing its share towards placing the Night school movement on a sound financial basis.



# **SOUTH-WEST AFRICA**

## **KARAKUL LEADER**

20a(1) New York N.Y.  
Exports of Lamb Skins to

U. S. and Britain Exceed

Diamonds in Value

Fri. 2-14-47

In southwest Africa, which the Union of South Africa wants to annex, diamonds yielded their position as a leading export to the rapidly expanding volume of Karakul lamb pelts destined for coats in Great Britain and the United States.

Since 1920, the National Geographic Society recalls, South-West Africa has been administered by the neighboring Union of South Africa under a League of Nations mandate. It was a German colony from 1884 to 1915. Late in that period, Karakul sheep were imported from Bukhara, now part of the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic.

These Karakuls from the northern edge of the Iranian plateau were crossed with South-West Africa's native, clothing-wool sheep. The resulting lambs' fur was not so tightly curled and lustrous as that of the Persian strain, but it has always been in demand, as proved by the recent phenomenal growth of the trade.

### **Start Made in 1926**

In 1926, a mere 10,000 pelts were shipped from the South-West African collection center at Windhoek. In 1936, the total reached 800,000. Despite World War II and scarcity of ships, exports increased to 2,300,000 skins in 1941 and to 2,529,000 in 1944. The size of the territory's Karakul sheep "population" is roughly represented by doubling the pelt export figures.

One-fifth larger than Texas, South-West Africa borders the Atlantic Ocean for 1,000 miles south of Angola (Portuguese West Africa). The Tropic of Capricorn cuts across its center. Sparsely settled, it counts only one African native for each of its 318,000 square miles. Large reserves of land have been set aside for Hottentots, Hereros, Damaras, and other old tribal groups.

### **A Cattle Country**

On the map, South-West Africa is shaped like a minnow net, its handle reaching 300 miles north-eastward to touch the Rhodesias. The handle is cattle country; sheep and goats graze in the cooler south. Averaging 3,600 feet above sea level, the land is too arid for grain crops. Most of the rivers flow

only for one month of the year, but water is readily raised from wells sunk in dry river beds.

The territory's 30,000 Europeans include nearly 10,000 Germans, who dominate its economic life. Many have made new fortunes on the growing Karakul trade. A Union of South Africa law passed in 1928 automatically naturalized virtually all South-West Germans, but the naturalization was rescinded during World War II.

Windhoek, capital and largest town, lies close to South-West Africa's center. Modern city facilities serve its 6,000 Europeans and 12,000 natives. Keetmanshoop is the southern inland center. Swakopmund and Lüderitz are the chief coast settlements, serving as resorts as well as ports.

Besides diamonds, South-West Africa's mineral exports include gold and ores of vanadium, tin, and copper.



## Why Our Poor Local Black Smiths

*Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Wed. 4-9-47*  
**FOR OVER** a year now we have been receiving numerous complaints from the interior parts of this country of the sufferings of our poor local black smiths. A new law has been instituted, making it illegal for native black smiths to carry out their daily duties without obtaining licences. One can only feel sorry for this type of workers who are one hundred per cent illiterate in that they find it extremely difficult to eke out their living in this profession now-a-days. Knowing that this particular trade is no longer a paying business after a terrific blow on it by the big combines, we see no reason why Government should urge the people to get licences for the trade which has been artificially crippled.

Yet our sorrow is increased all the more when it is realised that the new law of obtaining licences is just an indirect way of getting the natives out of this trade. We have our reasons for saying so. In the first place some poor black smiths who cannot buy licences have abandoned their work only to travel from town to town doing nothing. In the second place, those of them who are able to pay for their licences are refused them without any reason or reasons.

To our notice, many black smiths have spent all their time and money in fighting to get licences but all in vain. How can one then exist when the source of his income is closed? How can we believe that Government is sincere in its talk about the industrialisation of this blessed country when the small and crude ones we have are being closed up? Government must realise that Nigeria is no longer a child which could be deceived with unfulfilled promises. We implore Government to be sincere in its promises.

We have got to warn once more the demi-gods in the interior parts of this country both black and white to be very careful how they handle our poor illiterate natives. Our eyes are wide open on those who have sworn to drive the Ibos and Yorubas away from the Northern parts of Nigeria. We believe that man who happens to be an impediment to our progress.

## Recent Events Show African Labor

*Chicago, Ill. Defender Sat. 6-28-47*

## Takes Stand To Secure Own Rights

**BY HENRY B. COLE**  
**ACCRA, GOLD COAST, W. Afr.**—Three recent labor developments here indicate that African workers are determined to improve pay for overtime work, their own work conditions.

May 12, nearly 300 African workmen of the Overseas Breweries, Ltd. to the strike demands, but the Swiss-owned company, laid down company's managing director in their tools and walked out. Among them were mechanics, carpenters, masons, packers, bottlers, boiler makers, and drivers. They demanded (1) reasonable wage increases; (2) free hospitalization for workmen wounded by falling splinters during bottling operations; (3) reinstatement of one

African employee, dismissed for trade union activity; (4) sick leave with full pay; (5) compensation for serious injuries and (6) extra pay for overtime work.

The local manager, who speaks like a German, was most hostile to the strike demands, but the Swiss-owned company, laid down company's managing director in their tools and walked out. Among them were mechanics, carpenters, masons, packers, bottlers, boiler makers, and drivers. They demanded (1) reasonable wage increases; (2) free hospitalization for workmen wounded by falling splinters during bottling operations; (3) reinstatement of one

African hospital workers, including nurses, midwives, dispensing chemists, cooks, medical attendants, washermen, child welfare workers and maternity welfare workers marched en masse recently to the director of medical services and placed their grievances before him. He promised an immediate government investigation.

Following this, African mental nurses of the local mental hospital demonstrated to air their grievances against unsatisfactory working conditions.

## Police Fire At The Burutu Strikers : Three

## Seriously Wounded Are Taken To Hospital

*Nigerian Spokesman Tolu. 7-1-47*  
**BURUTU.**—The trade dispute between the Burutu UAC Workers' Union and the UAC establishment took a dramatic and tragic turn last Saturday, June 21, when the police, under the command of the Superintendent of Police alleged fired at the group of workers to disperse the assembly.

As a result of the firing two workers fell instantly at the spot bleeding profusely and sustaining fatal wounds at their lower limbs, while a third had his finger blown off.

Many others received serious bruises from the stroke of the police batons.

It is understood that as a result of the thrashing administered by the workers upon certain quislings who attempted to report for duty a troop of police comprising Forcados, Warri, Sapel and Ughale detachments accompanied by the Assistant Superintendent of Police Willoughby and Inspector Nwozomudo and commanded by the Superintendent of Police Captain T P Phillips marched to the UAC premises to keep order.

Having lectured the workers on certain aspects of the Trade Union Ordinance and having warned them in the name of His Majesty the King, the Superintendent of Police Captain T P Phillips gave the workers ten minutes to disperse.

At the expiration of the time given, the Superintendent of Police arranged the police squad in two files, the front file bearing batons while the back row stood alert with loaded rifles.

Having received the order from the Superintendent, the front file charged the workers with batons inflicting heavy wounds on the strikers and as they were running helter skelter for their lives, the Superintendent Captain gave an order to fire by first firing a rifle into the air.

Immediately a Police Sergeant fired at the crowd of workers as they fled, inflicting fatal wounds on three men—one had his thigh shattered, another had his knee pierced by the bullet and the third got his fingers blown off and torn to pieces.

They were immediately rushed to the African Hospital Forcados. These injured men have been charged by the police and some whose wounds are not very serious have been taken by the police to Warri where they are detained. The citizens here have been thrown into confusion and bewilderment by this tragic incident.

## OVER 20,000 COAL MINERS GO ON STRIKE

*Nigerian Spokesman*

**WASHINGTON.**—Over 20,000 coal miners throughout the United States are today on strike.

This followed the announcement of the rejection, by the United States House of Repre-

So far, thirty-four miners are very rapidly affected and at the present rate, the strike seems to be spreading. In fact, in certain mines representatives of President Truman's veto of the labour bill.



workers walked out after only  
three hours of the announcement  
of their rejection.

So far, the strikes are unofficial.

### Harragin Report Cited Again

THAT CERTAIN sections of the Harragin Salaries Commission Report portray the undesirable mentality of the European official of the colonies has once more been vindicated. The menace of professional jealousy to the growth of our local institutions of higher education has been stressed by the delegates of the Inter-University Council who recently visited West Africa, free as they are from local prejudice. 20 a (1) Thu. 16-9-47

Referring to the salary discrimination between local and overseas trained professionals, a section of the report of the delegates reads: "The report (Harragin's — ED) recognises that the present differentiation is unjustifiably great (e.g. the Yaba trained doctor is placed on a scale of £120 per annum to £400 after fifteen years of service; the United Kingdom doctor on £400-£720, although they perform exactly similar duties) and proposes that that gap should be reduced; but it appears to contemplate the differentiation being definitely written into the permanent grading schemes in West Africa. 10-9-47 J. O. Nigrai

This would be a contradiction of the Asquith Commission and the Inter-University Council policy of encouraging the local establishment of centres for undergraduate work, with more appropriate training than that provided by a United Kingdom qualification, and have an effect on the prestige of the local colleges...."

The contrast between Sir Walter Harragin (a civil servant in West Africa) and independent enquirers needs no emphasis from us. The cause of contempt for local institutions has been squarely laid at the door of the government. Now that a people considered more responsible have re-echoed the note we have long been sounding, let us hope that things will change for the better.



## The New Education System in Basutoland

It will be remembered that in our issue of the 31st May last, we discussed the matter of the limitation of children in the classes and concluded our editorial with this words: "As there may be cogent reasons, of which we are unaware, for the policy we have mentioned, it would be a help to the Basuto if they might be explained simply, in perhaps a leaflet prepared by our Education Authority for the general information of the public, who would value the guidance thus afforded."

*Mochochonono*

As has been seen in our issue of the 28th June the Department of Education kindly complied with our request and full information and explanation was published, not only in that connection but explaining the new education system now in course of introduction in the country. Those parents who had been somewhat disturbed by their children having been refused admission to schools for the reason that there was no more room for them will be well advised to read that paper for their information. The statement of the Department has helped to clear matters of which we had not had sufficient information.

*Johannesburg South Africa*  
It is pleasing to note some of the reforms that have been adopted in compliance with the recommendations of the Commission, we refer here to the formation and membership of the Central Advisory Board and District Advisory Committees in which the Basuto people and other bodies interested in education are represented. We have no doubt the people will be interested to learn that in all the plans the fullest consultation has taken place with interested parties, and the Basuto, no less than the mission and Government representatives.

*Sat. 7-19-47*  
Coming back to the matter of the limitation of numbers of pupils in the various classes it still remains a trifle obscure. We are told that these limits will not lead to any appreciable reduction in the average attendance of school child

ren. To us this is an admission of the fact that there will be a reduction in the average attendance though it may, in the opinion of the authorities, not be an appreciable one. It is only a matter of conjecture one way or the other. And supposing that in some districts large numbers of pupils are excluded from schools because of the excesses in the classes what action will be taken to remedy the position? It is quite possible that a large number may be excluded from school without affecting the average attendance much. Perhaps it may be expected that in such a case something would be done by the Department to meet the position, but it would, in our opinion, be much more appreciated if provision be made that where there are sufficient numbers of pupils to form two classes an extra teacher would be employed. This would be a safe-guard in the interests of the parents. But if that could not possibly be done owing to insufficient funds why not let the position remain as it is until enough money be available to start the desired improvement, otherwise those parents who will be affected by the implementation of the scheme would probably consider that they have not been fairly treated.

Many people will be pleased to learn that "a start has also been made in implementing another important recommendation, namely the extension of certain controlled and aided intermediate schools to include classes for Form A to relieve congestion at the Institutions. It is proposed," continues the statement, "to start these classes at 5 controlled intermediate schools and at 5 aided Mission schools. For the present financial year it is hoped to complete the necessary buildings at Hlotse and Mafeteng controlled intermediate schools which have long cried out for such classes."

*Sat. 7-19-47*  
Again we thank our Department of Education not only for the valuable information given but for the promptness with which it was so readily supplied.

## Female Education.

*Basutoland*  
Referring to female education in

his 1946 Annual Report just published, the Director of Education states: "Compared with other African Territories, the preponderance of girls in Basutoland Schools is remarkable, the proportion of girls to boys being almost the exact reverse in the Territory of what is normally found elsewhere in Africa. Basutoland schools may claim to be well in the lead in African female education. The importance of catering for these girls is realised and special measures are being taken to adapt the syllabus to their needs." This reminds us of the remarks of Miss Gwilliam which appeared recently in the daily papers where she said she was greatly struck by the urge of the Basuto to learn. Miss Gwilliam was Assistant Education Adviser to the Secretary of State for the Colonies and was on a tour of Basutoland in the course of a six months' survey of the Colonial Office territories to study educational conditions particularly with reference to women. She seems to have been not entirely satisfied with the syllabus of girls' education in Basutoland for she said she did not think that "education should be confined to the sort of domestic training the Basuto can make the best use of in his most probable career as a house servant, but that his teaching should be wide enough to give him opportunities of development that he might make use of them should they come his way: The Natives are asking for an education that will be of use to them wherever they go." In order that she might not be misunderstood she went on to say: "They do not want to dilute their qualifications—in other words if they are studying a particular syllabus they want to study the whole thing, not these parts which may be of particular use to them in the very limited scope of domestic service. The more all round education that is made available to them the more they will be inclined to question the limitations of their present social conditions and try to adapt and adjust environment to their changing economic and social needs."

*Maseru*  
It is striking how, within a short time of a tour these education experts can read the minds of the Natives and are able to interpret them more correctly than the educationists who stay at the spot many years studying and planning for them. The tendency to narrow the scope of Native education to their existing environment has been going on for many years in spite of their opposition to such schemes and the good reasons advanced against them. For instance it has often been advanced as the reason for opposing any syllabus of education that limits the Basuto to their limited openings in the Territory any such narrow schemes were undesirable and yet the authorities show a distinct tendency have always to impose their schemes on the Natives without giving careful and full consideration to their views. The time when the authorities had of necessity to plan everything for the Natives, and to try and read their mind without consultation has passed. In those days education to Natives was a mystery beyond their comprehension and anything offered could not be questioned. Today, things have changed. The Natives have been taught to think for themselves. A large number of them has had some sort of education ranging from elementary to University education and they have developed a keen, vital and questioning interest not only in education but in all matters affecting their lives and livelihood, and feel, perhaps rightly that they are entitled to a say in such matters. In fairness to the authorities it must be admitted that a form of consultation has been granted, but whether such consultations are intended to find out what their general views and wishes are and whether due consideration will be given them, or some of them only time—and we hope not too long a time—will show.

Unfortunately, consultation often appears to be a mere formality and if these developments among the people are a general feeling that none of the carefully considered suggestions is adopted then confidence in government's schemes and plans however good and promising they may appear to be is scattered. There is

an English saying that if you sow the wind you will reap a whirlwind. It doesn't just happen as quickly as you say it, but it surely happens as cause and effect. Unfortunately we see these narrowly planned schemes in the boys and girls education. We see them in the medical course where only a limited number is allowed. We see them in the nursing course where Basuto girls, in spite of a Basutoland Council resolution of two or three years ago that probationer nurses be prepared to write the Medical Council examination for nurses, yet this has not been done until today. We see them in the Agricultural Department where trained Native Agricultural Demonstrators are being gradually dispensed with and untrained Natives employed instead to receive instructions from local Agricultural Officers.

The educated Basuto hold that the plans complained of were made not because the authorities were blind to the fact that wider schemes would be more advantageous to the Basuto but because they are objective. They are prepared to supply the needs of the moment at the terms dictated by the moment as there would be no scope for such students outside the Territory. If that be correct it is very unfortunate because sound educational schemes in any country ought to prepare children for wider service to their people and country and not merely to make them handy tools for other hands to use.

We would like that our educationist had the same broad outlook as heads of Universities in South Africa who aim at imparting knowledge to all those seeking for it irrespective of race, colour or creed.

*20a(2) Mochochonono*  
Let us hope that our educationists who are aware of this great urge of the Basuto to learn, will consider the advice from such experts as Miss Gwilliam and amend their scheme so that they prepare Natives for wider opportunities.

*Maseru*  
Further we do hope and most earnestly that a real effort will be made in future educational planning to incorporate at least some of the most generally expressed views of Africans as they desire most earnestly, to feel that due consideration is given to their views in a

matter they consider as vital to their progress and happiness.



# Basuto Students For London University

200-10-11-47  
Two Basuto students have recently left the country for higher education in England. They are the first two to obtain the Basutoland Government scholarship to bring within realisation the recommendation of Sir Fred Clarke's Commission on education in this Territory. As the Director of Education has stated three more will be selected next year and so on until a sufficient number of men required for the educational needs of the Territory has been obtained.

The implementation of the recommendation has been a welcome gesture by the Department and the Basuto whose interest in the education of their children, as has been recognised, is great, will no doubt be indebted to Sir Fred Clarke for insisting that the recommendation should be translated into a fact, as otherwise it had been threatened with failure. We are informed that an Advisory Committee on education in the Colonies sitting in London to review the modifications found necessary by the local authorities owing to the limited finances, dealing with the point stated: "The Central Advisory Committee on Education discussed the question of sending a few Bursars to England for further education and decided to defer consideration of it for at least five years when more money might be forthcoming. We must however stress our opinion that in every training college there should be one or two African members of staff who have received in England instruction in teaching English. It is essential for the future development of higher education in Basutoland that students should be well equipped with a knowledge of English. Such a knowledge they can best acquire from African teachers trained in England." 10-11-47 Jai

It is interesting to note in the above quotation that the London Sub-Committee share the same opinion as the Basuto in general that the masses of the people can better and more readily acquire knowledge imported to them by trained Africans not only in educational matters but in various others.

Our rulers, however, appear to hold a different opinion.

"They have not always shown faith in African opinion, and as theirs is the last word, they have had their way. We hope that the views of Africans will be increasingly considered, and where a conflict of opinion arises, that some compromise will be arrived at. Otherwise, consultations would be reduced to a mere formality, and would not serve to build up co-operation. If there is disregard for expressed opinion, then the confidence of the people in consultative bodies is shaken."

The local Central Committee we are informed, has passed a resolution to the effect that not only non-graduate teachers should be given bursaries for further studies in London but even graduates should be given such an opportunity.

One thing more that the Basuto would be thankful to the authorities to see it done would be the extension of the scope of these students on their return after they have completed their studies. They should not be confined into dead corners that, instead of stimulating them to the service of their country and people, would make them lose interest and accept better paying posts outside. We know that they will be considered lacking in patriotism as has been the case with most of the best brains of the Territory who for lack of well paying posts in the country of their birth felt compelled to go elsewhere where they have rendered praiseworthy service and were highly esteemed. Basutoland Government has the weakness of education.



## Cameroons & Government Scholarships

THE REVELATION made by Mr P. E. N. Malafa in this newspaper last Wednesday about the absence of a British Cameroons graduate in this or any other country, or of even a British Cameroons under-graduate in Great Britain or America, is unfortunate.

Its misfortune lies in the fact that the Cameroons is still in that state of affairs after forty years of British trusteeship. And when we scan through, weigh and consider the agreements embodying the treaty arrangements, we are all the more in position to realise the seriousness of this negligence on the part of the trustee-nation. *Logan Nigeria*

The argument may be advanced that the Cameroons should help themselves. But while heaven helps those who help themselves, it is known that merciful heavens also help the helpless. Have the earnings of the average man in this country been raised to such a standard as to guarantee a sufficient balance of individual domestic budgets, much more to guarantee a laying aside of something to tide over scholarship expenditures to the United Kingdom or to the United States? Have there been, further, no Cameroonians qualified to be granted one or two of the annual public scholarships? We think the contrary is the case. *Sat. 11-22-47*

Here then lies the thread of our argument. The trustee-nation must take Cameroons problems seriously and give, by and large, a positive assurance of its plans to raise the people from their present state. Education is the key to modern progress and from it should start any plans of Cameroons development. The Scholarship Selection Committee should give due consideration to the needs of Cameroons. The physician is more needed by those that are less whole.



# ETHIOPIA NEEDS AMERICAN NEGROES STEEPED IN SKILLS EDUCATION AND ENTERPRISE

*The Black Dispatch*  
**Little Black Republic Waging Stubborn Struggle Against Many Obstacles**  
*Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
**HAS HUGE TECHINAN SCHOOL, NO INSTRUCTORS**

**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) —** Some of the most mutually advantageous opportunities and possibilities imaginable exist in Ethiopia for pioneering and enterprising Negro American ability and skill. And the great surprise is that colored Americans are taking no advantage of them. At the present time there are only as many black Americans in Ethiopia as can be counted on less than the fingers of two hands!

It is recalled that at the time of fascist Italy's attack on Ethiopia, thousands of colored Americans were eager, willing and ready to come to the aid of this independent black African state with guns in their hands. Today Ethiopia is still waging a stubborn battle—a battle for reconstruction, modernisation and development. She is just as much in need of the help from her black American brothers as she was then—but not with guns, but with their superior American education, training and ability.

The long Italian occupation left Ethiopia with many broken fences. These fences are still unrepaired. Ethiopia just does not have enough of her own native talent and skill to do the job.

True, she is making an admirable and stubborn effort to educate and train her own native forces; but education and training are a long-time process. Ethiopia sorely needs educated and skilled assistance now. The American Negro has any and every type of skill and enterprise that Ethiopia needs, and this skill and training has been greatly increased and enriched during World War II.

Emperor Haile Selassie's empire is an immediately rich country in natural resources. Its soil is one of the richest in all Africa. The mountainous nature and the high altitude of most of the country

stitutions? The answer is: white men and women from European countries and America, even from distant Sweden.

There are hundreds of white men and women working in the

country, but only one American Negro schoolmaster, one American Negro doctor, one American aviator, two American Negro editors, and one American Negro mechanic.

Aviation is growing fast in Ethiopia and fanning out in all directions. Where are our thousands of highly-skilled colored Americans pilots, mechanics and technicians who were trained during World War II? Perhaps whimpering loudly that "they trained us but now won't let us work is our line."

Ethiopia also needs enterprising businessmen. Most of her commercial and trading activities are in the hands of Greeks, Americans, Indians and Arabs. But commerce and trading are growing, which will create many new openings for enterprising hands and heads.

One of the most persistent and loudest complaints of Negro Americans is that they are not given full opportunity in America for using their high grade education and training, skill and enterprise. Well, Ethiopia is crying for and needs all the skilled help that she can possibly find in any line of work. Ethiopia will pay amply for what services she needs; but she definitely does not want juke-box hounds, scotsuifers, self-seekers, jive maniacs, rugentters, etc. There is entertainment and fun for all, but there is work to be done.

The way things appear at present, in this respect, is that there is occurring an unnecessary two-day loss all around. On the one hand, most of the skill and training of colored Americans is going to waste or is not being fully used, and, on the other hand, Ethiopia is losing this advanced and high-grade black American talent and skill and enterprise which she so sorely needs and which she could use to the greatest and fullest advantage in her reconstruction and modernization program.

If America will not let colored Americans use their superior education and training to the fullest extent, then Ethiopia offers a fertile field to her black American brothers, where they may work to

the mutual advantage of themselves and simultaneously to the advantage and in the interest of this independent black African country.

Will both sides take advantage of this splendid opportunity during this breathing spell between World War II and World War III?

## Enrolling Girls for First Time

By CHATWOOD HALL

*(Special to The Courier)*  
**ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia**—Emperor Haile Selassie once remarked that "education is the tried remedy for the cure of Ethiopia and our people" . . . And Ethiopia's reforming and modernizing ruler is giving his country and people ever increasing and larger doses of this No. 1 "tried remedy."

Incidentally, when the Emperor returned to his throne in 1941, he had to start all over again, almost from scratch. The Italian fascist "civilizers" had ruthlessly undone what educational progress Ethiopia had made prior to the invasion.

Practically all Ethiopians who had been educated previously were murdered and most of the schools were destroyed.

### INCREASE NOTED

It has been only six years since the Italians were driven out, but during that short period since liberation, education has moved ahead with seven-league boots.

The recent close of the 1946-47 school year in Addis Ababa revealed some enlightening results of Ethiopia's education drive. For example, school enrollment in the capital showed an increase of more than 10 per cent over the previous school year.

Addis Ababa now has thirteen public schools of all kinds under the Ministry of Education. Twelve of these are preparatory schools with 1,800 pupils, thirteen are elementary schools with 4,600 pupils, and six are secondary schools with 500 students. (These figures do not include several parochial, theological and private schools.)

### GIRLS GET BREAK

Incidentally, of the elementary school pupils, 650 are girls. This reveals a new modern trend in Ethiopian education, for previously education was considered outside the pale of female aspirations. Although Ethiopia's schools are not tuition free, the Ethiopian Ababa.

Government bears the greater part of tuition expenses. For example, the tuition of 97 per cent of the second school students is borne by the government. Every third pupil in the elementary schools receives his schooling at government expenses. Besides, the government provides housing, school supplies, food, and clothes free of charge.

Addis Ababa's largest high school (secondary) is known as the Haile Selassie No. 1 secondary school. Situated in the outskirts of the city, it was built by the Italians as an agricultural school aimed at increasing the exploitation of Ethiopia's rich agricultural resources. The director is a Swede—Dr. David Thornblum. Most of the teachers are white foreigners.

Among the largest elementary schools is the Medhane Alem School, whose director is an American Negro—Dr. T. Thomas Fortune Fletcher, formerly professor of English at Lincoln University.

One of the greatest drawbacks to Ethiopia's expanding education program in the great shortage of qualified teachers. Practically all of the foreign teachers employed at present are white—British, Swedish and American, with some Canadians.

Incidentally, Dr. Fletcher, mentioned above, is at present in America seeking colored American teachers for Ethiopia's growing and inadequately staffed educational system.

## TO EDUCATE ETHIOPIANS

**Canadian Will Help Drive to Increase Literacy**

*new york n. y.*  
**ROCKY MOUNTAIN HOUSE, Alta. (Canadian Press)**—Findlay Barnes, who has been school superintendent for the Rocky Mountain House school division in Alberta for six years, is going to Ethiopia, where he will take a leading part in organization of a streamlined anglicized educational system.

Mr. Barnes will take his wife and family to the city of Jimma, where he will make his headquarters as director of education for Kaffa Province. Jimma is about 200 miles south of Addis Ababa.

Information available to Mr. Barnes is that Emperor Haile Selassie has earmarked one-third of the current \$48,000,000 national budget for education in an attempt to raise the rate of literacy in the country.

The new educational system will include not only primary and secondary schools but also organization and establishment of a university and normal school at Addis Ababa.



# Less Than 1% Educated In French West Africa

*Pittsburgh, Pa., Courier*  
By RAYFORD W. LOGAN

(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

(Continued From Last Week) *Sat. 9-6-47*

Out of a total of 15,687,727 natives in French West Africa, 105,812 received primary training in 1944. Of these, 85,972 were boys and 19,840 girls. In addition 2,825 received post-primary education and 2,790 specialized training. Thus a total of less than one per cent of the natives was in school.

In French Equatorial Africa, with almost four million natives, there was similarly less than 1 per cent of the population in school. Madagascar, on the other hand, with a population of more than four million natives, had the remarkably high figure of almost 5 per cent and New Caledonia about 10 per cent. But there were only about 30,000 natives in the latter.

## "OLD" COLONIES

Out of Reunion's total population of a little over 200,000 about 20 per cent were in school. Martinique, one of the "old" colonies, had considerably less than 20 per cent of the total population of 252,000 in school. Guadeloupe, another "old" colony, had less than 10 per cent of the total population of more than 300,000 in school.

The significant point to remember is that in French black Africa, where almost twenty million natives live, less than 1 per cent of them receive education of any kind.

The French report did not give details as to the actual participation of natives in government but merely quoted some of the articles from the French Constitution of 1946 which the writer has previously analyzed in The Courier.

## ANALYSIS IMPOSSIBLE

The report submitted by New Zealand deals with such a small number of Polynesians that it has little value. The document simply gives the outline of the information furnished by the United Kingdom. No analysis is therefore possible.

Only the sections of the United States report dealing with the Panama Canal Zone, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands can be mentioned. The report frankly recognizes the existence in the Canal Zone of "silverroll employees." Since these are for the most part natives of the tropics, their wage scales are established at levels based on wages prevailing for tropical labor in the Caribbean area.

White students in the Canal Zone are provided with eight kindergartens, nine elementary, five junior high and one normal training school. Colored children are

provided with five kindergartens, eight elementary, five junior high and one normal training school.

There are 121 white teachers and 105 colored teachers; there is an average daily attendance of 2,805 colored children and 2,881 white children excluding, for the whites, those in kindergartens and junior college.

## FWA CONSTRUCTION

The section dealing with the Virgin Islands details the construction program undertaken by the Federal Works Agency. It raises the question whether the 26,000 inhabitants can ever become "self-supporting on any permanent and sound basis which will provide decent American living standards." In both St. Thomas and St. Croix, educational progress has been handicapped by lack of suitable buildings and equipment. Four teachers are to be released annually for study in Puerto Rico and the United States.

It is evident from this document that the "White Man's Burden" in the colonies has not been very heavy. But for the first time, it is possible for an international body to discuss the obvious ills in the colonies based on the reports of the colonial powers.



# Prince Says Africans Want To Study Here

GERALD BLANK

Many young Africans would like to come to the United States to study at our colleges and universities, according to Ampromfi Ato Bandoh, of Kumasi, Ashanti, Gold Coast, West Africa, but are discouraged by the difficulty of obtaining necessary visas, by currency restrictions and other obstacles.

Bandoh, a graduate student of anthropology at Columbia University, is one of 50 Africans now enrolled in American institutions of higher learning. His late father was king of Kokofu-Adweso, one of the 56 native states making up the Gold Coast province of Ashanti, but his death did not make Bandoh eligible to succeed to the throne.

"We observe the matriarchal line," he explained, in an interview. "My father was succeeded by the son of his sister."

Bandoh plans to return to his home when he has finished his studies here, in a year or so, and take up a career of research.

Bandoh left his home in 1944 and spent two years studying in England before coming here. He had been warned, he said, of racial prejudice and of how he might become aware of it outside of Africa.

"At home," he said, "there is of course no segregation except that practiced by Europeans upon themselves, because they do not wish to associate in certain ways with natives. But since we consider Africa our country, we do not consider such segregation a problem."

"In England, I found prejudice an extremely subtle thing, so politely and tactfully practiced, it was

*Pleasantly Surprised*

apt to pass unnoticed unless the victim happened to be especially alert to it.

"I must confess, though, that I was pleasantly surprised at the apparent lack of prejudice I have encountered here in New York. Of course, I have not traveled much—I suppose it would be different in your South. But I have made many friends at Columbia, almost all of them white."

Several afternoons a week Bandoh works, on a volunteer basis, on research projects for the African



A. A. Bandoh

Academy of Arts and Research, 55 W. 42nd St. The Academy, a non-profit organization, whose function is the dissemination of information concerning the life, culture, and art of Africa through festivals, publications, forums, conferences and art exhibits, is currently engaged in launching a drive for \$25,000 in order to continue its work.

General (In the United States)



Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 3-29-47

**AFRICAN STUDENTS ARRIVE**—A group of African students, who will attend American colleges and universities, arrived recently aboard the S. S. Ferngulf at Philadelphia. Left to right are K. Ozuomba Mbadiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research, New York, who greeted the students; Chukwudebela, Enyinia Nnochiri, Ndukde Obi, Okechukwu Anieobi, Chuwunyelu Ikeotuoyne, Nnanta Alozie, Uchogbrynann Neniru and Chukuanu Onyme-Lukwe. The students plan to study at Lincoln U., Pa., with the exception of Mr. Neniru, who will attend Fort Valley State College, Ga.



## American Lady Speaks On Orizu Scholarship

*20a (2) 1947*  
*Orizita*  
NEW YORK.— Commenting on President Orizu's scholarship scheme, Dorothy Norman, a prominent American lady said Orizu travelled to different American universities and colleges in pursuit of scholarships for young Nigerians. *Sat. 5-31-47*

Her article captioned "A world to live in" which was published in the New York Post of May 14 1947, reads:

Here is an extraordinary story.

When young Prince A A Nwafor Orizu left Nigeria for America in 1939, he left as a young man with a mission. *Sat. 5-31-47*

He had two heroes, George Washington Patrick Henry.

Young Orizu had two purposes in coming to America.

He wanted to explore the secrets of why our constitution, our law and our methods of government seemed the most conducive to democracy in the entire world today.

First, he studied diligently in various American universities.

Then, feeling that it was not enough to keep this privilege to himself, he set about organizing the American Council on African Education. *20a (2) 1947*

With extraordinary fervor and competency, he travelled about America persuading our colleges to grant scholarships for young Nigerians. *Nigerian spokesman*

This he did single-handed. Now, after ten months of intensive work, word has come from Nigeria that Orizu has succeeded in arousing the interest of the astounding number of some 4,500 students. *Orizita*

Of those who were finally invited to register, 765 are now being considered and have been divided into the following categories:

Those who will receive free board, room and tuition for four academic years; those who will be required to pay £100 pounds to augment the scholarship fund, for four academic years; those who will be required to pay all their school expenses less the tuition which the Council itself is guaranteeing and last, those who will be required to pay all their expenses while in the United States

This is a monumental undertaking for a mere student to have organized

It can have extraordinarily important international repercussions in the global fight for democracy

If you want to help *Sat. 5-31-47*  
American headquarters is at 55 West 42nd Street

And if you are in touch with colleges that believe in education for One World, see that they co-operate with the Council in helping to bring more students over



# French Prof. Raps Liberians

*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Chicago Defender*  
By HENRY B. COLE

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Prof. Mounard of the African institute at Dakar recently told Liberians that they either get busy on their cultural and educational development or be left blank in the maps of the world.

He was speaking at the College of West Africa on the subject of the usefulness of national museums. Prof. Mounard was introduced by the French minister in Liberia, and the lecture was attended by a large white population, while the majority of young Liberians especially college students who would have benefitted most, did not turn up, despite announcements made in the colleges.

Speaking on the main features of a museum, Mounard pointed out that the acquisition, preservation and distribution of knowledge of the ethnographical, botanical, geological, hydrographical and cultural background of any country is a matter of concern of both government and people. There is no reason why Liberians should try to ignore the past history of their country, nor endeavor to preserve all that is good in the country now.

*10-4-47*  
He deprecated the fact that there is a lack of facilities for the diffusion of knowledge and information in Liberia. He thinks posterity has been robbed of valuable records, books and pamphlets which could have otherwise been preserved if there had been a good library and a national museum.



## Duke Town School: 100 Years Old

STARTING TOMORROW, Sunday, November 2, are the centenary celebrations in honour of Duke Town School of Calabar. The Efik people of Nigeria both at home and in other parts of the country, whether old boys of that institution or not, will rise to do honour to an educational institution richly worthy of honour. They will look back into 100 years of service and proudly acknowledge the nobility of communal usefulness that is the Duke Town School.

One hundred years ago, a handful of missionaries started the new educational venture with five teachers and sixty-three pupils. Today that institution, with no less a distinguished background of tradition than the famous town in which it is located, has grown into the imposing stature of sixty-five teachers and well over 1,400 pupils. *Sat. 11-1-47*

Duke Town School has been the fount of learning and inspiration which did quite a lot in placing Calabar in the premier position she held for a long time in Eastern Nigeria. In Duke Town School was enshrined the spirit of an intellectually pushful Calabar in the hey-days of that ancient town and its people. From it flowed the living water of enlightenment to the thirsty lands of the East. *Hope Nigeria*

But the record of Duke Town School imposes a greater obligation on its alumni today than mere celebration of its centenary. Duke Town School is a challenge to Efiks in particular to prove to the country that the glory has yet not departed from the land of Etuboms, the land of the Henshaws, the Eyambas, the Dukes, the Effioms or the Itas.

## 100 Many Labourers For The Harvest

EIGHT NIGERIAN lawyers were enrolled in the Supreme Court last Tuesday. A battalion of our boys are still in the United Kingdom spending sleepless nights learning the law of Rome, the Tort of Holland and all else. A crop of others will surely leave with the "Empire Ken" sailing from these shores within a week or two, to qualify for the wig and gown. *20a(2)*

It was so in the beginning. Today, it is no less so. God grant the position may not continue to be so for ever. For at this rate, Nigeria may wake up one day to find self-government at its doors with no one to man its administration but a battalion of barristers who possibly will be square pegs in round holes. *Sat. 9-13-47*

Over fifty per cent of our out-going students, as the night follows the day, continue to pursue this course. We want engineers to build our bridges, roads etc. We want industrial chemists to extract the blessings embedded in our coal, oil etc. We want doctors and

Nigeria.

specialists in tuberculosis, sleeping sickness etc. We say we want all these and very many more. But we cannot have them from the bewigged fraternity.

We quite realise that financial disabilities compel a great many to follow law unceasingly. But there is no doubt that other fields can well prove as lucrative as the study of Roman law and English Tort, even with the small money we have. Labourers in the legal profession are becoming too plenty, whereas the hope of harvest for many is pretty bleak. *\*9-13-47-9-13-47*

## Africanisation: The Other Side

ENOUGH CANNOT be said at the present time in favour of African students taking up technical fields of studies. The recent publication by this newspaper of figures showing the number of Africans and Europeans on the higher stratum of the Nigerian Civil Service has elicited the following remarks from the Public Relations Department, in defence of government policy: *20a(2)*

"...It is only in the last five years or so that Nigerians in any numbers have begun to go overseas to obtain these qualifications, but progress is hampered because very few as yet have chosen the technical courses which are essential for appointments in certain of the technical departments."

From these remarks can be seen a genuine finger of accusation being pointed at those Africans, too many of them, who show so much disregard for the various branches of technology. We think it wise to apportion blame without fear or favour. The government has already been taken to task for unconsciously encouraging such outlook on the part of Africans. *Sat. 12-11-47*

But it is not enough to condemn the government. Africans are themselves to blame to some extent, whatever argument we may put up in defence of our partiality for the wig and gown, the knife and forceps. Our young students must prove a "nuisance" to the authorities. They should offer themselves for technical training, as indeed they have begun, and should continue, to do. Those proceeding overseas must invade the fields of Forestry, Geology, Engineering; they should apply to the government on their return. After all, the PRO is right in retorting that superior posts require superior qualification.

## Encouraging Nigerian Technologists

A RESPECTED citizen yesterday made a fervent appeal to our financial magnates to set aside some money and train technologists in a sizeable number in order to battle with and conquer the physical sciences. We of this newspaper have always pointed out that our students going abroad should now concentrate more on technical qualifications than on the other two professions now very popular — medicine and law. *20a(2)*

We heartily endorse and commend the appeal

and we hope that those who at present contemplate to by lack of Nigerians eager to avail themselves of the send their children abroad would lay more stress on this opportunities that abound.

We must wake up, stop chasing the shadow, and set side of our national requirements. After all, if our civil service must be Nigerianised, then Nigerians must prepare after the substance. We must wake up and decide now on themselves to man all the sections of our civil service, not this new line pregnant with wonderful opportunities. just a part of it. *Thu. 11-6-47 Hope Nigeria*

Parents and students must co-operate to remedy the situation. Quite a lot of challenge has been thrown about the need for more technologists in this country. The lack of them defeats our hard blows against some seeming discrimination in allocating the opportunities that the Ten Year Development Plan has offered. Slowness in the progress of the scheme has been invariably attributed to lack of staff, mainly. The absurd preponderance of white men in some sections of our civil service has been justified



West African. What, Logashigwa?

British. 202(2) 2010-24-47

Who is this sportsman? Who is this athlete that has rocked the campus of Belfast's University and leapt into international limelight by his sports records? He is none other than Adegboyega Folaranmi Adedoyin, a black man from Ijebu Remo in Nigeria. *Tri. 10-24-47*

## The Nigerian Uncertificated Teacher

In the mission-owned schools, in African-owned private schools, the uncertificated teachers invariably form the majority of the teaching staff. They lay the foundations on which the certificated or trained teachers build the structure of upper-primary and secondary education. Like many a "village schoolmaster," the versatile uncertificated teacher combines, in many cases, the services of a preacher, catechist, accountant, clerk, choirmaster, Sunday school organiser, all with those of a full-time teacher.

It could not be otherwise, if our education is to have

## Voice Of The People: Lowest Law

We have in mind the appointment of Miss E. Hobson, B.A., as Principal of Queen's College. From the time the news came out that this lady had been appointed Acting Principal to succeed Dr Alice Whittaker, B.A., Ph.D. (London) who would no more return to Nigeria because she came down to the African level, storms of protest were hurled at the government. But it was not to be, Nigeria has lost Whittaker.

Sat. 10-4-47 Lagos Nigeria

That is not all. Miss Hobson's appointment as Principal is to date from July 15, 1946. This means she has to bag arrears and enjoy the privileges of a Principal of Queen's College right from the time the people had been clamouring against the dismissal of Dr Whittaker and her own appointment as Acting Principal. We must swallow it sullenly, for Miss Hobson is here with us. Let us hope that she will see some reason to revise her attitude.

West African Pilot.

Such a practice has not been the most capable," Mr Wachuku helpful; in fact it had made declared, "not of the most popu- leadership very poor in the past. lar."

It would be necessary for all and sundry to prove their mettle to the entire satisfaction of Nigerians. *Fri. 10-10-47* Asked about the position of African students in Ireland, the thirty-year-old lawyer said the students were faring well. In fact they had an Association

of African Students. He would not talk much about something like a centre (correctly "dog-in-the-manger" opposition, the conduct of African students ponding to the WASU in London) although it might be necessary at some time to pay them in their own coin, Jaja Anucha emphasised. Selfless politicians would also have to make up their minds where they were going and press forward in spite of useless opposition.

"The people are hospitable and the present political awakening. However, he said, he would be He, as a member of the Irish interested in "service politics" Bar, had seen that Ireland had no rather than "power politics." It would be necessary for honest territorial ambition; no imperialis- and sincere politicians who want to He would be glad if Africans succeed to refrain from dissipating





**LOCAL BOY MAKES GOOD**  
AFRICAN VERSION — Emanuel Oyadiran of Lagos, capital of Nigeria, British West Africa, works on a bust near his workshop in Lagos. He recently returned to his home town after 12 years in Manchester, England, where he attended the Manchester School of Art to study sculpture and learn the craft of casting. Back in Nigeria he now divides his time between sculpture and the lucrative business of casting automobile license plates and other signs. (Keystone Picture.) *Sun. 9-31-47*

## Five Lawyers Enrol in Supreme Court

### One Lady Is Among

Mrs Olabisi Modupe Alakija-Awunor-Renner, Barrister-at-Law, was among the five newly arrived lawyers enrolled yesterday by Sir John Verity as legal practitioners of the Supreme Court of Nigeria.

She was sponsored by her uncle, Sir Adeyemo Alakija, and her brother Mr Olajide Alakija.

Her other colleagues enrolled were Messrs R A Njoku, Charles Idigbe, V A Hori and M O Ajegbo. *Ted. 5-14-47*

Mrs Awunor-Renner is the daughter of the late Honourable Olayimika Alakija and the first full-blooded Nigerian female to be called to the bar.

She is the second lady barrister enrolled to practice in the Supreme Court of Nigeria, the first being Mrs Stella Marke.



*West African Pilot, Lagos*  
MRS BISI AWUNOR-RENNER

Barrister-at-Law, who arrived in town a few days ago. She was enrolled as a practising barrister of the Supreme Court of Nigeria yesterday. *Ted. 5-14-47*

## WHAT'S WRONG IN OUR PRIVATE COLLEGES

*20a(2)* By D. I. ANETO *Wigman*

Let me congratulate our heroes whose names have been published in the issue of the Nigerian Spokesman of Thursday, May 15, 1947 as having successfully passed their Senior Cambridge Examination held last December, in Onitsha.

The two leading Colleges—DMGS and CKC, as usual, have the greatest share of our praise, and I congratulate the tutors of both institutions, for the marvelous work they did and are doing.

From the paucity of the number of passes in the two private Colleges—New Bethel and Africa, one would be tempted to ask whether something is wrong somewhere.

And perhaps one can hazard the answer.

One of the chief factors which caused the percentage of passes in these private institutions to sink so incredibly low, is the shuffling and reshuffling of tutors.

The tutors in our private schools should be made less migratory and more permanent.

The proprietors of the different private institutions should summon meetings wherein they should decide on the fixed salaries of their tutors, according to the qualifications of the latter.

Black-market in the selection of tutors should cease; because it is detrimental and anachronistic.

The fixed salaries of teachers should be made reasonably high enough to cover COLA and house rents.

I say this because, in 1945, when I was senior tutor of the Africa College, the following

wizards were tutors of the same college—P Okigbo, BA (Honours London); S W Essien, BA (Honours, London); Chike Obi, MSc (London) who was among the staff from January to about May; Anwadike, BA (Inter); B O E Irusota, Senior Teachers' Certificate; G Ene, Senior Teacher's Certificate, Emman Okoye BA (Inter) and a few others equally capable, as these few included men like S Oputa BA (Inter) and B Sc (Inter).

Judging from the above list of pedagogues; it is not then surprising why the Africa College scored 100% in the year 1945, at the Senior Cambridge examination.

All these tutors of celebrity are gone out of the college, and I conjecture that their absence has some disadvantageous effect on the college, judging from the fall of the percentage of passes.

I do not mean to infer, from the above comparison, that the tutors of the college in 1946 had done nothing.

They did their best, but I think the students were not enough drilled and disciplined in their studies, or perhaps the latter became too confident due to the superb achievements made by the tutors and the students of the previous year.

While I thank and congratulate the few candidates that passed, I implore both the tutors and the students of this year, not to lose hope, but to advance, and confront every odd and chaos, and restore the fame of my beloved Africa College,

JOS

**SCHOLARSHIPS TO ENGLAND**  
LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)—Three Nigerians, Abdul Aziz Atta, J. K. Amachree and J. O. Udoji, have been awarded scholarships to Oxford or Cambridge Universities in England and subsequent colonial appointments.

tion centres on the payment of "AMC" *due. 10-7-47* 4d is charged per *fr*

But it is the conviction of the teachers that to pay the "AMC" is not compulsory. Acting upon this knowledge the teachers have seriously objected to the paying of the AMC.

## Plight Of Roman Catholic Teachers

Manager in charge of Enugu Parish

If what is said concerning the poor state of these teachers here becomes true then already they are undergoing their tension of hell while on earth. The source of their victimisation

Some Roman Catholic teachers, Enugu, are being unreasonably victimised

It is indeed a pity that such a maltreatment should be meted unto them by the Reverend



even under pain of physical torture

In view of the issues at stake, the Manager in charge of Enugu Parish is alleged to have embarked upon a series of punitive dealings with the poor teachers

These teachers are angry and hungry and unless the Bishop at Onitsha intervenes now, it is evident that unpleasant events may take place there shortly

It is alleged that, because the teachers have refused to pay the "AMC" the Reverend Father has not agreed that some of them will partake of the Holy Communion

This is a very bad form of retribution

The Reverend Father is implored by the public to refrain from this treatment otherwise, he will make his obedient followers lose confidence in him as a priest

The teachers' quarters at Coal Camp, cannot accommodate them

If some teachers are not free but dwell three in one small room then they are not being well treated

Then again it is not all the teachers that have quarters

Some of them dwell in the township plots paying heavy rents, and on top of this religious demagogues are forcing them to pay the A M C

What inhuman treatment at that

Some time ago the sum of three shillings was being given to each teacher with which to pay for the rooms in which he dwelt

Rooms here are let to tenants at about 15 or 16s

Since this assertion is true, what could the insignificant 3s accomplish as to house rent in Enugu

The sad narration of it all is that the 3s in question is now cut off so that teachers are receiving nothing

Perhaps this is the direct result caused by the teachers refusing to pay the A M C

A rumour has it that since April 1947 the teachers here have not been paid their COLA

This is the unkindest cut and unless the Reverend demagogues have an

"axe to grind" the teachers must get their COLA arrears

We, for the moment, pause to hear from the authorities

The RCM school boys are being subjected to excessive physical exercises doing very little studies

## She Who Fell For Africa

*West African Pilot*  
FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS ago, a woman left the ease and comfort of luxurious London to help in the mental emancipation of the African woman in the Egba Dominion of Nigeria, West Africa. That woman was Mrs Carrie Green Lumbley, wife of Mr W. T. Lumbley, an American Baptist missionary. *(20a2) Lagos Nigeria*

Today, that woman is dead. But her work, like the work of many a humanitarian pioneer missionary, remains. Eleven days after her marriage, in 1890, Carrie packed bag and baggage for the "Dark Continent." It was all disaster. The storm and stress were too much for her. Her two children succumbed. Her husband died.

Mrs Lumbley's spirit was willing to return to Africa. Her flesh was not weak. And so in September, 1908, this woman came back to continue her good work among the Egba people, toiling by day, moiling by night, building schools, establishing churches. She had envisaged a school at Idi Aba for a long time. Pleading, begging, she secured from the Baptist Mission thirty thousand dollars with which she set up the Baptist Girls' School. In 1947, she fell, still on African national service! She has joined the host of departed evangelists who have immortalised their names in African history. *10-10-47*

We express our sympathy to the deceased relatives. We mourn with friends and well-wishers. Our condolence goes to the Baptist Missionary Society in Africa and we pray that the replacement of Mrs Lumbley may not be too difficult. May her soul rest soundly in peace.

## Double Promotion In Colleges

*Nigerian Statesman, Onitsha*  
OUR CORRESPONDENT has stated truthfully the disappointing results obtained from our private institutions when boys who are not fit for Class III are promoted to Class V as soon as they leave their former school for another. These boys are not tested or asked of their certificates by the school or schools which accept them. Although we are not teachers, yet we can guess the amount of headache it gives to a teacher who is asked to teach Class V subjects to Class III boys. This means a sheer waste of time and energy. *(20a2) Lhu. 10-2-47*

Principals and proprietors of schools are solely responsible for this inconsistency. They are responsible because they admit boys in classes far above their knowledge. It is obvious that a boy who had never been taught Time Table cannot do any multiplication. Often times we hear our young boys saying that high standard is not high education. Perhaps they do not know what that means. One is not judged by the standard one has attained but by one's knowledge.

But instead of doing something to effect a change they pretend not to take notice of it. The reason is that they are not interested in education but money. Otherwise, why should a Class III boy be admitted in Class V without being tested? Surely, this is not only deceiving but cheating both the boys and the parents. The worst of all is that the nation is made to suffer by this destructive method of education. *Lhu. 1-2-47*

We suppose the only way out of this mess is for principals and proprietors to unite and make it a definite policy that no student should be admitted into any school without presenting his certificate or testimonial which will guarantee that he had reached the standard claimed by him. This will help not only the boys but the country as a whole.



# HISTORY OF 100-YEAR-OLD ALMA MATER IS TOLD BY STUDENT: DUKE TOWN SCHOOL

"Missionaries had to go from house to house begging parents to condescend to send their children to school.

Today . . . this same school stands as the biggest . . . in West Africa with well over 1,400 pupils and over sixty-five teachers."

## BEHOLD LONG ARRAY OF HER EMINENT OLD BOYS

WHEN one reflects upon the hundred years (on November 2, 1947) within which Duke Town School, Calabar, has been doing yeoman service to the cause of education in this country, one cannot help but hope to be pardoned if one should write on the achievements of an institution which had been one's alma mater.

For an educational institution to see through active existence for the period of a century is an achievement worthy of note.

The school had begun with sixty-three pupils and five teachers in October, 1847.

Missionaries had to go from house to house begging parents to condescend to send their children to school.

Today in 1947 this same school stands as the biggest school — to our knowledge — in West Africa with well over 1,400 pupils and over sixty-five teachers.

There are all facts to illustrate how most great things have humble beginnings; this should make past pupils of the school feel the more proud of this auspicious occasion.

Taking a broad view over Nigeria one finds that Duke Town School had trained her pupils not with the cram-mania to win examination laurels from overseas, but rather under the consistent policy to produce intrinsically valuable citizens.

Such citizens have provided suitable material for the selection of

personnel to man the key posts both in the schools and in other walks of life.

In the field of education, we find such eminent educationists as Professor Eyo Ita, M.A., B.Sc., Principal of the West African Peoples Institute (Calabar); Mr A. Nyon, A.C.P., Deputy Headmaster, Duke Town School, who left these shores just a fortnight ago for further studies in the United Kingdom.

There are others like M. N. E. Esin of Methodist Boys High School (Lagos), Mr N. A. Ekpo of Baptist Academy (Lagos), Messrs E. E. Nyon and N. U. Ekefere of Hope Waddell Training Institute (Calabar).

In the civil service there are again numerous past pupils.

Mr E. E. Oku, Chief Draughtsman, Lands and Survey (Lagos); Mr B. E. Bassey, and Mrs A. E. Duke, both of the medical service; Mr A. O. Asuquo and Miss A. E. Ekeng of the Customs and Posts and Telegraphs, respectively.

Pressure of time and space do not permit a more detailed enumeration of past pupils and their activities in the civil service of this country.

Moreover we believe that in such matters as this there are others whom Thomas Gray describes as flourishing, "Far from the madding crowd's ignoble strife, their sober wishes never learned to stray; Along the cool sequestered vale of life, they kept the noiseless tenor of their way."

If it means the achievement of

fame at this stage of Nigeria's educational needs to be a national school, it is believed that Duke Town School will share such fame with any other institutions of learning.

The Ijomantas, the Oquins, the Agusiobos, the Cokers, the St. Matthew Daniels, the Cardosos, the Walcotts, the Adus, the Bares, the Ailerus, the Benjamins, the Finches and the Deksons are all families of non-Efik peoples all over the country and along the coasts who have at one time or the other allowed their children to suck from the breast of this benign mother.

Will this formidable array of ladies and gentlemen sit idly by while the centenary celebrations of their alma mater slips away unsung, unappreciated, and unrenowned into the limbo of things forgotten?

# Two Nigerians Pass Master Of Laws Examination

## First Case In West Africa

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Two Nigerians have passed the examinations for the degree of Master of Laws, according to an announcement by the Faculty of Law of London University.

They are Mr G. B. A. Coker, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, of 13 Idunmagbo Avenue, Lagos, and Mr E. O. Elias, LL.B. (London), Barrister-at-Law, who is returning to Nigeria.

It is understood that they are the first West Africans to tackle the LL.M. successfully.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Congratulations galore to our "Merchants of Light!"



## Kicking Down The Ladder (20 a (2))

NOW that government is trying to listen to the legitimate demands of the press by lifting few Africans to higher grades and an attempt to increase the annual scholarships for overseas studies we take this opportunity to warn those lucky few against the usual tendency of kicking down the ladder with which they climbed. We remember that after fighting relentlessly for the police to have better salaries one of the fighters was rewarded at Warri with bloody stripes. *Wed. 11-26-47*

Some of those magistrates and judges whom we helped to climb now regard us as irresponsible people who are only breeders of disaffection between the government and the governed. But when we were appealing to government to elevate them to their now European posts they were of the opinion that the press was doing a national work. They felt it must be supported at all costs. This does not end here. Even some civil servants through the efforts of the press were promoted to superior appointments. Today they have forgotten that but for the press they would never have dreamt of climbing to the top.

Those who were pushed overseas for further studies through the agitation of the press have returned to pay the press back with unkind remarks. The Nigerian press was responsible when it was crying to government to offer them scholarships. But immediately they returned from the United Kingdom, they came to realise that that Nigerian press which was responsible before they left the Nigerian shores for Britain is grossly irresponsible.

Knowing our profession as one whose reward is ungratefulness we do not bother about all the scandalous remarks being made against us by those who had their promotions through our influence. We know our reward shall come not from those people but from above. The freedom of this country must be our reward. We are not discouraged and will never be until independence is won.



# Headmaster Sounds

## Warning

"The teaching profession is sadly in need of African men and women who are qualified graduates; the number who feel that teaching is their vocation is disappointingly small," declared Mr. D. H. Darling, Headmaster of Saint Peter's Secondary School, Rosettenville, in his speech-day report on Tuesday. He stressed the difficulty encountered through the shortage of adequate and suitably qualified African graduates for the teaching profession.

*Johnannesburg, South African*

## UNPLEASANT POSSIBILITIES

"If this position is not appreciated at once by the students leaving school, a very serious situation will develop and the education of the Africans in high schools will be adversely affected," he added.

the importance of increasing the number of graduates in the teaching profession so that future generations will not be placed in a difficult position through no fault of their own."

Indicating what he regarded as unpleasant possibilities, Mr. Darling quoted figures from Fort Hare showing that science courses leading to science degrees in hygiene as a preparation for the study of medicine are over-crowded and many applications for such courses could not be considered.

"All the signs point to a further continuation of this as many students leaving school are still desirous of studying medicine.

"Very few of the students leaving high schools enter for courses leading to qualification for the teaching of science subjects. This means that the number of potential doctors is varying inversely as the number of potential teachers to the disadvantage of future school children; and if there comes a time when there is a negligible number of science teachers—and the time is not far distant—who is going to instruct future generations of students of science?" he asked.

### OTHER SUBJECTS AFFECTED

Mr. Darling drew attention to the crisis developing at a time when secondary school education was rapidly expanding and suitably qualified graduates were so badly needed.

"The same argument applies to other school subjects," he went on. "I would point out to those students now leaving and those still in school, and who may have a reasonable amount of foresight, and a feeling of race-responsibility,





Among the students who graduated in social welfare work at the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social Work, Johannesburg, this year were seven African women. The picture above shows these women during the graduation held in the City last week. Sharing a joke with Miss G. Whitworth, Lecturer and Supervisor of Field Work, the names of the graduates are (from left to right): Mrs. R. Thlopane, Mrs. V. Borman, Mrs. E. Duma, Miss B. Themba, Mrs. F. Nale, Mrs. E. Nyati and Miss G. Dube.

## AFRICANS HIT BY LOW ECONOMIC STATUS

"The unsatisfactory economic status of the Africans is illustrated by the fact that practically every candidate for admission to the Jan Hofmeyr School reports being unable to provide for his school fees and accommodation. A number are dependent on mothers, fathers and other relatives, some of whom heroically promise to pay the expenses of the students out of their own total wage of £4 to £6 per month. Our student is not infrequently one of several children who are trying to obtain an education. One father who has been paying the expenses for his son at the school has just written to say that he despairs of continuing this help and that his son must leave school unless he can obtain a bursary loan. *Sat. 12-20-47*

"Out of £11 per month this father is keeping another son at the Tiger Kloof Institution, a daughter at Inkamana School, Natal, and has two small children in school at Orlando. What the father uses for food and clothing for himself and wife is a mystery."

## Wide Selection Of Posts

Thus spoke Dr. Ray E. Phillips, Director of the Jan Hofmeyr School of Social work, at the Bantu

Men's Social Centre on the occasion of the presentation of diplomas to ten men and five women students who have successfully completed three years' theoretical and practical training in preventive and curative treatment of social problems. He was reporting on the work of the school during the past year.

The successful students are: Messrs. S. A. Molise, L. T. Mazwi, David Nkosi, P. H. M'kudu, Kenneth Dube, A. Willie Mbata, Thos. R. Bowes, Mrs. E. Faith Nale, Mesdames: R. R. Thlophane, E. N. Nyati; Messrs J. S. C. Chingattie, J. M. Nkomo, P. W. G. Bormann, Misses A. B. Temba and Gugu Dube.

Very needful cases received financial assistance from sympathetic individuals and organisations, and the financial burden of the school was shouldered by the Union Department of Education and the Johannesburg City Council because they regarded the school as a good investment.

The demand for workers trained at the school was such that each student had a wide selection of openings to choose from at the end of the course.

While cramped for space at the Bantu Men's Social Centre in the meantime, the school was eagerly looking forward to occupying new quarters in the building being erected by the Johannesburg City Council adjacent to the Bantu Men's Social Centre, in which the school had been given the entire use of the first floor.

It was expected that the building would be ready for occupancy in the beginning of next February.

### STRICT LIMITATION

Although over three hundred applications had been received for admission to the next class, numbers had, however, to be strictly limited to round about forty because of the intensive character of certain courses which required constant personal supervision and the reading and correcting of weekly reports.

Addressing the students, Mr. H. S. van der Walt, Acting Secretary, Union Education Department, who deputised for the Hon. Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr said that as South Africa, and especially its Non-European races were in a transitory period which demanded a continuous process of adaptation by individuals and by groups to ever changing conditions, the Jan Hofmeyr School was providing a very real need and was, so far, the only school for the training of Non-Europeans in social work.

Its future, however, depended on its ability to satisfy the different sections that it was capable of turning out workers who would be an asset to the community.

Miss Esme Mpama, a second year student was awarded a book for obtaining first place in a paper on social survey.

Mr. J. D. Rheinallt Jones presided, and with him were Mr. J. R. Lathebe and Col. T. R. Ponsford.

several persons involved came to a settlement while a few others insisted on their actions," declared the spokesman.

### SALARY-SCALES

"We shall join forces with all other organisations in an effort to agitate for a reasonable living wage," declared the spokesman. Commenting on the present salary-scales for teachers, the spokesman points out that although they are an improvement on the present scales, they are, however, not regarded as an improvement corresponding with the high cost of living which hits the African teachers to-day. Some of the out-

Great attention is being paid by the Working Committee of the teachers' association to the burning question of salary-scales. A resolution passed at the subject of a resolution passed at the teachers' annual conference. Dissatisfaction with the salary-scales is still great among the African teachers and the Working Committee has drawn up a memorandum, copies of which have been sent to the Union Advisory Board for Native Education and several other bodies.

## TEACHERS' STRUGGLE CONTINUES UNABATED

The Transvaal African Teachers' Association continues to wage the battle for improvement of the teachers' lot. This was revealed in a statement to the "Bantu world" by a spokesman of the teachers' association. Referring to the work undertaken by the Emergency Committee of the teachers' association since the last annual general conference, the spokesman says that the first task tackled in the implementation of the resolutions passed at that conference was to breach the gulf in the association and to endeavour to call off litigation among certain members. *20a(2) Sat. 12-20-47*

"The Committee left no stone unturned in its effort to induce the litigants to withdraw action in the courts of law, and



standing features criticised in the new scales are:—

Teachers have not been put on notches according to length of service, the old teachers being remunerated on the level of the new, thereby discounting their experiences in the teaching profession.

There is a wide difference between the minimum scales for men and women teachers in which the latter are discriminated against. The difference between the minimum notches for men and women teachers is as follows (figures in brackets indicate old scales):—

Lower Teachers' Primary Certificate £30 p.a. (£12 p.a.).

Higher Teachers' Primary Certificate £36 p.a. (£18 p.a.).

Matric plus Professional Certificate £42 p.a. (£39 p.a.).

Degree Plus Professional Certificate £60 p.a. (£48 p.a.).

The period taken by a teacher to reach the maximum salary requires special attention in certain cases as, for instance, in grade 2 higher teachers' primary certificate a woman teacher attains her maximum after 12 years service. The Transvaal has few qualified women teachers, and therefore as an incentive, it is recommended that their salary-scales should be sufficiently improved to attract more of them into the teaching profession.

The present scales still encourage most women to take up other professions. It is interesting to note that European teachers in African schools fall under grades 3, 4, 5 and 6, reaching their maximum in a shorter period.

In Schedule A, Grade B, of the regulations on salaries, the European teacher reaches his first maximum after 6 years, and the second part of the same salary after 10 years service.

As an immediate measure the teachers request the Government (a) to place the older teachers on their notches according to their length of service; (b) to raise the salary-scales of women teachers in order to approximate those of the male teachers to former scales; and (c) to reduce the number of years required to attain the maximum notch.

### HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS

The High School Teacher has benefitted very little in the new scales, the increment in some

cases amounting to 2s. 6d.

The head teacher's allowances in the post-primary schools have been drastically reduced.

The Transvaal African Teachers' Association requests the Department: (i) to review the salary of teachers in the post-primary schools and (ii) to restore the previous head teachers' allowances mentioned above.

*Johannesburg, So. Af.*  
The salaries of supervisors of schools leave much to be desired, in that they do not correspond with the honour and dignity of their profession which is held in high esteem by their fellowmen. The association therefore requests that the salaries of supervisors should be substantially increased.

In view of the fact that the new scales of salaries are correspondingly low compared with the standard of living attained by the African teacher, the association requests the Government to include the living allowance in the present scales as a permanent measure.



# AFRICAN TEACHERS DISPLEASED WITH NEW SALARIES

*Sat-6-7-47*  
The under-current of dissatisfaction with salary-scales and allowances paid to African teachers came to the fore last week-end when ten telegrams from teachers in five Free State districts were received in the offices of the Bantu World. The telegrams refer to arrears in cost-of-living allowances which, the teachers complain, have not been paid. The teachers demand payment of these arrears.

African schools in the Free State are not run by the Administration, but by missions, each school having a manager. The African teachers are thus not provincial servants. The Administration, however, from the grant for Native education paid to it by the Union Government, pays the African schools subsidies generally equivalent to the salaries of the teachers they employ.

## *Bantu World* DIFFERENCE WITH OTHER PROVINCES

The African teachers receive cost-of-living allowances on exactly the same basis as European Provincial servants, but this basis differs from that adopted in the other Provinces, and this seems to be the cause of the African complaints. In the Free State cost of living is a fixed allowance throughout the financial year.

### THE ALLOWANCE

On April 1 last year a married African teacher earning between £100 and £150 a year received a cost-of-living allowance of £64 a year and an unmarried teacher earning the same salary received £32. *Sat-6-7-47*

Had the Free State had the same system as the Union Government and the other Provinces, married African teachers on the scale already mentioned would, for the nine months involved from July 1 to March 31, have received £3 additional cost-of-living allowance and unmarried African teachers £1. 10s. or 6s. 8d., and 3s. 4d. a month respectively. *Johannesburg*

It is this sum which the teachers apparently regard as due to them as arrears.

### DELAYED SALARY CHEQUES

In the Transvaal, a curious posi-

tion exists; several teachers already into the second term of the school year have not been paid. A case in point affects two teachers on the East Rand. One was employed in January this year and expects to receive her accumulated pay in June—six months after employment! The other teacher who was taken on in April has not had her salary yet.

An interview with Mr. S. M. Kekana, Secretary-General of the Transvaal African Teachers' Association revealed the great extent to which African teachers in the Transvaal were dissatisfied with their salary scales. Earlier in the year, the Minister of Education had announced increased salaries for African teachers, and said that these would be made retrospective from January 1, 1947.

Great disappointment followed when the ungazetted increments were paid. "The teachers asked the Transvaal Education Department to gazette these scales in order to be informed of the increments; but for the promise to do so, nothing has eventuated," stated Mr. Kekana. He referred to delayed salary cheques and said that this was not unusual. *Sat-6-7-47*

### TEACHERS' STATUS

"One thing which is a source of

## South Africa

worry to us is our undefined status," he added. "We do not know whether we fall in the category of civil servants or that of ordinary labourers." He said that this point would be raised at the annual conference of the T.A.T.A. early in July at Zoutpansberg.

A meeting of the Witwatersrand district of the association will be held on Saturday, June 14, when the whole matter of salaries will be reviewed.

## Movie Star Hails African Pupils, Indicts Prejudice

*(2046) afro-american*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Tyrone Power, popular Hollywood actor and screen star, told 1400 colored pupils at the Ashley Street School here on a recent visit:

"Boys and girls the world over are what they are, and their nationality means just nothing.

"I trust that other screen stars will come to South Africa. We know too little about you all, and when I get back to the States, I shall tell them to visit South Africa and you."

### Praises Discipline

Here on a good will mission, and impressed by the reception he received from the children who live in what has become internationally infamous as the "notorious District Six of Cape Town," Mr. Power added: *11-8-47*

"This is a grand occasion, never yet have I seen such fine order and behaviour from such an assembly of boys and girls. I will always remember this."

### Mingles With Pupils

After the pupils applauded his brief talk, and, along with native adults in the large audience, sang for him, Mr. Power chatted with them, shook their hands and posed for photographs.

He was accompanied by Mr. Denton, his personal representative, and directors of Twentieth Century Fox Film Co. *Sat-6-7-47*

The screen star was introduced by George J. Golding, who recently became the first colored Justice of the Peace in South Africa, and is headmaster of the school. He is also president of the Colored People's National Union.

Social Research of the Union. He played an important part in the preparation of a big Zulu dictionary, to be published shortly. Already a large number of page-proofs are being examined, and Dr. Doke informed the Bantu World representative that he thought the book would have one thousand pages. Although he read galley-proofs of the dictionary, Dr. Vilakazi did not live to read the page proofs or see the work published. *11-1-47*

### DR. DOKE'S TRIBUTE

"Throughout the whole period of his work at the University, I, as head of his department, looked upon Dr. Vilakazi as my right-hand man in the language section. I profited by his advice on many occasions and he collaborated with me in research work and other

## VILAKAZI LIKEABLE PERSON

"He was of a most likeable disposition thoroughly trustworthy in character." Thus declared Professor C. M. Doke, Head of the Department of Bantu Studies, Witwatersrand University, in an interview with a Bantu World representative. Dr. Doke was paying his tribute to the late Dr. Walleet Benedict Vilakazi, a member of his staff, whose death occurred last Sunday afternoon at the Coronation Non-European Hospital after a brief illness. *Bantu World*

Dr. Vilakazi, who was a Bantu Languages assistant at the University, was appointed to this post in 1935, having at that time acquired the bachelor of arts degree by private study. In March, 1946, he was capped by the Chancellor of the Witwatersrand University, Mr. J. H. Hofmeyr, when he received the degree of Doctor of Literature—thus being the first and only African holder of the degree in the whole Union of South Africa.

## *South Africa's* WORK AT UNIVERSITY

During the course of the interview, Dr. Doke told the Bantu World representative that he first met Vilakazi after he had received the latter's poems, then in manuscript, for a review. Dr. Doke said that he was struck by these poems which were later accepted for publication.

"I sent to him asking him to come for an interview, and I was struck by his personality," Dr. Doke went on.

"When the time came, he was appointed language assistant in the Department of Bantu Studies at this University. His work throughout was the teaching of Zulu and he proved a most successful teacher." *Sat-6-7-47*

### BELOVED BY STUDENTS

Dr. Doke said that Vilakazi was much beloved by his students: his death was a most serious blow to the Department of Bantu Studies and to the University.

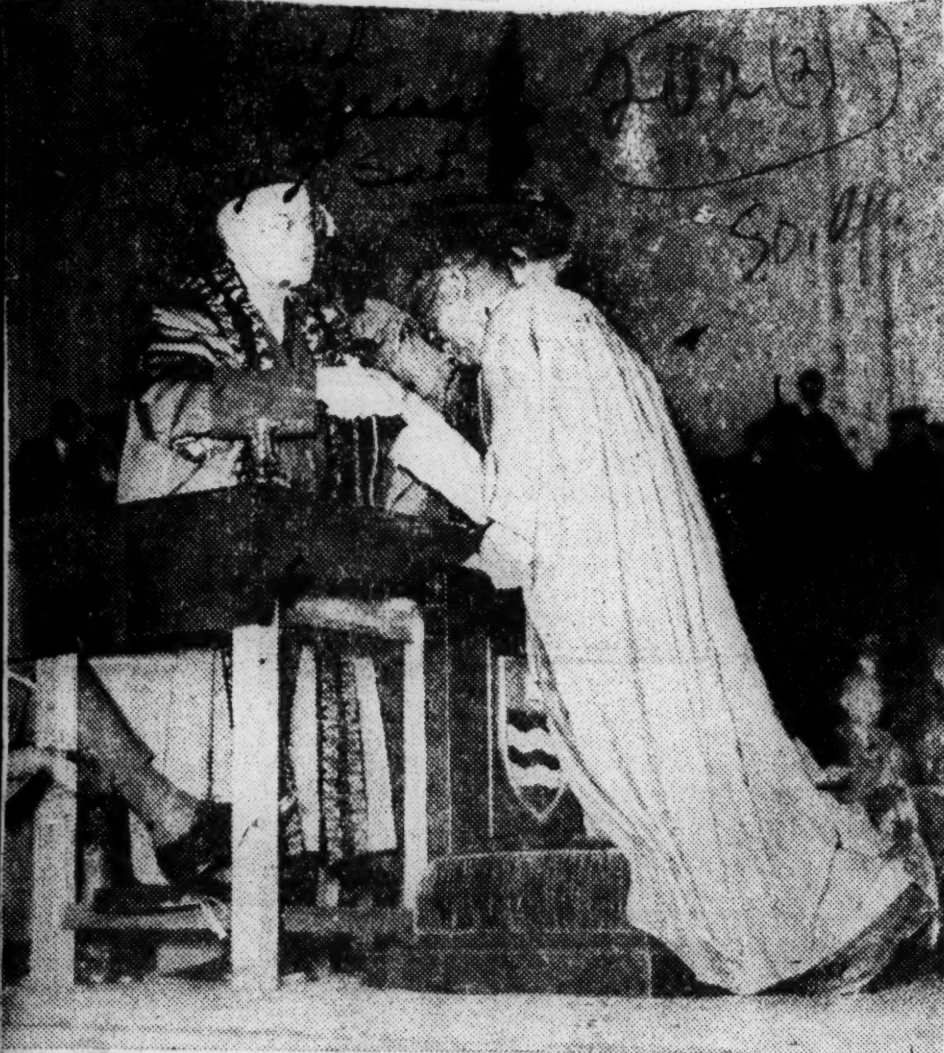
Dr. Vilakazi, who came to the University of the Witwatersrand with the B.A. degree acquired by private study while a teacher, successfully took his B.A. (Hons.) degree in Bantu languages, the Master of Arts and, recently, the D.Litt degree for a thesis on oral and written Nguni.

"His academic achievement, therefore, is of the highest degree," added Dr. Doke, who said that this reflected his great ability in research work.

At his death, Dr. Vilakazi was engaged in considerable research work and received financial support from the National Council for



added. *Sat.*  
 have found him trustworthy in  
 judgment: willing to go out of his  
 way to help me and anyone else in  
 linguistic work. He had at heart  
 the uplift of his people intellec-  
 tually; he carefully avoided any-  
 thing connected with political  
 issues. He knew that he had a cer-  
 tain amount of strength and abili-  
 ty, but this he reserved for the  
 intellectual development of his  
 people." said Dr. Duke.



Last year, during March, the late Dr. B. W. Vilakazi was capped by the Chancellor of the Witwatersrand University, Mr J. H. Hofmeyr. This picture recalls a highlight in Dr. Vilakazi's distinguished career.

## Syracuse Award to South African

CAPE TOWN, South Africa —  
 For the first time in international  
 foundation research scholarship  
 for the University of Syracuse has  
 been awarded to a colored woman.  
 She is Miss Stella Jacobs, 22,  
 of this place. Balkinows,  
 The Cape Peninsula Joint Coun-  
 cil of Europeans and Africans have

launched an appeal for \$1,200 for  
 traveling expenses in order that  
 Miss Jacobs may take advantage  
 of the award. Short of funds  
 throughout her university career,  
 Miss Jacobs paid her way by win-  
 ning scholarships and supplement-  
 ing her income by private tutor-  
 ing. She hopes to get her doctor-  
 ate through the new scholarship.

# African Woman *The Bantu World - Africa* Graduates At Wits

Another mile-stone in the history of the Africans' forward march was recorded last week when Dr. Mary Suzan Malahlele, M.B., Ch.B., recently completed her Medical Studies at the Witwatersrand University, took the Hippocratic Oath and gained fame as the first African woman to graduate at a South African medical school. Like Dr. Caroline Nompzolo, the first African woman to graduate in medicine overseas, she has blazed the trail for many an African girl who desires to follow the medical profession.

Dr. Malahlele has a wide educational background gained through many years of hard study. She received her primary education at Roodepoort Methodist School and at Mpahlele Public School in Pietersburg.

She went to Kilnerton Institu Her father, Thadius Chweu tion and took the Native Primary Malahlele, is the principal of the Lower Teachers' Course which Roodepoort Methodist School which she completed in 1933, and at the which has a staff of five teachers. end of the following year, wrote the Junior Examination of the University of South Africa at the same school. She proceeded to Fort Hare for the matric which she completed in 1936.

Her parents were confronted with the question of choosing a suitable career for their daughter. At the same time they were anxious to give her the benefits of higher education; and to accomplish this, they went to great lengths and left no stone unturned. When all suggestions centred around 'medicine', Mary was sent back to Fort Hare for a pre-medical course, but she then switched over to the Medical Aid Course which took her five years from 1937 to 1941.

With the aid of the Native Trust she came to the Witwatersrand in 1942 for medical studies.

### SCHOOLING AT "WITS"

"In all my education I have never enjoyed schooling as I did at the Wits", said Dr. Malahlele in an interview with a "Bantu World" representative. She said that at times, the medical course proved 'pretty stiff', but there was nothing to fear about it.

During her period of study at the "Wits" she resided at home in Roodepoort Location except for certain periods when she was forced by circumstances to take up temporary residence at the Helping Hand Club in Johannesburg.

During the interview with the "Bantu World" representative, Dr. Malahlele was frequently interrupted by people coming in to give her presents and to congratulate her on her meritorious success. One old woman kissed her and handed her a chicken as "provision" on her journey. She added: "I am certain that our child will soon leave us for new fields."

### FUTURE PLANS

About her future plans, Dr. Malahlele said she expected to leave in the near future for McCord's Hospital in Durban where she would remain some time. "I have not really made up my mind what to do after that," she said, "but I intend to return and practise in the Transvaal."

By virtue of her simplicity and her gentle nature, Dr. Malahlele is well adapted to deal with all classes of people from the young to the very old. She is the first child of a family of five. There are two brothers and two sisters; one of the sisters, Dinah, is teaching at the Methodist School in Roodepoort and the other, Rachael, is doing her first year J.C. at Kilnerton.

Dr. Malahlele is a regular reader of the "Bantu World" but believes that it can still play a greater part in leading African thought on various aspects of life and, ac-

cording to her own words, "can be instrumental in bettering the conditions of Africans in this country."

She regards the job that she is about to take up at the McCord Hospital as field work, and hopes to gather much experience during her stay there. To the question: "Who is sending you down there?" she replied, "I thought it out myself."

### NOT AFRAID OF WORK

Dr. Malahlele does not shun manual work. When the "Bantu World" representative was shown into the well-furnished sitting-room at her home, he noticed that she was doing two jobs at the same time: she had knitting needles in one hand and with the other she carried the lid of a pot. She was left entirely in charge of the home while the members of the family were away on their everyday pursuits.

### ANOTHER AFRICAN DOCTOR

Dr. Malahlele will not be alone at the graduation ceremony which takes place soon. There will be Dr. de Wet Sindapi Maqanda, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., who hails from Teko in the Transkei, where his father is a teacher on the staff of the Teko Agricultural School.

Dr. Maqanda, a graduate of Fort Hare, was formerly on the staff of St. Matthews' College, Keiskama Hook. He is an all-round sportsman, and a lover of music.

There is some natural resemblance between the two doctors who will appear on the same dais at the graduation ceremony. Like Dr. Malahlele, Dr. Maqanda is kindly disposed towards his people.

He broke the record by passing his matric at the age of 15—a rare achievement among Africans. He also took the Hippocratic Oath last week.



# Mendi Memorial Scholarship

(H. G. Mpitso)

Inquiries about and applications for Mendi Memorial Scholarships pouring into the Office of the Hon. General Secretary of the Fund, have convinced the Committee of two important things, namely the great vision of those who were responsible for the founding of the Fund and the Golden opportunity which the Fund offers to the Africans.

Wars may come and pass; but the World War I will always remain in the memory of Africans as most disastrous; it will be remembered more for the blessings that have come as a result of the sacrifices of heroes to whose memory the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund was inaugurated for the benefit of the African children. We bow our heads in reverence and take off our hats to those who conceived the idea of a Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund.

## GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

The Fund offers a golden opportunity to the Africans to realise their highest aspirations. Firstly it affords men and women to demonstrate their patriotism and love for their race by rallying to the support of the organisers of the Fund co-operating with them whole heartedly and by contributing freely their 1/- or 1d. (others can afford more).

Mendi slogan is that of "SELF-HELP." We shall only be recognised as a race of adults as we are able to support ourselves. Secondly, the Fund throws a glimpse of hope for the future of our children. The future of the Africans as a race depends on the present generation of children. They must be given a sound foundation of good education. Without education we have no future as a people. Let us give our children education. Mendi Memorial Scholarship offers the golden opportunity.

The Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund General Committee have been investigating ways and means of making the appeal of this Fund more real to all Africans. The current idea is that the

Fund concerns Johannesburg and the Transvaal. Other districts and provinces are not interested. Johannesburg is the Head quarters of the Committee and the Transvaal is the province from which the idea of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund originated; but the Fund is a national Fund for the Africans irrespective of town or province.

## UNION-WIDE UNDERTAKING

It is a Union-wide undertaking by the Africans to uplift their own people or better still to uplift themselves. Scholarships which are now in operation are awarded irrespective of town or province.

The Committee are commending the following scheme as more realistic and worthy of serious consideration.

(a) Schools may form inter-school committees for the purpose of raising the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. The system of the inter-school sports committees can be applied in this case.

Any inter-school Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund Sub-committee which raises annually 5,000 pennies will have the privilege of nominating a deserving child in Std. VI for J.C. Sub-committees raising 10,000 pennies will nominate two for J.C. or one for Matriculation course from their area. The pennies can be collected in the same way as is done for "Our Children's Day."

(b) Similar opportunity is offered to Branch Committees of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund. A sub-committee which raises 1500/- (One thousand five hundred shillings) will nominate from their own area a student for post-matriculation studies at Fort Hare.

The amounts must be annual targets otherwise the continuation of the holders of these bursaries cannot be guaranteed.

In all cases the monies raised on

behalf of the Mendi Memorial Scholarship Fund must be reported and paid to the local magistrate or a Native Commissioner for transmission to the Treasurers of the Fund. The formation of the sub-committees must be notified to the Hon. General Secretary who will keep in touch with them. Names of Chairmen, Secretaries and committee members must be furnished in all cases.

## Africans here is your golden opportunity while you rise to it?

One post-matriculation Bursary is awarded each year while the Fund lasts. Particulars can be had from the Hon. General Secretary, 2211 Kaiyana Street, Pimville, Johannesburg.



# GOLD COAST AFRICANS PROGRESSING

[By Our Correspondent]

Accra, the capital of the Gold Coast, a British possession in West Africa, holds out an appeal to any African who has heard of Emmen Aggrey, the renowned African educationist and leader of his people. An enforced stay in the Gold Coast due to a breakdown of one of the engines of the plane conveying us to Johannesburg gave me an opportunity to scour the country and to pay a visit to Achimota College where Dr. Aggrey taught.

For a town of the size of Accra, it was difficult to imagine that Achimota could be the expansive repository of learning that it is. The college itself has marvellous buildings, which are big, well-built and neat. A variety of courses is offered to African students who come to Achimota for training; in addition to the ordinary degrees in arts and science, the students are given instruction in engineering.

## THE ENGINEERING SECTION

My interest was naturally aroused in the latter course, and when the guide who showed me round the college took me to the engineering department, I could hardly believe what I saw. There was just one man in the main shop at the time—all students were away on holiday.

He was clad in khaki shorts and shirt, and for all I knew this man was some "caretaker" whose knowledge of the huge machines in that room was no better than mine. Yet I was wrong; from the moment we were introduced, I gauged from his English that he was no "Johnny raw." He took me round from one machine to another, spoke and demonstrated with such skill that I stood agape and nodded—in fact his technical knowledge of engineering stunned me!

## SIMPLICITY A COMMON FEATURE

Later, I learned that this man of simple bearing, was an engineering graduate who received his degree from Cambridge University.

Africans in the Gold Coast Accra to be more precise, are advanced. Among the many whom I met in my brief sojourn in the Gold Coast were barristers, doctors, magistrates, judges, and others holding leading positions in the public administration of the territory. A feature characteristic among them is simplicity. Despite the "tails"—and some of

them are long—appended to their names indicating academic attainments, I found none among them bloated with conceit or with self importance.

## MANAGEMENT OF ACCRA

Even more than in Dakar, Africans in Accra run and manage the town. In the post office, for example, only one European—the head of the postal service—moves among a big African staff employed in a post office bigger than any I have seen along the East Rand. The immigration office at the airport is manned by Africans; it is Africans who run the railways in the Gold Coast, and, similarly, Africans in this town are at the head of almost every public post. In church, the bishop is a black man, and in the cathedral, I saw a blackman seated at the massive pipe organ playing in as good a style as I've ever heard.

## NEWSPAPERS IN ACCRA

A visit to the offices of the "African Morning Post" and the "Spectator Daily" was interesting. Both papers belong to one syndicate and offer employment to men and women. The latter are employed as compositors. In an interview with the acting editor-in-chief, I learned that the "Morning Post" employed five editors and four reporters; that it was a daily paper with a circulation of 5,000!

Replying to a question, he informed me that the standard of

literacy in Accra was 25 per cent; but he deplored the fact that education in the Gold Coast was robbing the Africans of their vernacular: "All of them speak English which they also read; they cannot read or write their vernacular. That's why we have no vernacular in our papers," he added.

## African School 16 Years Old

Accra College Now Has 540 Students

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, West Africa — (AP) — Accra academy, founded because white teachers refused to admit an African as a professor at Achimota college, has just celebrated its 16th anniversary.

K. G. Konah was rejected as a tutor at the white college 16 years ago because Africans were thought incompetent. Determined, he set out to establish an African college, financed and managed by Africans.

He started with a handful of students assisted by a few friends. Today he has a roll of 540 students from all parts of the Gold Coast. Konah's story of success has been a source of inspiration to thousands of Africans.

Th bishop of Accra officiated at the celebration ceremonies at the Holy Trinity Church here. The college is truly considered comparable to any government financed institution and it was founded because Africans were "incompetent."

# AMAZING AFRICAN CRIPPLE TEACHES LANGUAGES IN AFRICA

## Commands Respect of all European Scholars

In Preserving Native Tongue  
CITES FAULT IN AMERICAN NEGRO TRAINING

By HENRY B. COLE

ACCRA, GOLD COAST, British West Africa.—(ANP) One of the most amazing sights in the Gold Coast is that of a very intelligent African, a cripple, who propels himself every morning to the Presbyterian Teacher's Training college at Akropong to teach languages, especially African languages.

The name of this small balded man is Charles A. Akrofi, and his researches have won for him not only fame with such personalities in the London School of Oriental and African languages as Dr. Ida Ward, but also an M. B. E. award from King George of Britain.

Mr. Akrofi has come out in full attack against a resolution by the Gold Coast Teachers Union, the gist of which is that native language is not necessarily the soul of a people and that the teaching of vernaculars should be discouraged partly for lack of suitable textbooks.

Speaking against this point of view, Mr. Akrofi has remarked among other things that "there is, of course, no knowing how much more culture would have been retained if African languages had been kept in the case of the American Negroes."

Mr. Akrofi has summarized the following reasons for the lack of interest in African languages:

- (1) Ignorance of the native language and its potentialities, and a consequent tendency to consider it inferior to English.
- (2) The paucity of vernacular literature.
- (3) The greater usefulness of English, proficiency in native languages not being a means of securing important appointments in the professions or the civil service.
- (4) The vernacular, being at present the language of a subject people, its role being almost like that of English under the Normans and Plantagenet kings when French was the language of the ruling classes.

Supporting the view expressed in "Africa," the journal of the International Institute of African Languages and Cultures, by A. V. P. Elliott (Vol. XI, No. 1, January 1938) that "it is notoriously difficult to shake firmly held opinions but there are equally good arguments for the effective teaching of the African languages and the encouragement of native literature," Mr. Akrofi has summarized the following reasons for the teaching of vernaculars:

(a) African languages will be spoken and written for a good many years to come, but that the inevitable language changes including the admixture of European words should be controlled.

(b) Africans would learn English better and more quickly if they first learned to understand their own language in its grammatical construction, in composition, in reading and in debating.

(c) As to the argument that culture is retained even after language is lost, there is no knowing how much culture could have been retained by those who have lost their languages.

(d) It is by no means impossible that a time will come when the vernaculars will represent politically to the African what the Irish language today represents in the Irish Free State. If the vernacular has been neglected, its re-acquisition will be a laborious task comparable to that now to be witnessed in Ireland.

As to the paucity of literature, it should be remembered that the English language which some teachers seem anxious to adopt,

will realize the beauty and richness of these languages, their wealth of inflexion and their infinite resources of idiom and expression. Our vernaculars have Ewe, will realize the beauty and richness of these languages, their wealth of inflexion and their infinite resources of idiom and expression. Those who are acquainted with the Bible in such languages as Twi, Ga and Sion.



## On Government Scholarships

WE HAVE some fears about the way government scholarships are being distributed. No matter the intention of the government, the procedure of the selection opens itself to much criticism, and we would suggest a total overhauling of the present situation. 20

For instance the allegation has not been refuted that there is not a single Muslim on the Selection Committee. Another charge has been that there is not a single Cameroonian on this omnipotent committee.

Government scholarships being public property, normally every section of the country must expect to benefit therefrom, otherwise taxation cannot at all be justified. Scholarships should be distributed purely on national basis, giving to every part of the community an adequate share. Further, government employees are not the only tax-payers in the country, and unscrupulous departmental heads should not indirectly be given scope for regionalisation or religious and political partiality. Sat. 12-6-47

One of the methods that has been suggested is to throw it open to competitors in a public examination, whose date, subjects and other relevant particulars should be widely publicized for at least six months before the examinations. Also, technical education ought to be given much priority, while Britain alone should not be the only place to be "over-taxed" since such places as the USA, and Canada are prepared to help our students.



LITERACY IN WEST AFRICA is the aim of this "literature bureau" at Bo, in Sierra Leone, B.W.A., which translates manuscripts into the vernacular, organizes their sale throughout the country and continuously conducts a literacy campaign so that the Africans may soon take their rightful places in the councils of the world. In 1943 a primer was produced which taught the Africans to read their own language in from three weeks to three months. The photo shows (top left) translator at work; (top right) translator and printer discussing a proof; (bottom left) books prepared for dispatch and distribution, and (bottom right) the goal reached, African men-in-the-street reading the finished product.



20a(3) 1947

Ethiopia

# SOVIET M. D.'s IN ETHIOPIA

## Medical Mission Moves Into New Hospital After Year's Delay

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP)—After waiting a year, a Russian medical mission to Ethiopia has begun to move into the Dejazmatch Baltcha Hospital, now in the final stages of completion. *Sam 2:21*

Consisting originally of twenty-four persons, the mission, headed by Dr. Vyacheslav Kazmin, arrived in Ethiopia in May, 1946. It had expected to find a hospital building ready to take over, but found that construction was only beginning. Some dissatisfaction arose and five of the original group left. It was reported that some of these were transferred to work in the Russian hospital in Teheran.

There are now nine doctors—five men and four women. Five nurses, a pharmacist, and two administrators complete the present personnel.

All of the original medical equipment and instruments and medical supplies were brought from Russia, according to Dr. Nikolai Lamin, acting head of the mission. *ny. Time 8:24*

Although invited here by the Ethiopian Government, Dr. Lamin said all the expenses of the group, including salaries, are being paid by the Soviet Government.



## Liberia Mission Doing Valuable, Serviceable Work

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA)

An inspection of the Liberian Mission by the assistant chief of the Office of International Health Relations, United States Public Health Service, disclosed that valuable work was being done, according to the annual report of the Federal Security Agency, recently submitted to Congress.

"Encouraging cooperation," the report said, "has been obtained from the Liberian Government."

The greatest limiting factor in the work of the mission, the report stated, "is the difficulty of transportation which makes access to hinterland stations extremely slow."

The administration of the Liberian Mission was taken over from the State Department by the United States Public Health Service in the latter part of the past fiscal year which the report covers.

The main functions of the mission include environmental sanitation, especially malaria control work around United States military and other installations and public health education of the officials and population of Liberia.

Other functions include the education and training of nurses and other technical medical personnel, control of health emergencies such as the epidemic of smallpox that occurred during March and April of last year, and public health surveys.

## Work of Health Mission

## Described to Liberians

*Quo AMERICAN*  
Headquarters Packed During 'Open House'

## Specialists Explain Various Operations

*BALTIMORE, Md.*  
MONROVIA — (ANP) — The ex-Capt. Mary Mills, who is in intensive work being done by the charge of the public health nursing United States Health Mission in activities here, described the Liberia, under the direction of clinic set up last year at Tchien, Col. John B. West, was explained it the nurses have to travel 175 miles on foot, requiring about 300 miles from Monrovia. To reach the mission headquarters eight days' walk. recently on the first open house day held by the group.

There is an extensive maternal health program in progress in Monrovia, including a survey of posing but business-like compound the number and causes of infant and administration building in deaths, a training program for which are housed the chiefs of midwives and assistance with the various sections and their hospital. SAT.

## Nursing School Progressing

The Nursing Education Mission has set up a school of nursing for the Tubman Memorial Institute. Under the direction of Miss Clara Beverley, the Liberian Nurses' association has been organized.

Passing by the X-ray room, Lt. Romey Keys in charge and the dressing, examining, treatment, and sterilizing rooms as well as the pharmacy of the clinic, where Lt. Theresa Colwell is in charge, visitors heard Dr. Hilda Bolden tell about the various clinics conducted at the U.S. Public Health service building each week.

These include three pediatric, two tropical disease, one gynecological and one venereal. Each clinic treats 25 patients. All children complete routine laboratory examinations, in addition to their specific treatments. SAT.

## Diseases Studied

Col. H. A. Poindexter is carrying on experiments on trypanosomiasis, flu infection and small pox. In addition there are diagnostic laboratories where work in many fields is carried out by Liberian technicians, both male and female, under the direction of Lt. Thomas Johnson, who assists Col. Poindexter.

Maj. G. W. Woodon and W. C. McNeill Jr. are working on topographic maps of the city of Monrovia water supply system and plans for the proposed school of nursing and laboratory program.

## Work Done by Natives

Health education is in the hands of Lt. Alma Jackson and Miss Adelaide Morris.

Among others serving on Col. West's staff are Maj. John B. Manley, Capt. John C. Eason, Lt. Hazel Birch, Miss Lillian Holley, Lt. F. C. Scarbrough, Lewis Ulena and D. W. Speller. Most of the work is done by Liberians under the few American supervisors.

## Bill Gives \$275,000 For Liberian Health

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) —

The Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1, next, passed by the Senate last Monday carries the sum of \$275,000 for expenses of a Public Health Service mission to Liberia.

Of the sum provided, not more than \$1,000 may be spent for entertainment of officials of other countries when specifically authorized by the Surgeon General. SAT. 5-17-47



## ORDERLIES IN CIVILIAN HOSPITALS

By A. VICTIM

Sat. 6-7-47

Time and again much has been said about this nursing orderly business in the civil hospitals

Nursing orderlies employed in civil hospitals are worthy of getting good qualification more than the novices employed as nurses in training at once

There is no reason why nursing orderlies who served more than four years in the army should be employed as nursing orderlies in the civil hospitals. No even considered as nurses in training after having completed four years in the army, which is more than three years training in the civil hospitals

It has been said several times that ex-nursing orderlies employed in the civilian hospitals should be considered as third class nurses at once, and not nurses in training, simply because they are capable of holding that post in the civil hospitals

If not given this opportunity as third class nurses, why not give them the preference given to the other ex-servicemen employed in other departments?

In Posts and Telegraphs Department an ex-signaler is made to undergo nine months training in civil department while a civilian employee undergoes eighteen months training

The most striking point in it is that an ex-nursing orderly is made to undergo six months trial before his recommendation for conversion as a third class nurse in training

In certain cases, some nursing orderlies may serve up to one year without even given the recommendation for conversion. If nursing orderlies were capa-

ble of being solely in charge of wards, comprising both European and African patients in Army General Hospitals, why then should they be trained again before they are qualified as third class nurses?

In the Army, ex-nursing orderlies worked with some specialists who found them capable of discharging their duties efficiently. In the civilian hospitals, these specialists are now working with these ex-service orderlies and there is nothing short in their ability as far as nursing profession is concerned

In the civil hospitals, ex-nursing orderlies are made to run equivalent duties with the qualified nurses why not then consider them as qualified nurses?

The worst of all is that the time of pension is counted as from the date of enlistment in the army whereas a nursing orderly can stay over eight years without being considered as a qualified nurse.

The Government should therefore, realise the torments and sufferings encountered by the ex-nursing orderlies who sacrifice their lives, in nursing and caring for the forces in different war zones or theatres in defence of the Crown and their country.

ENUGU, Sat. 6-7-47

# Igwe Amobi Condemns Attitude Of Iyi Enu Female Nurses

Onitsha, Mon. 11-8-47

## He Asks Strikers To Apologise

IN his opinion the female strikers of the Iyi Enu Hospital must tender apology to the people for leaving their relative patients to care for themselves whilst they went away on strike. The concluding portion of His Highness Igwe Amobi's article on the recent strike.

The article which was endorsed by Mr S C Obianwu, the Owerri of Onitsha and Mr Michael C Awu, Manager, New Bethel Schools, Onitsha reads: Mon. 11-8-47

Sir, please permit me a space in your paper to express my opinion on the subject of an alleged strike of the female nurses in training of the Iyi Enu Hospital.

I am not in agreement with the reports as contained in your column of Friday—I hold no brief for both sides in the dispute but only wish to state the facts as I see them.

It is true the nurses complained about the food to one of the Sisters late in the evening and they were told to see her the next morning—but the girls lost their temper and threw the food on the floor of the Sister's house and without reporting the matter to the Medical Superintendent in the person of Doctor Batley who has been in charge of this hospital for over 20 years and has gained the confidence of women, men and all those who visit the hospital for medical treatment and whose sympathetic approach is beyond expression and who could have answered the nurses in a manner which I expect would suit them, if they had reported the matter to her

simply refused to work without looking back to know of what would happen to their sick brothers and sisters who were all lying helplessly on their beds looking forward to receiving medical attention.

It is heartless deed on the part of these girls who are under training in the hope of becoming future mothers.

I am not sure whether the law permits nurses to strike if it does the conscience of these girls ought to tell them that it was a very bad thing to abandon a sick person.

If the law does not permit such an offence I expect the Press to have taken a more serious view about it.

Iyi Enu Hospital is a charitable hospital.

The little fees collected is not sufficient to pay the hands manning the hospital and to maintain it.

The people of the Eastern Provinces shall lose a lot if through the action of a few the hospital is closed down.

The question of food could be easily adjusted if only the

Male Nurses had not taken over the work for the day the girls were on strike I ask what would have been the state of those Africans who were sick? On the other hand if the European Sisters and Doctors, European Sisters and



Under the above circumstances I would strongly urge on these female nurses to tender apology to the people of this country for refusing to attend their sick people on the day they went on strike—and if this is done to ask the Medical Authorities to pardon them and to cancel whatever punishments which might have been decided against them.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** See our editorial.

to have been badly bruised by one of the new Nursing Sisters? Apology for what anyway? We don't encourage strikes as we do not encourage working with empty stomach. No one doubts the charitableness of the work done at the Iyi Enu Hospital. We owe a thousand grates to the Church Missionary Society for its kindness and more thanks too to Dr Batley who has long won our great admiration for her love for the African patients. All the same, we are convinced that all the workers in the Iyi Enu Hospital are not as good as Dr Batley. We have the right to criticise anyone in the hospital who goes astray. Moreover, one cannot be doing a charitable work with empty stomach however patriotic one might be. We appeal finally to the Medical Board of the Iyi Enu Hospital to approach the public and the Government for a reasonable sum of money with which to continue their humanitarian and Christian work. Apology or no apology they should forget the past strike and continue to work as sisters in Christ with the nurses.

## Igwe Amobi: Apology For What?

WHEN the report of the female nurses' strike reached us from Iyi Enu, we found it difficult to comment on the delicate issue. Difficult because we had looked into the matter to see a plain ground on where to chastise the strikers but were unable. Difficult too because we have been following the good works of Dr S K Batley, the Superintendent of the Iyi Enu Hospital for over twenty years now without a stain. However, we managed to treat the issue in a way most suitable to us by directing the blame to the party responsible for the unfortunate strike.

Now, His Highness Igwe Amobi II, feels we have not taken "a serious view about the strike." In his opinion, we should have condemned the female nurses who had no sympathy for their sick brothers and sisters. Well, we would have taken this statement without any comment if the nurses had gone on a sudden strike because of paltry wages. But this was never the case. They did not ask for increase of pay but sufficient food to enable them do their work.

How can we condemn somebody who was forced to go to work with empty stomach? We do not blame Igwe Amobi for thinking that a Christian must always work with or without food, for being a king and once the son of a king, how can he know the consequences of starvation? He had never suffered from underfeeding so he cannot know its effect. Igwe asked what would have been the state of those Africans who were sick had not the European Sisters

and the male nurses taken over the strikers' work that night. We will answer this with a counter question. What would have been the result had the nurses gone to work without food and fainted each beside her patient? This might have resulted in double tragedy for both the nurses and their patients would not have lived to tell the story.

We would like to ask whether the nurses will have to tender apology for being underfed, or because one of them was alleged

## Lift The Ban Off Yaba Doctors

THE PROBLEMS of the graduates of the Nigeria School of Medicine have featured prominently in recent social functions. Speakers at these functions, official and unofficial, have all been agreed that the graduates of the School of Medicine are not receiving the attention and practical recognition that are due them.

The ease, readiness and certainty with which the Acting Director of Medical Services has acknowledged the competence and merit of this much discussed section of the medical fraternity of this country, is significant. Even so, the Medical Department does not seem to be encouraging public confidence in these men any more than it had been doing in the immediate past.

Scholarships for Yaba doctors for higher graduation abroad, are, according to the Acting Director, to be inevitably limited to a negligible number, by reason of shortage of doctors in the country. Yet applications from Yaba doctors outside the department for recommendations with a view to higher graduation abroad have been flatly turned down by the Medical Department. The reason given is that only the best brains should represent the Nigeria School of Medicine abroad.

When it is noted that some of these doctors were among the most brilliant in the School of Medicine and under government hospitals, it is difficult to agree with the Director that these ambitious Yaba doctors are not being victimized merely because they dared to resign from a department that encouraged professional snobbery. We appeal to the Director to reconsider the case of these Yaba doctors.

tant. It is not possible that one ambulance car can serve these areas well. It is therefore necessary that the number be augmented and let the old one which is becoming unserviceable be put aside. Talking of Enugu ambulance car reminds us of the urgent need of one or more for Onitsha and the suburbs. We had launched this appeal before but it appears it is not heeded. It sounds strange that a town like Onitsha has not even a single ambulance car. Cases which need their service are treated in a way



## Zaria Pharmacy School: An Objection

THE VISIT of Lagos newspapermen to the Nigeria School of Medicine and the Yaba Pharmacy School was as interesting as it was instructive. The little amount of inside knowledge of the institutions gained by the visitors will at least serve as an aid to a more objective appreciation of the place of those institutions in the general scheme of things. *(20a(3) Lagos Nigeria)*

The heavy and growing demand for more skilled medical workers for the country's development programme seems to be felt more by the Yaba School of Pharmacy. This has found expression in the establishment, now in progress, of another School of Pharmacy in Zaria, Northern Nigeria. According to Dr W. E. S. Merrett, the Zaria Pharmacy School will be devoted to the training of dispensers of slightly lower standard than those turned out by the Yaba Pharmacy School, lower standard only for the time being. *Sat. 11-15-47*

But the doctor went further to tell the newspapermen that the school in Zaria is exclusively for indigenes of the North. Here we have to raise objection, the bland courtesy and laborious explanation of this medical gentleman notwithstanding.

If the School of Medicine or the Yaba School of Pharmacy does take in Northern students, why bar Southerners from the Zaria school? What we want is just more dispensers and doctors, regardless of the part of Nigeria from which they come. To close the Zaria Pharmacy School against Southerners is further to confirm an existing belief among progressives throughout the country, in the Ibadan University College. The dissection room was the

Then the doctor took the most colourful place. Skeletons were about.

Physiology and histology classes were inspected, and in the latter sorts, all being used for training nine students were found busy on the students to dissect their microscopes. *(20a(3))*

NO ACADEMICIANS The doctor who is in charge of the section, together with Doctor Merrett, explained that the dead bodies used were unclaimed bodies, declared to be so by the Lagos General Hospital.

His assistant lecturer in Physiology, Dr Cooke-Gam, so far, Pharmacy School and in all the classes reached, students were found is the only exception. *Fri. 11-7-47*

The next place of interest was where specimen of things were prepared for students to use.

Mr P. E. U. Edudu was holding the post in the absence of Mr Henderson.

Next place was Dr W. S. Laddell's experimenting room.

He was doing some work on perspiration and respiration.

### NEW SCHOOL AT ZARIA

Dr A. J. Beerman, Superintendent of the school, was away to Zaria to open up a branch of the school where indigenous students would be able to receive training for a Dispenser's Certificate.

Asked whether Yaba Pharmacy School students reach the standard

that obtains in England, the doctor explained that the difference was mainly to be found in the two years' apprenticeship which English students go through before doing the M.P.S.

The possibility of such apprenticeship was considered, he said, but there was none.

In the Pharmacy School, four Africans helped Dr Beerman as lecturers.

Mallam A. B. Diko was one, Mr P. O. Ibuzo was lecturing in Botany.

### DR MERRETT'S TRIBUTE

Dr Merrett is doing all possible to step up the number of candidates to the School of Pharmacy, and he was of the opinion that students who have qualified in either of the two schools of the institution, have, in most cases, been quite capable.

The recent promotions of Assistant Medical Officers to Medical Officers is an evidence of that.

There are about sixty Pharmacy students in the school at present, about six of them are ladies.

## Provision Of Ambulance Cars

GLANCING through the minutes of the meeting of the Enugu Township Advisory Board held on September 3, we came to a point where the question of supplying Enugu with ambulance cars was discussed. The present one, it was argued, is becoming unserviceable. Moreover the service of one ambulance is very inadequate in a town like Enugu. It was suggested that the number be increased to two so that the people of Enugu may profit from their services. *Onitsha* *(20a(3))* *Fri. 10-3-47*

It is quite certain that one ambulance car is not sufficient for a town of the size of Enugu. Two even can not be said to be very adequate. From the Secretariat Quarters to the Hospital is over three miles. From the Coal Camp to the hospital is almost as distant which does not help the patients. Some very sick people resident in the suburbs are to be conveyed to Onitsha by human porters. The delay caused by this method could have been avoided had there been an ambulance car to serve this town and the suburbs.

We are appealing again to the authorities to consider seriously this question of providing Onitsha with an ambulance car. It is one of the urgent needs of the town.

## Promotions In The Medical Department

WE HAVE to commend the recent move of the government by which some Assistant Medical Officers were promoted Medical Officers. These medical men trained locally have proved themselves

efficient in the practice of their profession. Patients have been talking good about many of them. In some cases they are even preferred to their superiors in rank. We know of many, some of whom have resigned owing to one reason or the other. Why these doctors were kept static we can not easily understand. Many resignations which occurred in their rank must be accountable for this apparent negligence by the Medical Authorities to promote them. They found their career in the Medical Department



ment not very promising, hence their resignations. There is no doubt that the Department loses by these doctors resigning their appointments.

(2003) memo  
There is always the tendency to regard any locally trained professional as inferior to his counterpart trained abroad. This is the result of false sense of value which we must try very much to avoid. The same thing applies to articles manufactured in this country. Instead of encouraging things which are produced by Africans we tend to discourage them. 10-3-47

Now that it has pleased the Medical Authorities to lift some Assistant Medical Officers to the status of Medical Officers let us hope that more will soon be promoted. The African doctors trained in England who are already MOs should also be encouraged by promoting them to Specialists and Senior Medical Officers. Many of them are good for the posts. The Director of Medical Services should consider this suggestion very seriously. African doctors in the Medical Department need more encouragement. We are however grateful to the Medical Authorities for the recent promotions. We hope this will continue to be the case from year to year.



## Over 50,000 Aided Afro-American at Zulu Hospital

Baltimore, Md.

DURBAN, South Africa (ANP) — McCord's Zulu Hospital received 7,834 patients, performed 3,867 operations, gave 109 blood transfusions, had 1735 maternity cases, and served 50,188 out-patient last year, according to a recent report on the 112-year-old missionary hospital. *Sat. 5-3-47*

Staffed by native Bantu nurses and headed by Dr. Alan B. Taylor, medical superintendent, the hospital specializes in the training of Bantu nurses and midwives and is one of South Africa's major health centers. *Sat. 5-3-47*

Active in the fight against tuberculosis, venereal disease, and childbirth mortality, the hospital has developed from a small center founded by an American medical missionary in 1835. It is supported by government grants and individual donations.

## African Woman Becomes 1st Native Female Doctor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Africa — Miss Mary Susan Malahlele, 31, became the first African woman to qualify as a doctor at a South African university when she recently passed her final medical examination at Witwatersrand University.

# 112-Year-Old Mission Hospital Serves South African Zulus

DURBAN, South Africa — (ANP) — A 112-year-old missionary hospital has steadily grown to become one of South Africa's major medical centers for preserving the health of natives.

Last year, McCord's Zulu hospital received 7,834 patients, performed 3,867 operations, 109 blood transfusions, had 1,735 maternity cases, and served 50,188 out-patients. Staffed by native Bantu nurses, the hospital is headed by Dr. Alan B. Taylor, who serves as medical superintendent. *Sat. 5-17-47*

McCord's Zulu hospital, established in 1835 by Dr. Adams, an American Board Missionary physician, is a local "institution owned and controlled by a board of Durban's citizens and catering to the needs of Durban and South Africa," stated a recent brochure.

## Trains Native Nurses

"It is a hospital with a missionary tradition, specializing in the training of Bantu nurses and midwives," the booklet said. "It is

**S. African Negroes Fear X-Ray**  
Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
PRETORIA, South Africa — In its fight against tuberculosis the Government's Health Department is meeting with difficulties in X-raying Negroes in rural districts. In the cities they generally understand, but in distant locations they object because they fear that the Government wants to photograph their souls. Among whites in South Africa the annual death rate from tuberculosis is 32 per 100,000; among black industrial workers from 800 to 1,200 per 100,000, according to region.

government-aided but not government controlled. It enjoys the confidence of the Bantu and of many of their employers as well. It co-operates with the government in the hospitalization of infectious diseases. It is promoting goodwill between the races of Africa." Dr. Adams' small missionary medical center paved the way for the first hospital for Africans in Natal, which was established by Dr. Burt Bridgeman, son of American Board missionaries. Dr. Bridgeman was followed by Dr. James B. McCord, who came here in 1898, and who is credited with training the Zulus to become hospital minded. Dr. McCord remained active until 1940. *Sat. 5-17-47*

## Capacity Increased

Prior to 1935, the hospital was called the American Zulu Hospital. At that time there were 105 beds. Ten years later, that number jumped to 325 beds. In 1946, Dr. J. L. Njongwe was employed as the first African resident medical officer. The hospital specializes in nurse training and in 1940 introduced the preliminary training

school for nurses and four years later instituted the block system of training.

Equipped with a modern laboratory, the hospital has entered into the fight against tuberculosis, venereal disease and childbirth mortalities.

"Nothing is farther from the truth than that childbirth is easier for daughters of nature than for their more sophisticated sisters," the hospital's booklet said. "On the average three or four babies a day are delivered at McCord's, or 1,200 a year. Of these mothers, one in 10 has to have assistance."

McCord's Zulu Hospital is still a missionary institution, but derives its funds from the government as well as from individual grants.

## EYE DISEASE IN THE UNION

Bantu World Johannesburg, S. A.

The startling statement that almost the total incidence of blindness in the Union is unnecessary, is founded on ophthalmological investigations over the last four years, when it was observed that the largest majority (95 per cent.) of eye diseases in South Africa are preventable and curable. The preventable diseases constitute by far the largest percentage. *Sat. 12-20-47*

Venereal diseases, to which blindness amongst the under-privileged classes is generally attributed, is to blame for less than 20 per cent. of blindness and infected eye conditions.

Trachoma (Egyptian blindness) was hardly suspected in the Union but statistics based only on the obvious and unmistakable third and fourth stages of this chronic disease show that, with conjunctivitis (pink eye), it is the commonest cause of eye disease leading to blindness in the Union.

Neglected "pink eye" generally leads ulcers on the cornea, with consequent scarring and blindness, so that slight eye disorders that can be cured in a day account for almost half the cases of non-European blindness. Cataracts that can be removed are also regarded commonly as cases of "pensionable blindness."

Light-shyness is so common amongst Africans that it has come to be regarded as a typical attitude, but in almost every instance it is symptomatic of the irritation of some eye disease.

## THE MAJOR CAUSE

Prevalence of eye-diseases in the Union can be attributed largely to the neglect of rural areas, caused by a dearth of ophthalmologists, practically no facilities for treatment and ignorance on the part of the afflicted. Rural Africans with eye afflictions do not come forward for treatment, but wait until such time as they are pensionable—in other words, blind.

During the surveys mentioned above, which are providing our first valuable statistics on the incidence of blindness and diseases of the eye, record numbers of stricken people came forward who had given wide berth to the village clinic because of a disbelief in the District Surgeon, to them merely

"a doctor for the body." The African has learnt to his cost the relative inefficacy of boracic lotion and eyedrops, usually the sine qua non of clinical, and more often than not, even hospital treatment. They regarded the ophthalmologist, however, as another optician! The purchase of eye-glasses (an evil in different form) from itinerant opticians, is considered a better investment by those attempting pitifully to avert their "inevitable" doom. *Sat. 12-20-47*

Afflicted Africans stay in their stats and kraals, and — until the surveys started — trachoma, for instance, was never suspected to be so common. On one trip of inspection alone in the Rustenburg area, 23 Africans, ranging from the ages of 5 to 79, in the little village of Enokeng, were found to be infected with trachoma, another 25 were trachomatous in the village of Disaneng, 67 in Mafeking stat, 20 at Rietfontein, 58 at the village of Linokana at Zeerust, 7 at Motchelie and 7 at Gopane village. In all cases it was impossible to determine or estimate the date of infection on onset of illness; the source of infection itself was in the villages where the disease was carried from one person to the next. There was no place at all for isolating the patients, and with facilities as they exist at present in the country, nothing could be done about them.

Over-worked and congested eye-departments of hospitals in towns are unable to treat more than a limited number of patients with any effect. Patients travel many miles from locations and peri-urban settlements, but only the most urgent cases can be admitted; others are given lotions and drops, with instructions for their use.

Unless these matters are rectified, there is no estimating the ultimate effects of eye diseases rampant in the country. Only a slight acquaintance with space it has been found impossible for urban African home conditions is to carry surgical correction work, necessary to realise how impossible and with frequent changes in the instructions, and most of them of experience which is an essential do not return. With limited bed of a good standard of treatment.



**Infiltration****Info Group To  
Be Looked Into****Murphy, Tenn.**  
By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia. (ANP)—Ten years ago this sprawling city, capital of Ethiopia, began to run with blood. On that date began the bloody and mass lynching of 30,000 innocent men, women and children by the Italian fascist invaders. The carnage lasted for three days. Addis Ababa being high in the mountains, 8,000 feet above sea level, the mass crime might appropriately be called murder in the sky.

At the end of the third day almost one-half the city's population had been massacred (the population was then about 70,000). The daily average massacred was 10,000 Abyssinians. *Thurs. 2-21-47*

The pretext used by the Italians for the massacre was the following: The Italian vice-roy, Gen. Graziani, on Feb. 19, was making a speech from the balcony of the imperial palace. A huge concourse of Abyssinians had gathered before the palace. Someone in the crowd hurled a bomb at the balcony. The slaughter began.

**1,000 Killed**

Blackshirt Italian soldiers and Italian civilians opened fire into the closely packed crowd. In less than one minute more than 1,000 Abyssinians were dead. The Italians brought into play many different weapons—rifles and revolvers, hand grenades and explosives, tommy-guns, machine-guns, and cold weapons.

Running amuck through the city streets, Mussolini's Blackshirts killed every living Abyssinian they came across. Corpses and blood of men, women and children covered the streets in all parts of the city. Throughout the night of this first day the night sky over this mountain capital reflected fires all over the city, as the Italians set fire to houses, burning the occupants alive.

Churches were attacked, the Italians believing some of the inhabitants were hiding therein. Among churches damaged was the famous and historic St. George's cathedral. One of the most celebrated of Ethiopia's many monasteries—the Debre Libanos monastery—was burned to the ground and the nuns and monks all murdered in cold blood. *2-21-47*

**Against Italian Treaty**

**Exception Taken to Statements Made  
Regarding the Ethiopian Attack**

**Ethiopia**

*New York Times*  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

On May 8 a news account in THE TIMES contained part of a letter sent to Senator Vandenberg by George W. Harris, president of the Ethiopian World Federation, which expresses such hatred of Italy that sharp exception must be taken to Mr. Harris' position. Among other things he asserts that the leading Italian-Americans who are against ratification of the Italian treaty in its present form were as silent as "catacombs" during Mussolini's aggression in Ethiopia, and that they actually supported this Fascist venture. *2-24-47*

Since I appeared as a witness before the Senate committee as president of the Italian-American Labor Council, an organization of Americans of Italian descent, and as first vice president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, of which members of Italian descent form the largest ethnical group, may I be permitted to reply to Mr. Harris' charges.

It is true that many who approved of Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia were Americans of Italian descent who, like similar national groups, tended to confuse the land of their origin with the government in power. But numerous others, in this country as elsewhere, approved of the Mussolini venture. It is more of an explanation than an excuse to point out that confused thinking on the issue was widespread. The League of Nations' actions against Mussolini were farcical, and even "peace-loving" Russia did a profitable business in selling Mussolini oil for the bombardment of Ethiopian villages.

**Those Against Mussolini**

However, the first and clearest voices to warn the world against Mussolini were precisely those of the men who now lead the Government of Italy. It is this kind of Italy which Roosevelt promised a just peace, which Churchill declared had won passage back to democratic ranks, which Bevin said should not be treated as if Mussolini were still in power.

Despite this evidence Mr. Harris urges strict punishment of Italy and of everything Italian.

In October, 1935, on the eve of Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia, the Italian anti-Fascists held a world-wide convention in Brussels, Belgium, which I attended as the representative of a number of labor organizations that had long distinguished themselves as opponents of all that fascism stood for. When I returned to the United

States I became the target of bitter abuse and vilification from Fascists, both Italian and domestic, because of my determined denunciations of Mussolini, who had already launched his Ethiopian campaign.

What does Mr. Harris want? In our demands for revision of the Italian treaty we have never proposed a reopening of those clauses which restore Ethiopia's independence and establish her right to reparations. As a matter of fact, the present Italian Government has readily accepted these principles and helped to make them an accomplished fact.

**Deprived of Territories**

Our fight against the Italian treaty has nothing whatsoever to do with any Ethiopian issue. We are concerned only with Trieste, Western Istria, Tenda and Briga, which are as Italian as Addis Ababa is Ethiopian. To deprive Italy of these territories and weigh her down with reparations would benefit not Ethiopia but Russia and her Yugoslav and Albanian satellites.

That is why the Italian-American Communists sent a spokesman to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings to urge immediate ratification of the Italian treaty in its present form.

I do not know exactly who sponsors the Ethiopian World Federation, for whom Mr. Harris purports to speak, but all fair-minded persons must surely condemn his efforts to block the democratic development of the Italian Republic and, equally, his attempts to foment hostility between Negroes and Italian-Americans. LUIGI ANTONINI,

President, Italian-American Labor Council. *2-24-47*

New York, May 19, 1947.

**Italy and Ethiopia**  
**New York Times**  
Reply Made to Statements on Stand of the Ethiopian World Federation

*20a(4) N.Y. Times*  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Kindly permit the courtesy of a look at the record in refuting the allegations of sinister motives ascribed to me in your issue of May 24 by Luigi Antonini, president of the Italian-American Labor Council. Mr. Antonini's rejoinder stems from my letter to Senator Vandenberg urging the ratification of the Italian peace treaty, excerpts of which letter you published on May 8. *Thurs. 6-5-47*

Charging me with "hatred for Italy" and with urging strict punishment of Italy and everything Italian, Mr. Antonini makes the gratuitous query: "What does Mr. Harris want?"

The Ethiopian World Federation wants simple justice for Ethiopia, the land of the black race. We want reformation for whom Mr. Harris purports to speak.

I denounce his wholly unwarranted assumption that I seek to block the democratic development of the Italian Republic. After a lifetime record of only because these provinces are vital service in promoting interracial amity to the internal and external progress of land-locked Ethiopia but as a matter of right and because Ethiopia is the acid test of the sincerity and courage of the one-world standard of the United Nations. We want, not as a matter of hatred but of justice, the war criminals under Mussolini in Ethiopia brought to the bar of the International Court of Justice.

**No Hatred Harbored**

Neither Ethiopia under Emperor Haile Selassie nor the Ethiopian World Federation harbors hatred for Italy. This has been and is being amply demonstrated. Italy under Mussolini again followed the mad dream of African empire; Italy still dreams of African empire. *Thurs. 6-5-47*

Mr. Antonini naively states: "We"—evidently meaning Italy—"are concerned only with Trieste, Western Istria, Tenda and Briga." He surely will not deny the words of her official spokesmen at the Paris and Moscow conferences, who sought Tripoli, Cyrenaica, Eritrea and former Italian Somaliland.

Mr. Antonini takes violent exception to our statement that leading Italian-Americans, now shedding crocodile tears over the misery of Italians and asking without shame that Italy be awarded her war loot, were then as silent as the catacombs, while contributing millions of dollars to further the reign of Mussolini. All that he says is granted, as to himself and his comparatively few colleagues being the exception. Mr. Antonini concedes that they were the unheeded minority among their American compatriots. Their compatriots in Italy, even those now in the Italian Government, with the exception of those who went into exile, were either quiet, complacent or went underground.

Mr. Antonini states that the ratification of the peace treaty will crystallize the infiltration of the communism of the Soviet Union and its satellites into Italy. As neither Communists nor fellow-travelers, this leaves us cold.

The unsubsidized Ethiopian World Federation—sponsored by the contributions of hard-working Afro-Americans, resents the observation of Mr. Anto-

nini: "I do not know exactly who sponsors the Ethiopian World Federation, for whom Mr. Harris purports to speak."

I denounce his wholly unwarranted assumption that I seek to block the democratic development of the Italian Republic. After a lifetime record of only because these provinces are vital service in promoting interracial amity to the internal and external progress of land-locked Ethiopia but as a matter of right and because Ethiopia is the acid test of the sincerity and courage of the one-world standard of the United Nations. We want, not as a matter of hatred but of justice, the war criminals under Mussolini in Ethiopia brought to the bar of the International Court of Justice.

GEORGE W. HARRIS,

President, Ethiopian World Federation.  
New York, May 28, 1947.

**Selassie's Son-In-Law  
Gets Death Sentence**

*ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA.*

July 30.—(P)—Ras Haile Selassie Gugsa, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, was sentenced today to death for high treason in connection with collaboration with the Italians during World War II. *Thurs. 7/31/47*

He was expected to appeal. The chieftain, who married the emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, joined the Italian invaders of Ethiopia before the war, was given a puppet kingdom in the northern provinces, and later was reported fighting alongside the Duke of Aosta against the British. *Advertiser*

His arrest was ordered as long ago as 1941 by the emperor himself. *Thurs. 7/31/47*



# Death Sentence For Haile Selassie's Son-In-Law Ruled

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.—(NNPA)—The death sentence was imposed last Tuesday upon Ras Haile Selassie Gugsu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, for high treason. He was charged with collaborating with the Italians after Italy had invaded the country in 1935.

The chieftain, who married the Emperor's daughter, Zenab Wark, joined the Italians, was given a puppet kingdom in the northern provinces and later was reported fighting alongside Duke of Aosta against the British. The Emperor ordered his arrest.

## Ethiopia Ethiopians Routed Italians in Bloody War 51 Years Ago

By Chatwood Hall, Special Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia--March 1 is one of the most glorious dates in Ethiopian history and is one of the most shameful and hush-hush dates in Italian history. For on that date, fifty-one years ago, thousands of battered and decimated Italians were fleeing in panic before the merciless onslaughts of Emperor Menelik's warriors at Adowa.

King Teklehaimanot of Gojjam's soldiers were mowing down the Italians from the right wing of the battle line; Ras Mikael's fierce galla cavalry were cutting huge swaths through the Italian centers, and on the left Rases Mangala and Aloula gave the Italians no quarter. On the heights above stood Ras Mankonnen's keen-eyed marksmen. *Sat. 3-8-47*

Ras Makonnen, Commander-in-Chief of all the Ethiopian forces, was inside the city, which the Italians were trying to capture. Emperor Menelik and Empress Taitu had pitched camp not so far distant near the ruins of an old Portuguese monastery.

### EVE OF BATTLE

On the eve of the battle, Italian Prime Minister, Count Crispi, had demanded more energetic measures-- in grabbing more and more of Ethiopian territory--from the Italian commander-in-chief, General Baratieri. Count Crispi complained that "the campaign is no better than a military wasting away of time."

Tut Emperor Menelik had sworn before that "the enemy is advancing and laying waste our land. By the help of the Trinity I have decided to defend our Fatherland and to repulse by arms this invader who cannot be brought to reason. Let him that is strong follow me, and let him who is weak pray for us and for the success of our arms."

### AROUSSED BY GUNS

In compliance with his Roman master's voice, General Baratieri began forthwith putting into effect more "energetic measures." He first resorted to a ruse. Knowing that March 1 is the Feast Day of St. George, one of the greatest of Ethiopian religious holidays, and that Menelik's soldiers would be disbanded and observing the day in the churches, Baratieri masses his forces the night before on the right and left of the nearby cliffs of Raio and occupied the strategical passes of Rebba Arienni and Erara.

The sudden roar of Italian artillery on the morning of March 1 aroused Menelik and his followers from mass in the churches, and the historic battle began. *Sat. 3-8-47*

It would be useless to go into the details of the ensuing historic and bloody battle, but suffice it to say that at its close there were 6,000 Italians dead on the field of battle, 4,000 Italinas had been taken prisoners, 11,000 Italian rifles, and all of Baratieri's artillery, supplies and transport, as well as all his ordnance and food which he had cached at nearby Enticchio, were in Ethiopian hands.

What is more, Italian General Albertoni had proved himself so helpless before Ras Makonnen's and Menelik's skill, that he and his forces had become encircled a few hours after the battle began, and Empress Taitu in person led a final rush which compelled Albertoni to surrender to a woman!

Why, it may be asked, did this great battle end as it did, whereas in 1935 the Ethiopians were vanquished by the Italians?

The answer is simple: At Adowa the Italians had quick firing Hotchkiss

guns and other artillery and a sufficient supply of rifles; so did the Ethiopians. But in 1935 the Italians had aeroplanes, armored cars, tommyguns, huge transport trucks, quick firing artillery and mountain guns, etc--and POISON GAS! The Ethiopians had none of these, and the "Great Powers" denied her arms when she asked for them. What does this mean? It has nothing to do with racial superiority or inferiority; it simply means that, given an approximately equal amount of armaments of the same type, the Ethiopians did beat the Italians at Adowa



and could have beaten them--or at least prevented them from overrunning and occupying their country--in 1935.

Indeed, with a far less amount of armaments--having in view the advantage of her great impregnable mountains--Ethiopians could have successfully defended herself against the Italians in 1935. But she did not have even this "far less amount" and the "Powers" would not let her have them.

Pittsburgh Courier--Pittsburgh, Pa, Mar. 8, 1947

Helping to Rebuild Country

# Hundreds of Italians Living in Ethiopia

Sat. 3-8-47

By CHATWOOD, HALL, Special Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—There are still Italians in Ethiopia — between two and three thousand of them. They practically all live in Addis Ababa. But they are experiencing a far better fate under the Ethiopian Government than the Ethiopians met under Fascist Italian rule. Indeed, there is no comparison.

When British forces valiantly supported by Ethiopian arms and patriot (guerilla) forces, defeated the Italian invaders in 1941, the British, strangely enough announced Ethiopia "occupied enemy territory." This gave the British the right to take into custody all Italians, both civilians and combatants.

## BEHAVIOR EXEMPLARY

The British needlessly expected the Ethiopians to commit acts of reprisal against the Italian civil population of Addis Ababa, then numbering about 25,000. But their fears were groundless. The conduct of the Ethiopians has been described by an eye-witness as "exemplary," despite the fact that the Italian invaders had committed unspeakable crimes and brutalities against the Ethiopian people.

When the British began evacuation of all the Italian population to internment camps outside the country, Emperor Haile Selassie requested the British to leave behind a sizeable group of Italians—doctors, engineers, mechanics, technicians, chauffeurs, and other skilled Italians to help with rehabilitation.

The Italian invaders had killed off all what small number of professional, skilled and intellectual Ethiopians there had been. Others were in exile abroad. Emperor Haile Selassie guaranteed the safety of those Italians he had requested the British to leave behind.

## ITALIANS UNMOLESTED

Those Italians now living in Addis Ababa represent that group and they are living peacefully and unmolested. They go about their daily affairs about the same as any other foreigners and appear to be working honestly and to have settled down and become accommodated quite satisfactorily in the country.

As examples, Dr. Pisani heads all of the Addis Ababa public health clinics; the well-known Italian surgeon Dr. Murotti, is director of the largest hospital in Ethiopia's second city, Harar; and Dr. Delario is Addis Ababa's leading gynecologist.

Many of the huge, lumbering trucks, most of them left behind by Mussolini's fleeing Blackshirts are driven by Italian chauffeurs, and many of the garage mechanics are Italians. A few Italian engineers work in the British-administered electric power station.

## BARBERS, WAITERS

The headwaiter at the Imperial Hotel, where I am staying, is an Italian, and all of the hotel's barbers are Italians who courteously and efficiently cut Ethiopians' hair and shave them, although the Fascist Italian Blackshirt would not permit an Ethiopian to enter a "white" barber shop except as a porter.

One of these barbers just cut my hair and shaved me, and the head barber, Gilberto, apologized furiously when he seemed to think that I showed some signs of being dissatisfied with the work. Mussolini's Blackshirt would have cut my head off.

## SUBVERSIVES EXPELLED

Despite the apparent honesty and loyalty, in general, of the present Italian colony here, there have been instances recently of attempted subversive activity by a small clique of well-to-do Italians. These were attempting to organize secret night meetings of the Italian colony, but they were rounded up by the efficient Ethiopian Security Police and seventy of the ring-leaders expelled from the country. It bespeaks admirable magnanimity and forbearance on the part of Emperor Haile Selassie and the Ethiopian people that the Italian

colony here is living and working without any oppression or outward hostility being shown toward them. This is all the more so when it is recalled that, during the Fascist Italian invasion and occupation, there was ghastly slaughter of Ethiopian men women and children.

For example, 275,000 Ethiopians were killed by Italian fascism's poison gas campaign, alone. Three hundred thousand perished from hunger and privations resulting from the destruction of villages and farms. Incomplete figures place the total number of Ethiopians lost, both civilian and combatant at 760,000.

## PROTECTED BY EDICT

Much of the present forbearance and lack of hostility toward the Italian colony here may be traced back to the humane proclamation of Emperor Haile Selassie, issued on Jan 20, 1941, when he re-entered the country. He admonished his people "not to mete out to them (i.e., the Italians) according to the wrongs which they have committed against our people . . . Especially do I ask you to guard and respect the lives of children, women and the aged."





**ETHIOPIA'S NO. 1 QUISLING**—Dejazmatch (General) Haile Selassie Gugsu, who is now facing treason charges before a special court in Addis Ababa for dealing with the enemy during Fascist Italy's attack and invasion of Ethiopia in 1935-36. This photo was taken within Italian lines and shows him directing troops from the Italian side against his own countrymen. He's son-in-law of Emperor Selassie.

**Infiltration**  
Atlanta, Ga. Daily World  
Fri. 2-21-47  
**Be Looked Into**

By CHATWOOD HALL  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia.—(ANP)—Ten years ago this sprawling city, capital of Ethiopia, began to run with blood. On that date began the bloody and mass lynching of 30,000 innocent men, women and children by the Italian fascist invaders. The carnage lasted for three days. Addis Ababa being high in the mountains, 8,000 feet above sea level, the mass crime might appropriately be called murder in the sky. At the end of the third day almost one-half the city's population had been massacred (the population was then about 70,000). The daily average massacred was 10,000 Abyssinians.

The pretext used by the Italians for the massacre was the following: The Italian vice-roy, Gen. Graziani, on Feb. 19, was making a speech from the balcony of the imperial palace. A huge concourse of Abyssinians had gathered before the palace. Someone in the crowd hurled a bomb at the balcony. The slaughter began.

**1,000 Killed**  
Blackshirt Italian soldiers and Italian civilians opened fire into the closely packed crowd. In less than one minute more than 1,000 Abyssinians were dead. The Italians brought into play many different weapons—rifles and revolvers, hand grenades and explosives, tommy-guns, machine-guns, and cold weapons. Fri. 2-21-47  
Running amuck through the city streets, Mussolini's Blackshirts killed every living Abyssinian they came across. Corpses and blood of men, women and children covered the streets in all parts of the city. Throughout the night of

this first day the night sky over this mountain capital reflected fires all over the city, as the Italians set fire to houses, burning the occupants alive.

Churches were attacked, the Italians believing some of the inhabitants were hiding therein. Among churches damaged was the famous and historic St. George's cathedral. One of the most celebrated of Ethiopia's many monasteries—the Debre Libanos monastery—was burned to the ground and the nuns and monks all murdered in cold blood.

## British Occupation Lease in Ethiopia Terminated

Baltimore Md Sat. 3-8-47  
4-Year Reign Ended in Dec.; John Bull Slow to Quit Oil Territory in Southeastern Area

By CHATWOOD HALL  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (By Air Mail)—It's moving day for the British "occupation forces" in Ethiopia. The lease has expired and the time has come for them to evacuate one-third of Ethiopia's "house," which their armed forces have occupied since 1942. They were settled in Ogaden Province and the Reserved Area (Ogaden contains the Wal Wal wells which the Italians used as a pretext for aggression in 1935. During the war, Emperor Haile Selassie permitted the British to occupy this territory under a two-year agreement.

This was renewed, with slight changes, in 1944 for another two-year period. The 1944 agreement expired Dec. 19, 1946. Emperor Selassie made it clear that it was only a temporary war measure to help in the war against the Axis powers. Sat. 3-8-47

An Ethiopian Foreign Office spokesman, who does not care to have his name used, said the government desires to terminate the agreement. This writer believes the Ethiopians have given Whitehall notice of its desire to terminate the agreement; it now remains to see what British reaction will be.

During the four-year reign, the British Military Administration has conducted itself as colonial conquerors and has gained control of the civil police, the Ethiopian civil court, and has grossly infringed upon Ethiopian sovereign independence.

But what is most disconcerting, the British lion smells oil he be Ogaden and its environs, and when the British lion smells oil he be

comes as ravenous as a man-eating lion when he tastes blood.

Also, the British have built several excellent airfields, military works and roads here. These are not anxious to hand over to an independent black African state, but either the British leave or another headache will most likely be saddled upon the United Nations. Sat. 3-8-47

## Italian Attack on Ethiopia Bloody Carnage 10 Years Ago

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-22-47  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (ANP)—Ten years ago, Feb. 19, 1937, this sprawling capital of Ethiopia, 8,000 feet above sea level, was drenched in blood by the mass lynching of 30,000 innocent men, women and children by the Italian fascist invaders, the carnage lasting three days.

Almost one-half of the city's population (then about 70,000) had been massacred by the end of the third day, a daily average of 10,000 lives "murdered from the sky" and in the streets. Historic St. George's Cathedral was damaged, and Debre Libanos monastery was burned to the ground. Sat. 2-22-47

The slaughter began when a huge concourse of natives assembled before the imperial palace and some hurled a bomb at the balcony while Gen. Graziani, Italian viceroy, was speaking. The Italians used rifles, revolvers, hand grenades, explosives, tommy guns, machine guns and cold steel bayonets.

## What Does Italy Want With Eritrea?

Thurs. 7-10-47

By CHATWOOD HALL  
ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (ANP)—Nothing but disgust has been created in Ethiopia by reports

It might be pertinent here to ask, "Did Italy want Eritrea back in those days primarily for trade? The answer, in the light of subsequent events and developments for the ensuing 50 years, is an emphatic, No! The record proves that Italy wanted Eritrea primarily as a means to an expansionist-imperialist end: aggression against, and subjugation of, all of Ethiopia from Eritrea in the north to Italian Somaliland in the south and the creation of her long-desired and long-schemed East African empire. For. 7-12-47  
Perhaps Italy only wanted Eritrea for purely colonization purposes and for the garnering of colonial profits. It might be rejoined. The record speaks otherwise on this score. Right down to 1935 only 4,000 Italians had been settled in Eritrea.

with respect for the facts, that Italy has absolutely no business back in Eritrea. Her own record when she was there for more than one-half a century bears the most damning witness against her. For. 7-12-47  
Italy came to Eritrea ostensibly seeking trading stations on the Red Sea coast. But it was not long before Italian military expeditions were far inland. This was Italian aggression, until it was temporarily checked by the signal Ethiopian victory at Dogali on January 26, 1887.

But this was only a temporary breathing spell for Italian aggressive designs against Ethiopia. With Italy it was "whole hog or none"—that is, Ethiopia. And Count Crippa, Italian prime minister, soon thereafter started the wheels to rolling toward carrying out that aggressive "whole hog" Italian design. But Ethiopian Emperor Menelik's signal victory at Adowa changed all that for the time being.

**FOR TRADE? NO!**

is dry on that document, here comes the renunciator, a few months after her formal renunciation, proposing with most contemptuous "brass" that she again be given control of that which she solemnly renounced before the whole world. Is it to laugh or to revolt in disgust?

**NO BUSINESS BACK**  
By signing the peace treaty on Feb. 10, Italy categorically and conclusively renounced all rights over her African colonies, including Eritrea. Now, almost before the ink

reaching here that Italy—aided and abetted in certain non-Italian quarters—has had the "brass" to raise the question of having her former African colony of Eritrea placed under Italian trusteeship.



# Selassie's Son-in-Law Facing Treason Trial

Sat. 4-12-47

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (By Air Mail)—If ever a man sold his birthright for a mess of pottage or 30 pieces of silver, that man would seem to be Dejazmatch (equivalent to general) Haile Selassie Gugsu.

The son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, he is currently being tried before a Special Court, here, on charges of treason during fascist Italy's attack and invasion of Ethiopia in 1935-36.

Several times postponed, due to the illness of the President of the Court, Major-General Abebe Damitaw, the trial is scheduled to get down to business in earnest on April 22 before nine judges in the Addis Ababa Municipal Compound (City Hall).

## Death Sentence Likely

The five indictment counts against Gugsu are: (1) "ceding a part of the country to the enemy"; (2) "neglecting to prepare the country's defense"; (3) "giving the secret plans of the Ethiopian Government to the enemy"; (4) "giving information to the enemy"; (5) "fighting against his people on the side of the enemy."

Under the Ethiopian penal code, most of these charges carry the death penalty.

Termed his country's No. 1 quisling, he was at the time of Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia in 1935 a powerful Ras and Governor of Ethiopia's strategically important northern province of Tigre.

## Opened Gates to Italy

It is in this province that the two strategic gateways into central Ethiopia from the north—Makale and Adigrat—are located.

Dejazmatch Gugsu is charged with having opened these gateways wide to the fascist Italian Blackshirts, enabling the speedy victory over Ethiopia. Sat. 4-12-47

Later, it is said, when the Italian invasion began, he hauled down the Red, Green and Gold Ethiopian flag, hoisted the Italian flag in its place, and joined the Blackshirt hordes who rained death with poison gas on his people.

## His 30 Pieces of Silver

The Italians, playing upon his vanity, gullibility and megalomaniacal lust for more power, showered him with such trinkets as mirrors, perfumes, engraved razors and the like.

They even gave him a trip to Rome in 1936, after Ethiopia's oc-

cupation. Wining and dining him profusely, they made him Exhibit No. 1 of the "disunity" of the Ethiopians and of the need of the "unifying" Italian fascist hand.

In Rome, in the presence of Mussolini, the indictment reads: Gugsu tore off his Ethiopian decorations and accepted fascist Italian decorations from Mussolini.

## Leniency to Be Asked

It is believed that his counsel will press for leniency on grounds of his youth, his state of personal sorrow following the death of his wife and father immediately before and his belief that defeat was inevitable.

However, none of these is expected to be accepted as justifiable excuse in the case.

Gugsu was captured during the liberation campaign by the forces of General Platt and was imprisoned in the Seychelles until being turned over to Ethiopian authorities. Sat. 4-12-47

## Wife Died in Childbirth

Gugsu was the husband of Emperor Haile Selassie's second daughter, Princess Zennebe Werk, who died in childbirth shortly before the Italian invasion. He at one time enjoyed the close confidence of the Emperor.

Gugsu's father before him was also a Ras—Ras Gugsu Arya—and governor of Tigre Province. He died in 1932.

**Ethiopian Traitor, Emperor's Son-in-Law, Gets Death Sentence**  
Sat. 4-9-47

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (ANP)—Ras Haile Selassie Gugsu, son-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, was convicted of charges of high treason and sentenced to death here last week. His arrest was ordered in 1941.

The chieftain was charged with joining the Italian invaders before World War II, taking over the reins of a puppet government in the northern provinces, and later fighting against the British in collaboration with the Duke of Aosta. He married the emperor's daughter, Zaneh Werk.

# George Padmore

Chicago Defender Protest British Troops

EVER SINCE THE SO-CALLED Liberation of Ethiopia by the combined effort of British, Indian, East and West African troops and Ethiopian forces, the British Imperial Government has established complete political domination over Eritrea and military rule in the Ogaden Province sometimes called Ethiopian Somalia.

As a condition for his return from exile in England, the Emperor Haile Selassie, let down by the League of Nations and deserted by the Great Western Powers, was forced to sign an agreement with the British Foreign Office in 1942, giving the British Government the right to station troops in the Ogaden Province on the excuse that such an occupation was then necessary for the conduct of the war against Rommel in North Africa. But even after the Axis Powers were expelled from North Africa, the British refused to give up their stranglehold on Abyssinian territory and forced another treaty on the helpless Emperor in 1944.

## Text of New Diktat

DESPITE THE LATE President Roosevelt's promise to Haile Selassie to help Ethiopia get out of the British Lion's mouth, Mr. Churchill's Coalition Government imposed another treaty on the Emperor in 1944, which only served to tighten the grip upon Ethiopia. According to Article 7 of the Treaty signed in Addis Ababa on Dec. 19, 1944, the British got the Emperor to agree to a prolongation of their occupation of Ethiopian territory. The Article reads as follows:

"In order as an Ally to contribute to the effective prosecution of the war, and without prejudice to their underlying sovereignty, the Imperial Ethiopian Government hereby agree that, for the duration of this agreement the territories designated as the Reserved Area and the Ogaden, as set forth in the attached schedule, shall be under British Military Administration."

And although the war in Europe has been over for two years, the British refuse to quit, for the simple reason that since the Imperial General Staff has decided to establish a secondary military base in East Africa, with Kenya as its headquarters, they want to

grab parts of Abyssinia, as well as the ex-Italian colonies in East Africa and add them to their East African Empire. In this way

they hope to have a second line of defense in the event of another war involving an attack upon the Middle East which, thanks to the Palestine dispute between Jews and Arabs, is making the situation too hot for John Bull. As Soviet Russia is opposed to this imperialistic scheme of the British Foreign Office and Military High Command, it was decided not to raise the question as to the future of the Italian colonies in Africa at the Paris Peace Conference at which the Italian Peace Treaty was discussed and agreed upon as far as it affects the future of Italy in Europe.

## Background Of London Colonial Confab

IT IS AGAINST this political background of intrigue and double-cross, that the special conference of Colonials and British supporters of Ethiopia organized by Miss Sylvia Pankhurst, the well-known Suffragette leader of former days took place at Caxton Hall last Tuesday night.

After a number of strong speeches condemning the Labour Government for continuing a Tory imperialistic foreign policy in relation to weak and defenseless African nation, the conference unanimously adopted the following resolutions:

1. That the pledges of liberty and self-government for subject peoples to which British and all Members of the United Nations have subscribed, should be put into practice in respect of the ex-Italian Colonies.

2. That Eritrea and Somalia, formerly parts of Ethiopia, but forcibly annexed and colonized by Italy about 1890, should now be restored to Ethiopia.

3. That this act of justice would increase the prosperity of the people of the whole area, including independent Ethiopia and the ex-Colonies, by giving them access to the sea, and allowing them to export and import without the handicap of customs, currency regulations and other impediments imposed by Foreign Powers.

# Feb. 19 Marks Anniversary Of Slaughter In Ethiopia

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (ANP)—Ten years ago this sprawling city, capital of Ethiopia, began the bloody and mass lynching of 30,000 innocent men, women and children by the Italian fascist invaders. The carnage lasted for three days. Addis Ababa being high in the mountains, 8,000 feet above sea level, the mass crime might appropriately be called murder in the sky.

At the end of the third day almost one-half the city's population had been massacred (the population was then about 70,000). The daily tommy-guns, machine-guns and average massacred was 10,000 Abyssinians. Running amuck through the city sinians. The pretext used by the Italians for the massacre was the following: killed every living Abyssinian they came across. Corpses and blood of

men, women and children covered the streets in all parts of the city. Throughout the night of this first day the night sky over this mountain capital reflected fires all over the city, as the Italians set fire to the houses, burning the occupants alive. Churches were attacked, the Italians believing some of the inhabitants were hiding therein. Among churches damaged was the famous and historic St. George's Cathedral. One of the most celebrated of Ethiopia's many monasteries—The Debre Libanos monastery—was burned to the ground and the nuns and monks all murdered in cold blood.

Monuments have been erected in the heart of the city to the victims of the massacre and to the Abuna Petros, who refused to sign an act of submission to the Italian in-tervention. Among vaders. Sat. 2-22-47

Orders Monks Murdered Gen. Graziani ordered murder of the Debre Libanos monastery monks. In their haste to escape from Ethiopia the Italians abandoned much of their archives. Here is a telegram from Graziana to Gen. Maletti: "I assume responsibility for the awaiting trial as a war criminal. Convent of Debre Libanos. I give order to your excellency to shoot immediately all the deacons of Debra Libanos. Assure me with

grab parts of Abyssinia, as well as the ex-Italian colonies in East Africa and add them to their East African Empire. In this way they hope to have a second line of defense in the event of another war involving an attack upon the Middle East which, thanks to the Palestine dispute between Jews and Arabs, is making the situation too hot for John Bull. As Soviet Russia is opposed to this imperialistic scheme of the British Foreign Office and Military High Command, it was decided not to raise the question as to the future of the Italian colonies in Africa at the Paris Peace Conference at which the Italian Peace Treaty was discussed and agreed upon as far as it affects the future of Italy in Europe.



# EX-SERVICEMEN HOLD PARLEY AT B.M.S. CENTRE

Over three hundred African ex-soldiers were present at the third annual general meeting of the Johannesburg and Reef branch of the African Ex-Servicemen's Legion of the British Empire Service League at the Bantu Men's Social Centre on Sunday, December 7. (20a(4) genw.)

It was revealed at the meeting, presided over by Mr. J. R. Rathebe, that the organisation has done much for the rehabilitation of African ex-volunteers during the past year. Sir W. A. A. Campbell, of the legion's national headquarters, who attended by invitation, congratulated the branch on its fine work.

In his presidential address, Col. H. O. Sayer reminded the meeting that the organisation was part of a great union of fighting men of the Commonwealth of Nations, and urged that members should build a stronger branch by recruiting others.

"Remember, it is your branch run by yourselves which can and ought to be a great and shining example—the forerunner of other organisations managed by Africans—which will show the European population of South Africa that Africans help themselves by their own efforts. Sat. 12-13-47

## GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

"In that way you have a golden opportunity which you must not neglect; another way in which African ex-servicemen can do so much once more is to drive home to the world the place to which you belong—that the race which has produced such men as you should, and must share in the fruits of victory over the forces of Nazism and Fascism.

"The African people must occupy a nobler role in the affairs of progressive mankind than that of servitude in the national life of South Africa."

## COLOUR-BAR

He believed that the colour bar, which was at the root of all inter-racial troubles, must be removed in order to give Africans opportunity for employment and advancement—that was the policy of the ex-soldiers' organisation which he supported.

The present Government was ripe for a forward policy, and it was the African's job to show South Africa generally that Africans can run things for them-

General

nation as to race or colour.

Since the Gluckman report showed that the health of the African people was of a very low standard and the Smit report showed that their economic life was parlous, the organisation could do much by way of creating a more liberal opinion for the alleviation of these conditions by marshalling all its forces against ignorance, prejudice apathy and compromise.

During the past year the organisation had continued to examine the set-up of demobilisation as it applied to Africans in the rural areas, and he was not entirely satisfied that the policy and organisation had been implemented in the spirit and policy enunciated by the Minister of Social Welfare and Demobilisation in the House of Assembly on May 14, 1946, when he said the scheme was intended to provide for the individual requirements of every returning soldier—and the Prime Minister's assurance that "there shall be no forgotten men."

## NOT CARRIED OUT SATISFACTORILY

He knew that the Minister's statement was intended to cover the needs of African ex-volunteers as well; but he later found that the rehabilitation of African ex-servicemen in the Northern Transvaal had not been satisfactorily carried out.

"I considered it my duty to the men who had been under my command in the Middle East to spend the best part of last year in organising, in conjunction with National Headquarters of the British Empire Service League a scheme for assisting African ex-volunteers in the rural areas of the Transvaal.

"We were able to bring about a change of opinion at the Directorate and the decisions included various concessions. Our efforts included the hearing of many hundreds of complaints and the preparation of a report relating to 437 cases grouped under various districts and headings.

"It drew attention to conditions at Bochum where the D.S.D.C.

had not met for nine months, and where some 80 odd cases were outstanding for over 12 months, and to a similar situation in other districts. We obtained greater co-operation on the part of the Directorate of Demobilisation and caused the Government spend at least a further £30,000 in granting benefits which otherwise would have been lost to ex-servicemen."

## FOUGHT FOR CLOTHING ALLOWANCES

In 1945 the B.E.S.L. and himself fought for increased clothing allowances, when members of the N.M.C. were given discharge benefits of £2 cash and a suit of drill.

selves, help themselves and give the Europeans who were well disposed towards them an incentive to assist them to go forward; it was better to light at least one candle in the darkness than to sit back and complain about the darkness.

This discrimination against African ex-servicemen was not to be tolerated. With the help of other organisations, particularly the Institute of Race Relations, the cash grant was increased to £6 and a better grant for clothing allowance was instituted as from June 30, 1945.

"In conclusion, I ask you to assist me in my endeavour to secure greater co-operation between Africans and Europeans. It is fundamental that peace, happiness and prosperity will only come to this country if there is greater co-operation," said Colonel Saver.

## SACRED AIM

One of the sacred aims of the British Empire Service League was to secure complete union among all ex-servicemen for as to obtain the fullest support for the rightful and lawful furtherance of their task; and so avoid the contentious folly of factions which after the first world war, discredited the soldier's cause, weakened their appeal, wrecked their best endeavours and prevented the whole-hearted co-operation which was so vitally necessary for their self-protection. Sat. 12-13-47

The legion's services in pension claims were placed at the disposal of ex-servicemen at no cost to themselves and without discrimi-



## US Army And African Workers

*Nigerian spokesman, Onitscha*  
THE clattering of triggers and the booming of machine guns always holding the breath of peace-loving individuals in the war scarred areas of Europe and Asia have ceased a couple of years ago and with them, it seems, any consideration for those through whose efforts the struggle was brought to a successful close. The case of the ex-servicemen is still vivid in our minds. Though there is a seeming subsidence of the clamour for adequate consideration for the services they rendered to the British Government at the hour of her greatest need, yet the ex-servicemen have not forgotten that they were not fairly treated. They have exhausted all constitutional means at their command to secure redress but theirs was a failure. *20a(4) Tues. 5-13-47*

While reviewing the case of the ex-servicemen under the British Army we cannot lose sight of the Nigerian workers in the United States Army stationed in Nigeria during the war. They too, equally rendered services which culminated in the victory for the Allies. The United States of America was, to a great extent, responsible for the defeat of the enemies in spite of their reverses in the Pearl Harbour. The Nigerian workers at Maiduguri no doubt shared in the hardship which was the lot of the US Army then.

Now that the sky is clear and victory the Allies' the Nigerian workers in the US Army are being relegated to a corner where compensation is unknown. There is no doubt that their American counter-parts were highly rewarded for their services but why the Nigerians who helped them to regain their Pacific islands from the Yellow Nipons should be forgotten is what we cannot understand. We had thought that the United States Government is a generous one and we believe we are not wrong. Why is it that that generosity should not be extended to the Nigerians who worked side by side with them during the last war? *20a(4) Tues. 5-13-47*

We appeal to the US Army to graciously consider the petition of the Nigerian workers. They deserve a hearing. Their petition is quite in order. They did not enjoy many amenities which the British Army and the BOAC extended to their workers. Upon all, they harboured no grudge for their employers during the war. They worked conscientiously and gained for the United States their end. Why then should US Army not be grateful and compensate those who wholeheartedly helped them at the hour of their need? *Tues. 5-13-47*

## Unity At Last Among Ex-Servicemen

*West African Pilot*  
At LAST the two non-government representative bodies of ex-servicemen, the Nigeria Legion and the Nigerian Union of Demobilised Soldiers have sunk their differences and merged into one body. And the comradeship which enabled them to remove the "yellow peril" which threatened the freedom of Britain and the world has returned to their camp. *20a(4) Thu. 9-18-47*

We know that only with united efforts can the ex-servicemen solve the many economic and resettlement problems facing them. With this unity our veterans can make

effective demands from the government. Before this stone wall of unity also the government no longer has any room to equivocate when they present their demands. But beyond these, Nigeria has a greater cause to be happy.

In their global ramblings the ex-servicemen had had the privilege of seeing many countries and cities. They had come in contact with men of other races. They had fought side by side with them, studied them, assessed them, and known their virtues and vices. They returned to us experienced and improved. None can deny the fact that this experience can serve the best interest of our struggling Nigeria only if they are united. *Thu. 9-18-47*

Let it be conveyed to the ex-servicemen wherever they exist, in the towns, villages and hamlets of Nigeria, that the progress of Nigeria depends on them no less than on any other groups. A united body of ex-servicemen can do much to assist government to help them in solving the problem of rehabilitation. They have already been doing something in this economic direction. Let them press on concerted now that unity has made their task easier.



## The Men who Sank in the Mendi. Story of Natives' Heroism in War Disaster.

(From Zoutpansberg News Review and Mining Journal, February 21st, 1947.)

By Allen Loxton.

"Be quiet and calm, my countrymen; for what is now taking place is exactly what you came to do." Those words, which are immortal contributions made by the Bantu people to the little store of Africa's more glorious traditions, stand out from the horror of a disaster which, when news of it reached the Union just thirty years ago, raised a wailing and a lamentation throughout the land. When the details of the disaster were related in Parliament South Africa was appalled. But when that had passed there remained between white South Africans and their black countrymen a deeper sympathy and an imperishable pride.

For those words, and others as calm and as full of courage, were spoken by a Bantu clergyman, the Reverend Wauchope Dyobha, a native from the Fort Beaufort district, to 800 of his countrymen who faced death in the most night-marish circumstances in which any Bantu could meet his end—in a ship sinking, 6,000 miles from home, in pitch darkness in the icy waters of that alien and dreaded element, the sea.

Yet how gloriously they died. There have been other epics of the sea as splendid, but never has there been, or indeed could there be, greater courage and nobility than that of the simple black men, and of the white officers and crew, who went down with the Mendi in 1917.

With the last batch of the South African Native Labour Corps, some 800 Natives from all parts of the Union, with their white officers and the ship's crew bringing the total complement up to 894 souls, the Mendi sailed out of Table Bay for France on January 16th, 1917.

reaching Plymouth about a month later. At 4.30 on the afternoon of February 20th, she began the last stage of her journey from Plymouth to Le Havre.

It was cold and stormy and bitterly cold in the English Channel that night, and below the decks the natives, probably sick with longing for the familiar warmth and sanity of their own distant homes, lay huddled together in their blankets, trying to keep warm and to get the what sleep they could. In the early hours of the morning, while steaming with every light doused in those dangerous war-time waters, disaster overtook the Mendi. She was off St Catherine's Point at 5 a.m. when suddenly and without any warning, another vessel, also without lights, loomed up out of the darkness and crashed into her on the starboard side.

The colliding vessel was the 11,000-ton liner, Darro, whose bows, cutting into the Mendi, crushed many natives to death as they lay asleep, or caused them to be drowned by the sudden inrush of water.

The stricken transport immediately began to heel over, and lay so heavily to starboard that only a few boats and rafts could be launched.

Within twenty minutes the vessel had disappeared, leaving in that terrible darkness only a mass of humanity struggling in the icy water. For, though the Darro had suffered scarcely any damage, her commander offered little or no assistance, as he considered it dangerous to linger in that submarine infested areas.

Within a short time 633 souls, 615 of them South African natives, had perished. But how like men they had died.

Their first momentary panic over, they had listened to the quiet, measured words of courage spoken by their "Umfundisi", the native



A typical scene from a wayside station where the Royal Train has stopped for Their Majesties to meet the African people.

## The King And Queen Meet A War Hero

When the Royal Train stopped at Zastron station last Thursday, there was one Railway Police Constable among the large gathering wearing a long row of war ribbons which included the Military Medal. This Constable was no other than Hermanus Tshaka whose escape from Tobruk in August, 1942 brought him the immediate award of the Military Medal.

As Hermanus Tshaka stood to attention on Zastron platform he must have recalled those days five years ago when the barbed wire of Tobruk held him captive until he noticed that his guards always fled to cover during an air-raid.

## FORTUNE CAME THEIR WAY

This gave Hermanus Tshaka and Sprinkaan Masemula their chance to creep out of the fence and turn south into the desert. For nearly a month they walked across the hot sands and if the enemy was near at hand they would lie all day under a small shrub until at night-fall; they could again be on their way east-

wards towards the Nile.

### THEIR FEET SWELLED

Their feet swelled so that they had to walk on the burning sand without boots. But they still kept on and occasionally met some friendly Arabs. One Arab, however, charged them £1 for two bottles of water and gave them the wrong direction.

On one occasion they walked for two days and two nights without any food and practically no water. The only means they had of keeping life going was the food they sometimes found in abandoned lorries.

### A REMARKABLE FEAT

The citation of Hermanus Tshaka refers to his remarkable feat in walking 300 miles across the desert, knowing nothing of the route, in an area controlled by the enemy and with only a hope of chance supplies of food. The citation continues: The temptation to end it all by surrender must have been very great, but through sheer dogged courage these Africans eventually won through.

To-day Hermanus Tshaka will have another story to tell his children for first the King and Queen stopped on Zastron station and talked to him asking questions about his desert experiences and how he won the Military Medal.



priest, and by the chiefs and sons of chiefs, among them.

"Be quiet and calm, my countrymen, for what is taking place now is exactly what you came to do . . . . you are going to die, but that is what you came to do . . . . Brothers, we are drilling the death-drill; I, a Zulu say that you are my brothers; Swazis, Pondos, Basutos—we die like brothers. We are the sons of Africa. Raise your war-cries, brothers, for though they made us leave our assegais in the kraal, our voices are left with our bodies."

Many of the natives rapidly stripped off their boots and uniforms, and when the vessel took her last plunge her decks were drumming with the sound of their feet stamping in a death-dance, and the night rang with their ancient tribal salutes.



# UK's Press Accused Of Being Dishonest

West African Pilot  
Thurs. 4-24-47

LONDON.—In his presidential address at the annual general meeting of the National Union of Journalists, Mr Treavett gravely accused the British press of dishonest journalism.

This is what he said:

"Last Easter, I said I wanted to see honest and clean journalism in the future.

"I still want to see it.

"I am afraid I shall be disappointed.

"Contradictory statements are given as facts from time to time in the newspapers, that it makes one wonder who is responsible for such obvious mis-statements?

"Are our members innocent?

"Is 'it makes a good story' the only thing that matters?

"We have a code of conduct, which our members are asked to remember and observe.

"I offer it to the newspaper proprietors and managements, feeling confident that if they would adopt it as a standard in their offices, there would not be so much unsavoury journalism as we see nowadays."

Thurs. 4-24-47



## *Onitsha* Pan-Africa Is The Name Of A New Journal To Be Instituted In UK Soon

*Thursday 1-2-47*

*Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha*

MANCHESTER.— A new monthly journal known as Pan-Africa, devoted to the international life, history and thoughts of African peoples, is being instituted here.

Hitherto the voice of the African had been faint and unheard in Europe and by the publication of the new journal a link has been made between Africans and peoples of African origin.

Pan-Africa is a medium through which the achievements of the African would be made known to the world.

Numerous attempts had been made to establish a journal of African opinion in Europe but they have all resulted in failures.

If Pan-Africa is not to suffer the same fate a good deal of support of Africans in Mother Africa, and peoples of African descent in the New World should be given individually and collectively.

Interested in events and trends in African countries, the office of the journal is situated at 58 Oxford Road, Manchester I, England.

## Four Years Ago Today

*Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha*  
*Sat 3-1-47*  
FOUR years ago today the Nigerian Spokesman—the third child of the Zik Group saw the light of day in this historic city on the Niger. Born purposely to guard the peoples of the Eastern Provinces and Nigeria for that matter, against the wolfishness of man to his fellow man, the Nigerian Spokesman has lived up to this duty despite man made difficulties. Being mindful of these obstacles before the birth took place we were then not bothered.

Four years ago today we were here just like strangers. The problems facing us were so heavy and diverse that we did not know from where to start. But as days passed by and years rolled away, we became acquainted with the people we were assigned to serve. Ever since, we have made many friends and several enemies. This obviously is inevitable in any field of journalism. We still recollect many souls which were saved by the Nigerian Spokesman. This class of people have made us their friends. At the same time, we can also remember those people who despite our warnings continued to be wolves to their fellow men. This class of individuals were persecuted by us and some have chosen to hang themselves. Those of them who are still living regard us as their foes. We spare no one who takes pleasure on encroaching upon another's liberties. No one except God can stop us from fighting against those who stand against our demand for freedom.

Looking back to the date of the birth of the Nigerian Spokesman we feel happy for our efforts have not been in vain. Although very little has been achieved, yet we are glad for any work well begun is half done. Six years ago, Onitsha could not boast of being so free as it is today. The political outlook of the country has slightly improved. As human beings celebrate their birthday anniversaries and make merry so it is too with different institutions.

We have to assure our readers that our policy remains what it was four years ago today. We have decided to take side with the oppressed no matter the cost. It is our aim to see that this country is free. Of course, we cannot do this without the combined efforts of our men and women. We shall never grow tired in watching to see that man becomes not a wolf to his fellow man.

As we march like soldiers into our fifth year of humanitarian service, we know not what the new year has in store for us. But we have every confidence that the God of Africa who had delivered us from the hands of the enemies of peace will continue to guide us until victory is won. We are very grateful to our numerous readers who stood by us for the past four years. We could not have continued to exist without their support. We hope they will not draw back. We shall stand by them all the time until the time comes when man shall no longer be a wolf to man.

We need not waste time in recounting the past events. What we now demand from our readers is nothing else but co-operation. The future is still uncertain but we have the hope that if we have the co operation of our readers we can stand any possible eventuality—God willing. Entering the new year we have to renew our pledge of loyalty to the people of the Eastern Provinces. Nothing will

ever deter us from doing our duties to those who require our services if only we have the moral and financial support of the country we have dedicated ourselves to serve. We appeal to those members of the community who are still lukewarm in things pertaining to African progress to have greater interest in all such things which will hasten our march toward self-government.

## *Nigerian Spokesman* "The Northern Star"

"YET another milestone has been reached in our national race for self-determination and independence. With the birth of 'The Northern Star' new possibilities are now open to the Northerners which hitherto had been denied him...." Thus runs part of the first paragraph of the second leader of "The Northern Star," a daily newspaper which saw the light of day at Jos, on Wednesday, January 8.

Our joy for the opening of a daily newspaper in the Northern Provinces cannot be imagined. Certainly, this is the most opportune time to institute our own (African) daily newspaper in the North, in order to educate our Northern brothers on what are Nigerian needs today. The people behind "The Star" deserve a thousand congratulations from us. The task ahead of us is definitely not

## New Publication On Gold Coast

*Sat 3-1-47*  
By HENRY E. COLE

ACCRA, Gold Coast.— (ANP) — Another newspaper has been established in the Gold Coast. It is called "The Times of Ashanti," and is owned by the richest mine in the world, the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation. The editor is a European who works hand-in-hand with an African journalist. The paper is bi-weekly. With the establishment of the Times of Ashanti comes the news that a powerful newspaper group in Britain will soon establish a daily newspaper in Nigeria to offset the growing popularity of the nationalist tendencies being spread by the Zik group of newspapers. Already the Government of Nigeria has set up a public corporation to publish a newspaper in Hausa called the Gaskayi Ta

Kwago (Truth is worth more than a penny), to spread its official point of view.

—END—JIM CROW IN WASHINGTON—



the work of one man or a group of individuals. It needs all possible forces from every Nigerian — man or woman to be able to achieve our end at a most desirable time. "The Northern Star" has indeed a great work to perform in the North.

We feel there is no need pointing out to "The Star" what are her duties there as it would be a waste of time. "The Northern Star" knows more than we can imagine the 'Northerners' needs at the present moment. Educationally, our brothers and sisters in the North are nowhere to be compared with the South. It is for "The Star" to hit hard on this very important draw-back. Without education there can be no proper understanding between North and South. Divide and rule will always reign supreme.

We appeal to all Nigerians, and Africans in general for that matter, to support "The Northern Star." Let us march together with our Northern folk. "The Star" stands as a light in the North and we hope the Northerners will avail themselves of this opportunity to fight out their numerous needs. We extend our hearty congratulations to "The Star," and wish it every possible

## George Padmore

*Defender*  
"Dangerous Ideas"

REALIZING THAT if Africans

are allowed to own and direct their own newspapers independent of European financial control and policy dictation, the native races will be educated as

to their true political and economic interests, certain reactionary members of Parliament are appealing to the Colonial Secretary to instruct the various Colonial Governments in Africa, especially

on the West Coast to muzzle and suppress newspapers and other forms of freedom of expression.

"There is a vacuum, a mental need which is being created among the new liberates in Africa," asserted Squadron Leader Donner, Tory M. P., the spearhead of the attack upon the African owned and controlled newspapers. Demanding action from the Secretary of State for Colonies, the A.A.F. officer warned Mr. Creech Jones that "if measures were not taken to satisfy this mental need, it will be satisfied by immoral literature and by an African yellow press, which is in itself immoral



I would appeal to the Colonial Secretary to deal effectively with this problem before it is too late.

No one would wish to see a further spread of the yellow press in Africa; nor would any of us wish to see the appearance in Africa of those pornographic advertisements, which have for so many years characterized the Indian yellow press, reproduced perhaps a millionfold in Africa as a principal influence on African minds," declared Mr. Donner.

*Sat. 10-11-47*  
**Must Back Missionaries**

WHILE certain colonial governments are already using the native taxpayers money to subsidize official newspapers to combat African owned newspapers advocating and championing the aims and aspirations of the people, Squadron Leader Donner prefers to utilize the services of the European missionaries rather than public relations officers to combat nationalistic ideas.

"I ventured a year ago to advocate certain measures to safeguard the untutored African mind from immoral, degrading and seditious influences, and I am confident that the Colonial Secretary will deal with this matter with sympathy and interest. I, therefore, ask him bluntly this question: Is he now prepared to increase substantially the paper allowance for the Christian missionary societies?" Continuing his attack upon African newspapers and their influence upon their readers, the Tory

M. P. said that: "Those of us who are aware of the magnificent work of such societies as, for instance, the United Society for Christian Literature, ask themselves why such admirable work should not be stimulated and assisted by government subsidy." He reminded the House that Parliament "is a Christian assembly, and it seems to me that such a policy should comment itself to every member of this House. The government spends hundreds of millions of pounds annually—so why should they boggle at a few tens of thousands?"

**More Official Propaganda**

WITH THE ever-increasing demand among the African intellectuals for a greater measure of self-government and control over the affairs of their countries, on the one hand; and the rapid growth of trade unionism and co-operative societies among the workers and peasants, on the other, it becomes necessary for governments to employ more official propagandists to combat African nationalistic awakening.

**Are They Prepared?**

"ARE THEY prepared to use the wartime cinema vans which were such a conspicuous success in Kenya and other areas? Are they prepared to resort to this method of dealing with this complicated problem and of reaching the African mind? and satisfying the African mind? Are the governments prepared to employ experts handling films and broadcasting? Are the Co-

lonial governments encouraged to employ trained journalists and make official gazettes and newspapers not only more attractive but even readable? Are they encouraged to appoint a committee of trained journalists to advise in regard to the problem of news collecting in order that these papers may record facts of interest and events in lives of these communities?

"I hope that the Colonial Secretary will seize the opportunity which mass education provides in abundance so that the peoples of Africa will be safe-guarded from the debased and poisonous journals which are already springing up both in East and West Africa," demanded the Royal Air Force officer.

## WORLD VIEWS



# Nigerian Publisher Announces Plan to Throw Off British Yoke in Africa

Issue to Be Taken to London, United Nations; Natives Plan Resistance If Unsuccessful

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK—"If India which is 95% illiterate is getting her freedom, and we in West Africa are only 90% illiterate, why shouldn't we get ours?" demanded Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, Nigerian newspaper publisher, at a press conference held here Thursday at the Hotel Pennsylvania.

The proprietor of Zik's Press, Ltd., was welcomed to New York City officially on Wednesday by Col. John J. Bennett, deputy mayor, on behalf of Mayor William O'Dwyer.

During his conference, he disclosed one step of a three-point program which West Africans hope will eventually give them political power, and freedom.

"After my 60-day stay in this country," Dr. Azikiwe said, "I am heading a delegation to London which will attempt to see the Colonial Secretary.

"If we get no satisfaction there, we will place our problem before the United Nations. If nothing is done there, then there's nothing to do but take the law in our own hands."

These last few words aroused the 15 or more reporters present in the conference room. White and colored, the newspapermen began to scribble. Then, calmly, Dr. Azikiwe cautioned them:

"This is in no way a threat. But our people are restless—we have to hold them back. The British came into our country as friends many years ago and made certain promises.

"We have treated them as friends. But we insist now that they do not withhold from us economic and political opportunities we must have to advance.

**Plan of Non-Co-operation**  
"We have a plan of non-co-operation that differs from India's. Ours is active while their is passive. Ours is suited to Africans."

The speaker, who delivered the commencement address at Storer College, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, on June 2, and was subsequently awarded the degree of doctor of literature by Storer, revealed that he isn't too optimistic about the results his delegation will get in London.

"But, in contrast to many of my colleagues," he stated, "I say give

them (the British) a chance to say no. If they do—well, then we can proceed to do what we please."

## 15-Year Economic Plan

The 30 million inhabitants of Nigeria and the Cameroons are now embarking upon a 15-year plan to lift their economic standard, the publisher declared.

Because of tight immigration laws, there is no contact between these millions on the west coast of Africa and the people in South Africa.

Before the war, he said, any American was suspected if he or she came to West Africa to trade or merely work. And there has been but slight change in the British attitude since the war ended.

## Industrialization Considered

Dr. Azikiwe was fervent in his statement that "we have been left under the impression that West Africa has been unindustrialized for the sake of preserving the industry and markets of the Mother Country—which is England."

Raw materials, he said, are taken from Nigeria to England. There, various articles are manufactured and sold back to the Africans at a handsome profit.

If industries were established in Nigeria, many items which now are taken away and brought back, could be manufactured on the spot at a much lower cost, in addition to providing work for the local people.

## Getting Back One-Hundredth

As an outright gift, Dr. Azikiwe said that Nigeria handed over \$100,000,000 to Britain to back the war effort. Nigeria is now getting aid from Britain at the rate of about \$1,000,000 a year.

The five daily papers published by Zik's Press have a combined circulation of approximately 27,000, and were all printed in English only until recently. Now, to



**WELCOMED**—Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, editor and leader of the people's movement in Nigeria, Africa, is shown above as he was greeted by Deputy Mayor Col. John J. Bennett at New York's City Hall, recently. *Sat. 6-7-47*

combat propaganda put out in a government language paper, Dr. Azikiwe said, the papers are also being printed in Hausa, a language of the northern part of Nigeria.

## Advertising Setback

Most of the income from the papers is derived from circulation. European firms and the government refrain from advertising in a medium that is so often called upon to attack them, according to the publisher.

The circulation breakdown is as follows: The West African Pilot is the most widely read and has a circulation of 12,000; the Comet has 7,000; the East Nigerian Guardian, 3,000; Nigerian Spokesman, 3,000; and the Southern Nigeria Defender, 2,000.

## To Honor Roosevelt

Dr. Azikiwe said he was charged with instigating the general strike of 1945, when 150,000 workers walked out and paralyzed communications, railways, municipal activities and public works. An investigation later cleared him of the charge, however, he said.

One of the reasons for his trip to this country, he revealed, is to place four of his relatives in

American schools. They are Misses Veronica and Elizabeth Arinze, Stella McIntosh and Victoria Obodoechina.

Sunday Dr. Azikiwe was scheduled to place a wreath on the tomb of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt and be the guest of Mrs. Roosevelt.

Early in the week he was slated to visit Howard University. Before leaving America he plans to visit Boston and Chicago.

# Glad to Be Back in U.S., Afro-American Publisher Says

*Sat. 6-7-47*

Credits AFRO President With Having Started Him on Journalistic Career

By OLLIE STEWART

NEW YORK—Feeling "very good" to be back in the United States after a 13-year absence in Africa, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, newspaper magnate of Nigeria, West Africa, arrived here at Grand Central station from Montreal, Canada, Saturday morning, en route to Storer College to deliver the commencement address on Monday. *Sat. 6-7-47*

Tall, sturdily built, wearing a gray suit, gray hat, light blue shirt, dark blue tie, tan shoes and carrying a book under his arm, Dr. Azikiwe walked up the station ramp at 6:35 a.m. (EST) to find about 20 people waiting for him, including an AFRO reporter.

The first person to greet him was K. Ozuomba Mdabiwe, president of the African Academy of Arts and Research. They shook hands and Dr. Azikiwe took off his hat and bowed to the women and men gazing raptly into his face.

Then the questions began.

## Flew Across Ocean

"Yes," said the African who graduated in 1930 from Lincoln University, in Oxford, Pa., "I had a good night's sleep on the train. I flew from London to Montreal in one of the Canadian airliners and the flight was very comfortable and pleasant."

Had he heard about the plane crashes at LaGuardia and in Maryland?

"Yes, I read about the one at LaGuardia in Montreal—and heard about the other one on the train. Frightful, weren't they?"

Being modest and retiring by nature, I elbowed my way to the front of the crowd and grabbed Dr. Azikiwe's hand. I really did not intend to twist his arm to make him say something special for the AFRO, but I guess I don't know my own strength. Anyway—

## Credits Mr. Murphy

"How is Mr. Carl Murphy?" said

Dr. Azikiwe. "He put me on the road to journalism. Did you know that? No? Well, I was the AFRO man at Lincoln for quite a while."

I grinned and stuck out my hand again. "Shake, pal," I said to the Horace Greeley of West Africa. "I'm also a victim. Mr. Carl Murphy put me on the road to journalism, too. We should get together some time."

"We will," he promised me, "when I get back from Harpers Ferry, West Virginia."

Then he asked me about Vincent Tubbs and Bernard Young Jr., who had visited him in Africa a couple of years ago on a special mission. And by this time the other reporters and friends had decided I had hogged the show long enough, so they kindly suggested, by shoving me out of the way, that Dr. Azikiwe should meet somebody else.

## Old Lincoln Classmates

Theodore Williams, 1166 Forest Avenue, Bronx, told me he had been a classmate of the publisher at Lincoln. Williams is short and almost had to lean back to look up into his friend's face.

Another Lincoln man waiting to greet the man who publishes five daily papers in Nigeria, was Dr. George Cannon, 216 West 139th Street, president of the Lincoln University Club in New York.

In addition to delivering the commencement address at Storer, Dr. Azikiwe had the honorary de-

Azikiwe in several places during his stay in the States. Other members of the publishing party are expected to arrive next week by boat. They sailed on the Queen Elizabeth for the USA on Wednesday.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; member of the Journalistic Institute, London; next week by boat. They sailed on the Queen Elizabeth for the USA on Wednesday. He is a Fellow of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland; member of the Journalistic Institute, London; next week by boat. They sailed on the Queen Elizabeth for the USA on Wednesday.

Tour Planned  
The African Academy here is sponsoring the appearance of Dr.



20a(5) 1947

ZIK'S PRESS LIMITED IS FINED  
£300 IN SPOKESMAN CASE  
£50 IMPOSED ON EACH COUNT.

*West African Pilot* 4-15-47-Tues. Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa  
Zik's Press Limited, printers and publishers of the Nigerian Spokesman in Onitsha, were yesterday at the Assize Court fined the sum of £ 300 by His Honour Mr. Justice Francis Horace Baker, Senior Puisne Judge, for publishing seditious matter, contrary to Section 51 (1)(c) of the Criminal Code.

There were altogether six counts in the charge which was based on the editorials published in the Nigerian Spokesman of August 6, 31, September 3 (two counts) 7 and 13.

The fine imposed was fifty pounds on each of the six counts.

Mr. Arthur Ridehalgh, Solicitor-General, produced a certificate of a previous conviction of the accused on a similar charge. *West African Pilot* 4-15-47-Tues.

He submitted that those were not convictions on the publication just dealt with. *Lagos, Nigeria, West Africa*

Further, Mr. Ridehalgh referred to the punishment as prescribed by Section 51 of the Criminal Code.

Citing Section 382 of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance, the Solicitor-General submitted that fine should be imposed in lieu of imprisonment.

Discussing his judgement, the judge held that he was sitting as a judge and jury.

He was satisfied on the question of fact that the six articles forming the subject of the charge were seditious and bore the interpretation placed on them by the Crown.

They also had seditious intentions as contained in the section of the Criminal Code under which the charge was laid.

The judge agreed that no application was made under the provisions of Section 342(2)(b) of the Criminal Procedure Ordinance and

no preliminary enquiry was held by application was made to and obtain a magistrate under the provisions of a judge to prefer the in- of part 36 of the Criminal Pro- formation, in compliance with Sec- cedure Ordinance of 1945. *Section 340 (2) (b) of the Criminal Pro-*

However, His Honour held that cedure Ordinance. *20a(5)*  
before the trial commenced an The consent of the Attorney-

Nigeria

General, the judge held, was also obtained in accordance with Section 18 of the Newspaper Ordinance, Chapter 149 of 1917 and Section 52 (2) of the Criminal Code, No 26 of 1942. *4-15-47*

He must preserve the press but must also check its abuse, for "when vituperation begins, there the liberty of the press ends." *W. Af. Pilot*

Further, he must also look at the whole of the articles and not only at a strong word but regard each article as a whole. *Lagos, Nigeria*

He had also to remember the type of people who would likely read the articles and what effect it would have on their minds. *West African Pilot*

It was not necessary, he said, to prove that one or more particular persons understood the articles to be seditious.

Applying these principles to the articles in a dispassionate and liberal spirit, there was only one conclusion to arrive at, which was that all the articles came within one or other of the definition of sedition as contained in Section 52 (2) of the Criminal Code and none within the exceptions. *W. Africa*

The first article came within the meaning of paragraph two and three, and the third fourth, fifth and sixth articles came within the meaning of the first three paragraphs under which the charge was laid. *Lagos, Nigeria, W. Africa*

## Zik And His Press Accused Of Causing Bitter Racial Feeling

*Nigerian Spokesman Onitsha Sat. 4-26-47*  
*20a(5) W. Africa*

IN its issue of April 15, the Daily Herald came out with the second instalment of Mr Peter Stursberg's article on his tour of investigation to Nigeria and the Gold Coast.

Special Correspondent of the Daily Herald, organ of the Labour Party, Stursberg begins:

A luxurious American limousine, bringing one of the Government officials from his

did I find such bitter racial feeling as in the capital of Nigeria.

"It's all due to Zik," I was told so often by Europeans, "Zik and his poisonous Press."

fine home in the European residential area of Ikoyi to his office in Lagos, halts to allow a troop of African school girls to cross the street.

The girls are well dressed in neat blue-and-white uniforms and

obviously go to a good school. So the official is hurt and horrified when they scream at him: Sat. 4-26-47

owned Bristol Hotel in Lagos in which an official of the Colonial Office was refused a room because he was a West Indian.

### LAGOS CONTRASTS

In Lagos, I walked along the steaming waterfront, past the old white colonial buildings of the town through the foul crowd of shack-towns where the mis-rabed rooms are sub-divided into apartments for several families.

These slums are far from park-like Ikoyi and its luxurious club (the Wit- Man's Burden there could only be the name of a cocktail), but not far enough for the contrast to be over- looked.

Zik (his full name is Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, but he is known to everyone by the abbreviation), of course, takes advantage of the colour bar, a magnificent weapon for any colonial politician.

Europeans, who regard Zik as a kind of black ogre, are always surprised to find him a mild-mannered and charming

Nowhere else during my tour of Africa! Perhaps it is.

However, the educated African—and there are more of them in Nigeria than anywhere else in the Empire if only because it is our biggest colony—have had provocation enough through the colour bar.

There are European residential areas, European clubs, European hospitals, even European lavatories and cemeteries.

Europeans are always served first in shops. Sat. 4-26-47

Such discrimination still exists throughout the colony despite the Government agreeing, rather grudgingly, to end it after the disgraceful episode in the Greek



man. Although forty-two now, Zik looks much younger.

He is a large, loose-limbed, athletic-looking man. Sat. 4-26-47

Apart from any other reason, the five daily newspapers which he owns and directs make him the most important nationalist leader in Africa today.

He and his followers were elected to the Legislature under the new Constitution and promptly boycotted its meetings.

But Zik's most significant political move is the formation of the National Council for Nigeria and the Cameroons (the NCNC).

When I saw him in his European-style bungalow in suburban Yaba, he told me that he visited 250 towns and villages throughout Nigeria on a barnstorming tour for the NCNC and raised £12,000.

The NCNC is an attempt at a national front like the Congress Party in India.

Zik and his followers have been studying India's political development carefully.

They are going to discard their western suits (as soon as they are worn out) and adopt national costumes as the Indians did.

Governor Sir Arthur Richards, too, is keeping India before him as an example.

"We don't intend to make the same mistakes as we did there," he told me.

However, one of his high officials said to me in commenting on Zik: "We don't really know anything about politics."

"We haven't been trained for it."

So far as I can gather, Zik does not directly control any of the unions in Nigeria, although he undoubtedly has a great influence.

Labour department officials estimate that there are 50,000 subscribing members of unions in the colony and they can count on another 20,000 workers for support.

The unions are weak in organisation but strong in action.

Their strikes are almost entirely political, directed against the Government or European employer: in fact so much so, that union leaders object to even minimum standards being imposed on African employers.

When I was in Lagos, 3,000 railway workers decided to march to a secretariat to protest against a recommendation of a penny a day increase in wages made by Sir Walter Harragin, Chief Justice of the Gold Coast, in his report as commissioner.

Although their demonstration was peaceful, black policemen under white

officers turned hose-pipes on them and dispersed them with tear gas.

"Things have reached such a point," a European businessman said to me "that there will be bloodshed soon."

"They won't stop for tear gas next time and then the police will have to turn their guns on them."

Of course, Lagos, and even the other coastal cities of Calabar and Port Harcourt are not typical of the whole of Nigeria.

But the insistence of the Europeans that the only real Africans were in the bush seemed to imply that the only Africans they liked were illiterates.

However, the country has its problems as well.

In the Western provinces, I visited Ibadan — metropolis of 400,000 persons who live entirely on agriculture.

The town is a vast agglomeration of mud huts, without sanitation, running water or electricity.

Except for a tiny tobacco factory there is no industry at all.

And the need for industry is becoming more and more urgent.

But when I asked a Government official about industrialisation, his only remark was: "It's new to us, but we've set up a department of trade and commerce."

In the over-populated districts of the eastern provinces (where there are as many as 1,700 to the square mile) I drove along jungle tracks which were so crowded that they were like city streets.

The need for industrialisation there is obvious, since the people can raise only a third to half of their food.

#### FEW SCHOOLS

The literacy rate is appallingly low — less than one per cent.

In Kano Province, population 2,800,000, there are only enough schools for 2,600 children.

Medical services are on a similar scale. Sat. 4-26-47

But it is true that the political atmosphere in the country is much better than in the coastal cities.

The district officers whom I met were all hard-working conscientious men who had a deep feeling for the people.

Perhaps a member of the secretariat in Lagos summed up the situation in Nigeria best.

"Why is it," he said to me, "that we do so well with primitive people, but once they become educated, we seem to fail?"

# English Journal Cries Over West African Pilot Sedition Trial In Nigeria Expresses Pride To Patriots

Thurs. 4-24-47

LONDON.—Freedom of the press in Nigeria was subject of a scathing criticism of British colonial administration in the Socialist Leader, a weekly newspaper published here.

Reproducing the editorial entitled "Whose Empire Day," from the Nigerian Spokesman, for which the Zik's Press Limited was prosecuted, the Socialist Leader said that the author and publishers of that article should be proud.

The article reads as follows: "Those in Britain who really believe in free speech will express the strongest condemnation of this . . ."

"Our correspondent in Lagos sends us this report: 'Mr A Y S Tinubu, editor of the Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha, with other representatives of the Zik's Press have been charged with sedition for publication contrary to Section 51 (1) (c) of the Criminal Code.'

"He also sends us a copy of the 'sedition' article."

**FREEDOM IN NIGERIA**  
"We are honoured to reprint this article in Britain, the heart of British Imperialism, so that the British people may understand just what 'Freedom' means to Britain's colonial subjects."

"We think this is an article of which the author and publishers should be proud."

"These are noble words — they are a call to liberty."

"We salute the men and women who are carrying on this struggle in Africa. Thurs. 4-24-47

"We express our shame that such repression should be permitted by a Britain that has a Labour Government."

**THE ZIK GROUP**  
"The Zik's Press group of newspapers have suffered continual persecution since, during the General Strike in Nigeria, they expressed support for the strikers' demands."

"Here is the article for which these Africans are charged with sedition."

"The case is still before the Judge at the Supreme Court, Lagos."

EDITOR'S NOTE: The Supreme Court of Nigeria found the defendants guilty and they were convicted to pay fines totalling £80. The West African Court of Appeal (constituting entirely of judges in the civil service of Nigeria) affirmed the conviction.

The defendants have a right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of His Majesty's Privy Council, which is usually regarded as a fountain of justice, and court, of last resort.



# Tory F. J. Errol Says Nigerian Papers Are "Libellous"

*Onitsha, June 6-10-47*  
**SAYS W. AFRICA IS BECOMING A SPOILT CHILD**

MANCHESTER.—A subtle attempt to represent the Nigerian press as "scurrilous and libellous" with a benevolent government unwilling to interfere with the "freedom of the press," is provided by an article recently published in the "Manchester Guardian" by Mr F J Errol, Tory M. P., one of the members of the Parliamentary Delegation which recently visited West Africa. Describing the Nigerian press as a "spoilt child" he says:

"The benevolent but somewhat slow to initiate libel proceedings autocratic parent is finding that even when provoked by the most her big black child has got a barefaced lying. mind of its own." *June 6-10-47*

That was how the relations of Britain to her West African colonies were described to me by a British official during my tour as a member of the recent parliamentary delegation.

"We have got to make up our minds," he added, "whether the West African is going to grow up as a spoilt child because his parent was afraid to check him, or whether he is going to become like a performing animal, successfully mimicking British traditions and customs without understanding them."

As is so often the case, the correct decision lies between the two extremes.

The African press is one example of the "spoilt child" technique. *Onitsha*

Newspapers are all owned and produced by Africans.

In Nigeria particularly they are scurrilous and libellous.

They are consistent only in the vigour of their attacks on the Government. *June 6-10-47*

The Nigerian Government feels that it cannot interfere with the "freedom of the press," and is

development must vary from point to point, in territories comprising both highly developed coastal populations and simple illiterate agricultural communities in the hinterland.

Africans on the coast complain that development is not fast enough, and their enthusiasm is siphoned off into carpingly critical movements.

Up country development is rightly slow to take place through the established system of indirect rule. *Onitsha*

Expensive to maintain (fifty per cent of the revenue often disappears in administrative charges) and slow to change indirect rule has now many critics, not least the returned African ex-serviceman. *June 6-10-47*

He has seen a bigger world while he was away and he may not easily accept the static attitude towards progress typified in many of the native administrations.

The Provincial Houses of Assembly, convened under the new Richards Constitution, were holding their first meeting in Nigeria.

They represent a decentralisation of some of the functions of legislative council in Lagos to the three groups of provinces, and at the same time provide a wider training ground for future West African statesmen.

In the Gold Coast the legislative council now has an unofficial majority, and many educated Africans expressed their delight to us that the government had taken this step on its own initiative, proving its confidence in their growing maturity.

West African secretariats are busy with ten-year development plans through which £30,000,000 of Exchequer grants are to be injected into the four colonies over the next ten years.

My own view is that the available resources will be spread too thinly to many departmental claimants.

Concentration on a few projects would have brought some real successes.

The East African groundnuts scheme, costing £25,000,000, may well benefit Tanganyika more than a similar amount

of money dissipated through a multiplicity of agencies in Nigeria.

Of course, officials find it easier to make slow progress along a number of fronts than to embark on a single bold scheme. *June 6-10-47*

The senior officials are overworked and have no time for long range thinking. *June*

Yet all their localised plans will come to naught if the men on the spot are not clear about the economic future of their territories.

There is some reluctance to face these issues.

Sierra Leone has been trying to obtain a "marketing officer" for the last two years at a salary of £600 to £800 a year.

This officer is to forecast trends in world commodity demands and advise the native population on the crops they should grow.

As if a man of this omniscience is likely to sell his services for £800 a year!

When I asked a senior official in Nigeria for his solution to the problem of over-population in the eastern provinces he replied, "I would send for an expert from England."

He did not realise that he himself was the expert and anyone from England would have to study Nigeria for some time before being in a position to advise the officials who have lived their lives in the territory.

The Colonial Office is perhaps making a mistake in sending too many "experts" from England.

The official on the spot consequently feels that he knows little and is seldom likely to get the opportunity for special study.

At the time of our visit a "cost of living" expert was going to Sierra Leone and an "aids to teaching blind children" expert to the Gold Coast.

This sort of expertise could just as readily have been acquired by officials extending their leave in England for a couple of months studying the subject and returning to the Coast with new expert knowledge acquired with a view to meeting West African needs.

There is more talk in England than in Africa of amalgamating our four West African colonies.

The new West African Council consisting of the four Governors and the Colonial Secretary is as one official body put in "a sop to the Fabian Society."

There is little in common between our four West African territories. Unlike the neighbouring French colonies, they are not united by that single contour, hinterland which makes possible a degree of centralisation. Dakar



# Appeal Entered For Nigerian Editor

LAGOS, Nigeria — (ANP) —  
An 18-month prison sentence  
against 25-year-old Anthony Ena-  
horro, editor of the Daily Comet,  
one of the Zik chain newspapers,  
was appealed recently to the Privy  
council in London.

Enahoro, sentenced by the West  
African court of appeals for mak-  
ing seditious statements interpret-  
ed to undermine the loyalty of the  
Nigeria police to the king, had  
just finished serving nine months  
on charges of publishing seditious  
articles about Sir Bernard Bour-  
dillon, a former governor of Ni-  
geria, last year. *Sat. 8-30-47*

Enahoro is accused of making  
the seditious statements upon his  
release from prison at Warri  
Southern Nigeria. He advised the  
police that in the event of a riot  
in Nigeria, they should shoot riot-  
ers between the legs, not kill them,  
the government holds. Any police  
constable (probably meaning Afri-  
can) who, in the event of a riot,  
fired arms at the people would be  
a traitor to his country, Enahoro  
is accused of saying.

The African newsman was orig-  
inally sentenced at Warri by Jus-  
tice Bankole Rhodes to three years  
imprisonment at hard labor, but  
this sentence was reduced by the  
West African court of Appeals. His  
lawyer, Atty. Conrad Taylor an-  
nounced the intention to appeal  
the case to the Privy council in  
London. *Journalist & Editor*

Enahoro is being held in jail  
without bond. *Sat. 8-30-47*



## African Enterprise Triumphs

THE STORY of the West African Pilot is an account of triumph over odds. Some of these difficulties were natural while most were man-made. These experiences were anticipated by a newspaper that elected to fight against inhumanity and imperialism. (20a(5))

We knew ten years ago that ours is a freedom crusade which none before us had undertaken to champion. Some of our directors were victimised for showing the light to our people whom others have relegated to spiritual and mental darkness. Our business was victimised in order to force us into oblivion and ridicule. Yet, across these and other man-made obstacles we have catapulted into a second decade of service to humanity.

Although we are far from being absolutely satisfied with our first ten-year records, we have from them drawn an ocean of experiences whereby we are all the more invigorated and inspired than when we were only one day old. Mon 11-24-47

Our customers and the general public have, whether directly or indirectly, positively or negatively, enabled us to demonstrate that Africans can completely own and successfully operate modern business according to contemporary standards and methods. All we now ask is for a greater co-operation and inspiration to do better in this our second decade of service to our people and the world.

## "Look Around" The Nigerian Scene

THE STORY was told of a European continental visitor to Saint Paul's Cathedral on Ludgate Hill, London, who, having been awe-stricken by the magnificence of the structure, questioned his English escort and demanded to be shown the monument of Sir Christopher Wren, the celebrated English architect who planned the structure. "Look around" was the curt reply of the escort, who by that remark meant that the visitor should have a glance at the Cathedral. (20a(5))

As the Cathedral and its environs were to the deceased English celebrity, so is the Nigerian scene to Zik's Press, Limited. To those who question what cause the Zik's Press has for feeling some pride, satisfaction and confidence on this tenth anniversary of its inception, should be directed the reply of the escort mentioned above: "Look around" the Nigerian scene. Mon 11-21-47

Statement of even known and accepted facts may sometimes degenerate into egotism. But there are occasions that demand an assessment of value and utility in terms of concrete achievements throughout time. What is more, the principle and idea of which the Zik's Press is a vindication, cry out in these days for an emphasis having its effect on the psychology of the African masses.

Time was when Zik's Press Limited was synonymous with the West African Pilot. But ten years of battle against both inevitable and man-made odds have left it with a coverage from Lagos to Ibadan, Abeokuta, Onitsha and

Port Harcourt. Mental emancipation, unprecedented political consciousness, the urge for economic independence — why, look around and see clearly why our warm felicitations go to Zik's Press Limited on this auspicious day.

## Ten Years On The Journey

THE LONG meandering road of Time is of such broad and infinite scope that, however stretched man's imagination and calculations, we travellers can never conceive with accuracy the infinity that is Time. For purposes of reference and physical calculations, therefore, man has segmented this indeterminate road into portions which he gives one name or another. The end of one segment is only the beginning of a consecutive one, and this is to continue until time widens out into awful eternity.

As with time, so with the existence of man or any of his institutions; and of such institutions today in Africa is the West African Pilot, which reaches today one of the mile stones which segment the tortuous road of its journey. It is like yesterday, when ten years ago the baby venture was born into the green field of West African journalism. Was it, like many of its predecessors, to end as a nine days wonder? Well, time and the patriotism of the African masses in Nigeria have given the answer. West African Pilot 20a(5) Lagos Nigeria

Last Saturday the West African Pilot attained the age of ten years. Quite a lot has happened to lend romance to West African journalism. "Show the light." — Has the "Pilot" indeed been showing the light? "The people will find the way." — Have they and will they still? Let the masses testify to that. But all through our journey to journalistic perfection, economic maturity and maximum national utility, the road has been bumpy, the side-ways have been steep and craggy, and the course tediously tortuous.

That, however, will never darken our vision of the future. Our confident optimism is buttressed by the mass enthusiasm with which the communities we serve reciprocate the sincerity and extrinsic value of our efforts. And, God before, we know that ten years of our chequered experience and service, will yet confirm our mission of piloting not only Lagos and its contiguous districts, but also the Nigerian community, West Africa, and the world as a whole.



# The Basuto.

*Machochono Africa*  
The following outline of the Basuto history appears in an illuminated programme of the Royal Visit to Basutoland.

THE BASUTO offer a notable example of a nation welded together from diverse elements by the genius of a great man. In 1820's, during the confusion which followed the aggressive wars of Chaka, Moshesh, a minor chief of the Bakoena (People of the Crocodile—hence the present national emblem), moved with his tribe for greater safety from Butha Buthe to the natural fortress of Thaba Bosiu, where during the next forty years he not only resisted the attacks of all invaders, but built up by statesmanship a strong confederation of tribes inhabiting the land on either side of the Caledon and mountainous upper course of the Orange River. The most important of these, besides the Bakoena, were the Bafokeng, Bataung, Baphuthi and Batlokoa, but tribal differences have long been insignificant in the united nation which has since accepted Moshesh and his heirs as its Paramount Chiefs. The present Regent, 'Mantsebo, is the widow of Seeiso, great-great-grandson of Moshesh, from whom all the important chiefs of the Territory are descended. *Machochono Africa*  
The new nation had hardly begun to take shape when the entry of the Voortrekkers into the Orange Free State brought it into conflict with a power which soon proved itself stronger than any of the Basuto's native enemies. During the thirty troubled years which followed Moshesh repeatedly asked to be taken under British protection, but his wish was not granted until 1868, by which time a series of wars with the Free State had deprived the Basuto of their lands west of the Caledon and brought them to the verge of extinction as a people. But having become "the lice on the Queen's blanket"—to use Moshesh's phrase, which vividly, if crudely, summarizes the loyalty to the Crown which the Basuto have since shown—they soon recovered their prosperity and, apart from the unfortunate episode of the Gun

War (1880-81) and a few quarrels between powerful chiefs, have since lived in peace at home. In the first World War they sent a Labour Battalion to France, and in the second the 20,000 men whom they contributed to the African Pioneer Corps rendered good service in the Mediterranean area.

*Sat. 3-15-47*  
Since 1884 Basutoland has been administered as a Crown Colony under the authority of the High Commissioner, with a European Administration consisting of the Resident Commissioner with his administrative and departmental officers, but the chiefs have largely retained their functions, subject to supervision by the Administration, the right of appeal from their judgments, and the High Commissioner's ultimate power to remove an unsatisfactory chief. The National Council is an advisory body, consisting mainly of chiefs, but recent reforms have introduced a minority of elected members into it and set up a Standing Committee which is consulted on all legislation affecting the Basuto, and District Councils, consisting principally of elected members, have recently been established in all Districts. In 1938 the Judiciary was re-organised by the establishment through-out the Territory of system and graded Native Courts with civil and criminal jurisdiction from which appeals lie ultimately to the Privy Council through the Basutoland High Court. A further important step taken last year was the establishment of a National Treasury, designed to give the Native Authority financial responsibility, be progressively increased as it shows its capacity to carry the burden.

*Sat. 3-15-47*  
These reforms show a considerable advance in the application of the principles of Indirect Rule, and it is encouraging to note that the Basuto are reacting satisfactorily to these increasing responsibilities of local Government.

## Basutoland

### Strong Warning to Chiefs

At a pitso of chiefs and the people held at Maseru immediately after the closing of the Basutoland Council on the 20th last month the Regent Mantsebo, in her address strongly warned the chiefs against any behaviour that is likely to bring discredit upon them or associate with evildoers while they were holding posts of considerable responsibility otherwise they would forfeit those posts. Four senior chiefs, who had been suspended from their posts for misbehaviour and neglect of duty had been summoned to the pitso and speaking to them the Regent stated she called them to the pitso to speak to them and to give her final warning and to wash her hands should they in future give cause for their removal from office.

*Africa*  
They had been suspended for their behaviour and negligence in their duties towards their people and she would once more recommend them to the High Commissioner for re-installment to their former positions and she hoped they would do their best to show that they were worthy of those posts and of her action. This was their last chance. Should they fail they would be regarded as dead and their heirs would be called upon to succeed them as chiefs. Should the heirs be minors regents would be appointed who would act for them until they come to majority.

*Sat. 12-13-47*  
These were strong words that were spoken by the Regent to these four chiefs and it is the first time in the history of Basutoland for chiefs to be suspended from posts that they held by right of birth. They were publicly disgraced and nobody doubted that they deserved such punishment for their behaviour had disgraced the name of chieftainship in this country and disappointed their wards.

His Honour Lt. Col. A. D. Forsyth Thompson C.M.G., Resident Commissioner who was present at the pitso in supporting the statement of the Regent stated that he stood behind her in all what she

said. It was foolish for persons who held respectable posts as chiefs to think that they could behave worse than the weakest of their subjects and still be looked upon as chiefs. The Basuto had changed. They were not the same Basuto as lived in the days of Moshesh. They were educated and enlightened and they felt the need of leaders of the right type: leaders that they could trust and be proud of.

Those of us who have seen the chiefs of the last generation must admit that chieftainship in Basutoland has lost some of its dignity and respect.

Those of us who knew Chiefs, Jonathan, Mōtsoene, Maama, Seeiso, Mojela, Masupha II, Ma haola, Api. Sekhonyana Sempe will agree that they were true models of dignity and what a Mosotho chief should be. We are not referring to the Paramount Chiefs. Wherever you met this galaxy of chiefs, at their respective homes, at the reception pitsos or travelling abroad you could not but be impressed by their dignity, the respect they commanded and their high sense of duty towards their followers. Very few of the present generation of chiefs come close to their standard of chieftainship. Most of them notwithstanding their own self-respect do not come near it; yet the present times, as His Honour has rightly stated require leaders of even a much higher standard than those of the past. We must see some of us move with the times.

Let us hope that the warning has not fallen on deaf ears and that those concerned will make every effort to regain their lost respect and once more show that they are worthy of their trust. Chieftainship should not be held cheap in this country but should be given its true value. Not only should chiefs be respectable and dignified but should inspire the people towards progress and advancement, as His Honour had stated.



# CONGO KING TO SEE POPE THE POPE GREETES ROYAL FAMILY FROM CONGO

Sat. 6-21-47  
Leads 700 Pilgrims to Canoniza-

tion Ceremony Today

N.Y. Times  
CIVITAVECCHIA, Italy, June 20 (AP)—Pedro IV, King of the Portuguese Congo, arrived here today with 700 pilgrims en route to Vatican City, where he will present to Pope Pius XII two elephant tusks. Sat. 6-21-47

"I shall be the first of my family, which dates from the Pharaohs, to see the Pope," said the 75-year-old Negro monarch, a subject of Portugal.

The pilgrims will attend the canonization tomorrow of Joao de Brito, Portuguese martyr.

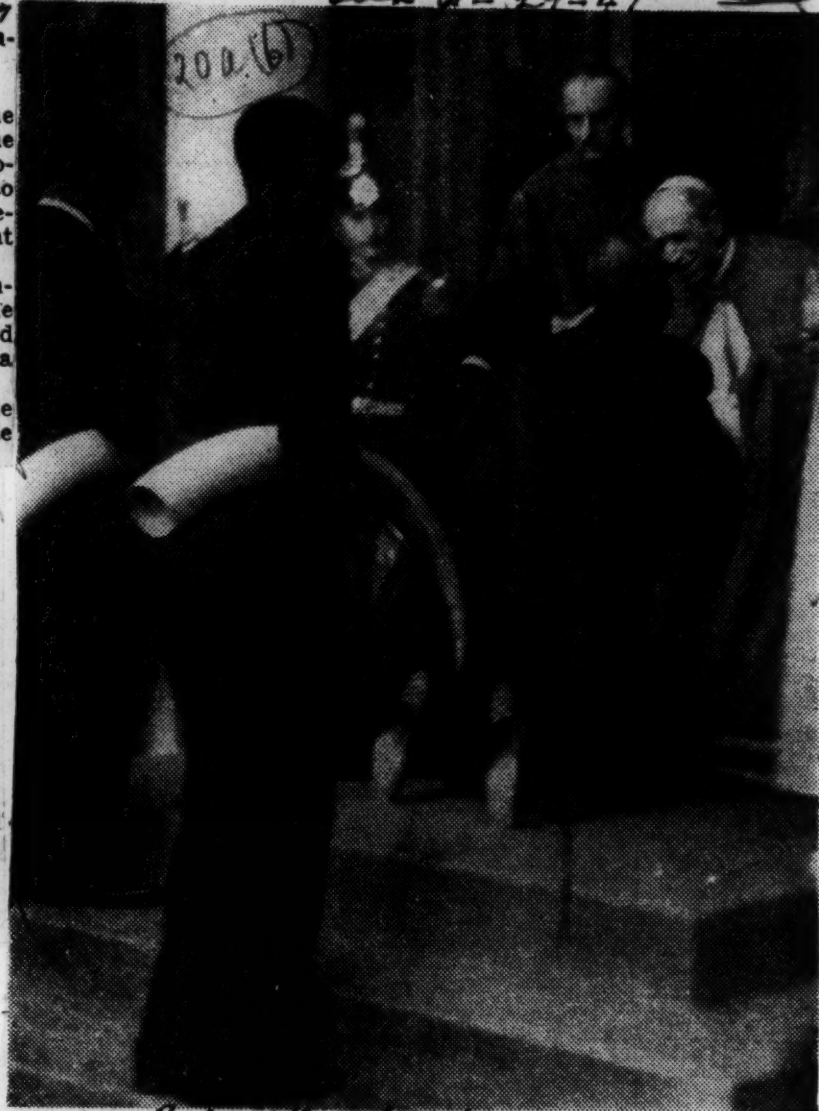
## King of the Congo

## and 700 Pilgrims

## Visit Pope in Rome

Afro-American  
ROME — Accompanied by 700 pilgrims, Pedro IV, 75-year-old king of the Portuguese Congo, has arrived in Italy on a visit to Vatican City where he will present two elephant tusks to Pope Pius XII. Baltimore, Md.

First of his family which dates from the pharaohs, to see the Pope, the monarch reached Civitavecchia June 20 and attended the canonization of Joao de Brito, Portuguese martyr, on June 21. Sat. 6-21-47



Pius XII receiving King Don Pedro IV and his Queen during their pilgrimage to Rome to attend the rites for the canonization of the new Portuguese saint, Father Joao de Brito. N.Y. Times (Rome Bureau)



# Indian And African Peoples'

Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill., Sat 5-3-47

## Leaders Pledge Mutual Support

By D. A. S. CHARI

NEW DELHI, India—(ANP)—India's sympathy with the cause of African progress was reiterated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, head of the Indian Interim government and minister for foreign affairs, in an interview with James Beuttah, a leader of the Kenya African union. Beuttah was an observer at the Inter-Asian Relations conference and represented the Negro citizens of East Africa.

Although India is having troubles of her own, Nehru assured the African leader that "we will do all we can in the educational field, and, in the political and economic fields, we will lend full support whenever an opportunity arises. You must realize we are passing through a period of transition and we have to look after the pressing needs of millions of our peoples. However, we want to help your people in every possible way."

Beuttah, who is the first African political leader to visit India, was further encouraged by Nehru's interest in seeing the African people assume an independent status. "We do not want Indians who are settled in East Africa," said Nehru, "to indulge in activities which are injurious to your people. We want to help your people because we believe Africans should take charge of their destinies as soon as possible." Sat. 5-3-47

Following Beuttah's statement to the conference that today there is not a single native African lawyer, doctor or engineer in East Africa, and that the universities there admit only white students, Nehru announced that the government of India had decided to provide immediately a number of scholarships for African Negro students in Indian universities to help Africa meet her pressing need for trained men.

Beuttah told the group that "the people of Africa look to India for help. India is our elder brother. There is no doubt that she will lead the colored world to a new era and a new democratic future." He pooh-poohed the propaganda of the whiter rulers of East Africa that Indians are exploiting Africans and that if East Africa were to become free, she would be a colony of Indian imperialism.

Said Beuttah, "I would like to mention that for the last quarter of a century Indians have been helping Africans politically and that we have been working to-

gether harmoniously on all occasions. What I have seen during my stay in India gives me great hope that India will not fail us and that we shall all pull together to our ultimate goal of freedom and democracy." Sat. 5-3-47  
Nehru is also vice president of the Indian Council on World Affairs and it was under the auspices of the council that the Inter-Asian Relations conference was held.



## Crown of Ethiopian Empress Installed at Holy Sepulchre

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — It has been learned that Empress Itegue Menen, wife of Emperor Haile Selassie, left her crown in Jerusalem for sacred safekeeping during her exile. It now reposes among other sacred objects above the Holy Sepulchre.

Upon praying at Bethlehem in 1936, the Empress made the following vow: "Saint Virgin, if through your intervention I am spared and permitted to return to my country, my crown shall be yours."

The Empress now reigns without her crown, which recently was installed over the Holy Sepulchre with impressive and solemn ceremonies.

## Son Is Born to Ethiopian Duke

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia — (ANP) — A new Ethiopian prince was born last week into the Ethiopian royal family. He is the son of the Duke and Duchess of Harrar. The Duke is Emperor Haile Selassie's second son. The young prince has been named Prince Seggad Makonnen.

His arrival was heralded by volleys from twenty-one guns.

## RARE ETHIOPIAN COINS, WORTH \$1,000,000 HERE

A shipment of Ethiopian silver coins, valued at \$1,000,000 and weighing forty-five tons, arrived here recently from Port Sudan, aboard the Isthmian Steamship Company freighter Cape John, it became known yesterday.

The coins are old-fashioned Maria Theresa thalers, first struck in Austria in the middle of the eighteenth century in honor of Empress Maria Theresa. They were in wide use in Ethiopia and the Levant.

Under Ethiopian currency regulations, the coins were withdrawn from monetary use in July, 1945, and replaced by the Ethiopian dollar, and were shipped here by the State Bank of Ethiopia either for use in minting additional new currency or for sale as bullion.

According to a spokesman of the National City Bank the shipment, packed in 1,000 cases, was valued on arrival at \$980,071, but recent increases in the price of silver have increased its value to about \$1,050,000.

## Not even Henry Wallace cares, moans DuBois

NEW YORK — Not even the perpetually bleeding heart of Henry A. Wallace cares about Ethiopia, Pan-African Congress president W. E. B. DuBois, who does care, declared, in words to that effect, in his illustrated column, "Pan-Africa", which appears in the weekly People's Voice.

"One can gauge how much the American public knows or cares about Ethiopia by the fact that Henry Wallace made not a single reference to Ethiopia in his European speeches on American Policy", Dr. DuBois writes.

Bringing his readers up to date on Ethiopia by means of information numbered to correspond to the number designating the area on the map of Africa, Dr. DuBois, internationally noted as a scholar and lecturer on African affairs, declares in regards to the present situation in Ethiopia:

"The Emperor of Ethiopia has recently made a strong case for returning to Ethiopia her colonies of Eritrea and Somaliland. He declares that the people of the area are Ethiopian by blood and history; that the population of Ethiopia is 15 million and that the two colonies have only 1,400,000; it would be a costly farce to set up central administration for these colonies; that the people of these provinces are anxious to return to Ethiopian citizenship of which they were deprived in 1890 by Italian conquest; that the powers who deprived Ethiopia of access to the sea, take toll of Ethiopian exports and imports, and often refuse to furnish ships.

"Coal deposits are known to exist in several places in Ethiopia and in some cases are being worked for fuel", Dr. DuBois reports, but adds dolefully; "also the Sinclair Oil co. which has a 15 year Ethiopian concession is shipping drilling equipment from the United States. The oil which they have good prospects of producing will be a part of the Middle East oil problem."

On the bright side of the picture, Dr. DuBois reports that a consignment of 330 cattle, 60 sheep

and 120 hens "selected carefully for improving Ethiopian breeds", has been received in Ethiopia from the United States.



Robert Kennon Writes

# Selassie Is No. 1 Political Leader

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 2-22-47

By ROBERT KENNON

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—In Emperor Haile Selassie lies the resurrection of a high sense of inter-group spirit and a self-confidence that were the prime possessions of colored races during the centuries they were on top.

Today when they are near the bottom and their progress seems too slow to keep abreast of the rest of the world they must produce a superior leadership which is able to lift the spirit and win the confidence of its people, and triumph over any obstacle, no matter how disheartening may be the condition surrounding the task.

## POLITICAL FIGURE

Such a man is the Emperor, Haile Selassie. He has become the greatest political figure in our race by virtue of his being head of the largest and most promising independent nation of Africa. And he has become one of the most significant figures in world political thought through his record in clarifying issues surrounding contemporary word-politics and having these predictions come true.

Emperor Selassie presents exactly what his people need—a leadership that can guide and inspire them to move forward to the most favored positions, commensurate with their natural resources and their high moral capabilities. The case for Haile Selassie represents the strongest argument that the Ethiopian people have had for centuries for a more fruitful existence on a world-divided scale.

Colored peoples must demand that the superiority he has compelled the world to recognize be emulated by leadership in every other field of endeavor.

Otherwise, these leaders who cannot produce the goods must be forced to step out of the way to make room for those who can.

The Emperor deserves the greatest support of all dark races in his projects to bring the greatest prosperity to the Ethiopian people. For the greater are his triumphs in putting across such programs as industrialization or seaport access, the greater is the triumph for each of them. For then, there is more reason to believe that Negroes have the ability to surmount any obstacle that hinders their right to a fuller life, just as they have seen him do.

In French, that Ethiopia had voted against the session. After a consultation in Amharic with his adviser, Ato Getahoun Tesemma, Ras Imru explained that Ethiopia had felt insufficiently acquainted with the problem to discuss it. 4-27-47

"We are not against a solution of the Palestine question," he said. "We just wanted time to study it."

## No Yanks Aid Training of Ethiopia's Airmen

Afr-American

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (ANP)—Ex-pilots of the 99th Pursuit Squadron have missed out on an opportunity to become instructors in the Ethiopian Air Force; and United States aircraft companies have missed opportunities to make airplane sales to the Ethiopian Government, it was learned here, last week. 5-4-47

The fact became evident when six civilian planes of the "Saab-Safir" type were flown here from factories in Sweden, 6,000 miles away, and some 20 Swedish instructors began training Ethiopian pilots at the Air Force Base at Bishoftu, near here.

the help of her former Allies, Ethiopia is rapidly progressing from the wild and primitive conditions into a more modern and up-to-date state. American and British advisers and technicians, including many German Jewish refugees are aiding in rebuilding the empire. (NP)

## ETHIOPIA EXPLAINS VOTE

Sought Delay on Palestine to Gain Time to Study Case

Ethiopia, the only country to vote against holding the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the Palestine problem, did so merely to gain time to study the matter, it developed yesterday.

Ras Imru Haile Selassie, chief of the Ethiopian delegation and brother-in-law of Emperor Haile Selassie, at first denied, speaking

## Ethiopia Transforming

Daily World Sun. 6-29-47

## Into Limited Monarchy

Atlanta, Ga.

ADDIS ABABA—(NNPA)—Ethiopia, an autocracy, is in process of transformation into a limited monarchy by Emperor Haile Selassie's voluntary surrender of powers in successive stages.

The Chamber of Deputies, which was to exist for the sole purpose of ratifying the Emperor's decision, is no longer a nominated body. It is now elected indirectly.

Every law must be considered by both chambers. There are debates on laws touching the people, and the results are reported to the Emperor and the Council of Ministers, who frequently amend or draft law recommended by the legislative bodies which also consider the budget and have had their suggestions accepted.

## GRADUAL TRANSFER

Direct elections are held to the Addis Ababa municipal council. The policy of the Emperor is to accustom the people to parliamentary methods and gradually to transfer power and responsibility to his Ministers. 5-6-29-47

Greatly increased customs revenue is anticipated when the goods needed can be imported from Europe.

At present the Ethiopian Government is able to employ about 400 Europeans and Americans as advisers, technicians, executive officials and teachers—a higher proportion to the population than in some British Colonies.

In spite of hundreds of its young intellectuals having been murdered by the Italians, Ethiopia is making rapid progress and recovering from the ravages of war.

## What Does Italy Want With Eritrea?

By signing the peace treaty on Feb. 10, Italy categorically and conclusively renounced all rights over her African colonies, including Eritrea. Now, almost before the ink is dry on that document, here comes the renunciator, a few months after her formal renunciation, proposing that she again be given control of that which she solemnly renounced before the whole world. Is it to laugh or to revolt in disgust?

**NO BUSINESS BACK**  
Sixty years of Italian rule—both pre-fascist and fascist—ought to be convincing enough proof to anyone with respect for the facts, that Italy has absolutely no business back in

By CHATWOOD HALL

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

Sat. 2-22-47

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—(ANP)

Nothing but disgust has been created in Ethiopia by reports and abetted here that Italy—aided by quarters—has had the "brass" to raise the question of having her former African colony of Eritrea placed under Italian trusteeship.

Italy's contemptuously brazen proposal stinks to the roof; it would stink to high heaven if her insolent proposal should be considered seriously—let alone accepted.

Eritrea. Her own record when she was there for more than one-half a century bears the most damning witness against her. 7-2-47

Italy came to Eritrea ostensibly seeking trading stations on the Red Sea coast. But it was not long before Italian military expeditions were far inland. This was Italian aggression, until it was temporarily checked by the signal Ethiopian

But this was only a temporary breathing spell for Italian aggressive designs against Ethiopia. With Italy it was "whole hog or none"—that is, Ethiopia. And Count Crispi, then Italian prime minister, soon thereafter started the wheels to rolling toward carrying out that aggressive "whole hog" Italian design. But Ethiopian Emperor Menelik's signal victory at Adowa changed all that for the time being. 7-2-47

**FOR TRADE? NO!** 7-2-47  
It might be pertinent here to ask, "Did Italy want Eritrea back in those days primarily for trade? The answer, in the light of subsequent events and developments for the ensuing 50 years, is an emphatic, NO! The record proves that Italy wanted Eritrea primarily as a means to an expansionist-imperialist end: aggression against, and subjugation of, all of Ethiopia from Eritrea in the north to Italian Somaliland in the south and the creation of her





long-desired and long-schemed East African empire.

Perhaps Italy only wanted Eritrea for purely colonization purposes and for the garnering of colonial profits, it might be rejoined. The record speaks otherwise on this score. Right down to 1935 only 4,000 Italians had been settled in Eritrea.

*Sh. African Pilot - Lagos W. Africa*  
**Hail, Haile Selassie**

"THE revenues of Ethiopia after only five years of freedom have reached £5,000,000 and this added expenditure in schools and teachers will mean a considerable drain on it therefore. However, Haile Selassie has decided that even at the expense of cutting remunerations of his ministers and the payments for his court entourage, education must have priority." *Fri. 2-21-47*

Thus runs one of the latest news of encouragement from the capital of the blessed spot of Africa, besides Liberia, where African peoples still have a hand in planning their own destiny. And in it we believe friends and foes of this great continent can hear the voice of an African monarch and see the supremacy of African statesmanship over that of the petty politicians of Europe who have, within the last decade, laid waste vast lands on every continent.

To the Emperor of Abyssinia the elegance of his court and the robes of his ministers matter less than the education of the younger generation. Unlike politicians less reputable than himself, this great potentate, easily amongst the foremost statesmen of the world, believes that while the pomp of his court and his ministers may be vain-glorious the knowledge of the children of Ethiopia will be an everlasting heritage. No statesmanship can beat this.

We recommend this action of Haile Selassie to other rulers of the world. We wish also to extend to him our greetings of admiration and our thanks, not only on behalf of the children of Ethiopia, but also on behalf of Mother Africa whose glories he is doing so much to maintain. Hail, Haile Selassie!

**Ethiopia Declines Aid From U. N.**

**On Ground Others Need It More**

*Feb-7-18-47 The New York Times*

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y., July 17

Ethiopia advised the United Nations today that she would renounce United Nations reconstruction aid "in favor of other member nations more immediately in need of urgent assistance." *Fri. 7-18-47*

This man-bites-dog turn of events came to light with the publication here of a telegram received from Addis Ababa, which declared

Four hundred out of the 1,600 tickets available for each major performance in the Festival are allocated to military personnel and the United States Occupation Forces. Austrian authorities point out that the Salzburg festivals are the principal annual event calculated to build up Austria's tourist trade. So far, however, it is claimed that efforts to induce Maj. Gen. Harry Collins, commander of the United States zone, to give the festival a little more leeway on ac-

commodations have not been successful. It is feared that it now is too late to make any major adjustments.

**TO ADVISE HAILE SELASSIE**

Prof. Garretson Named Legal

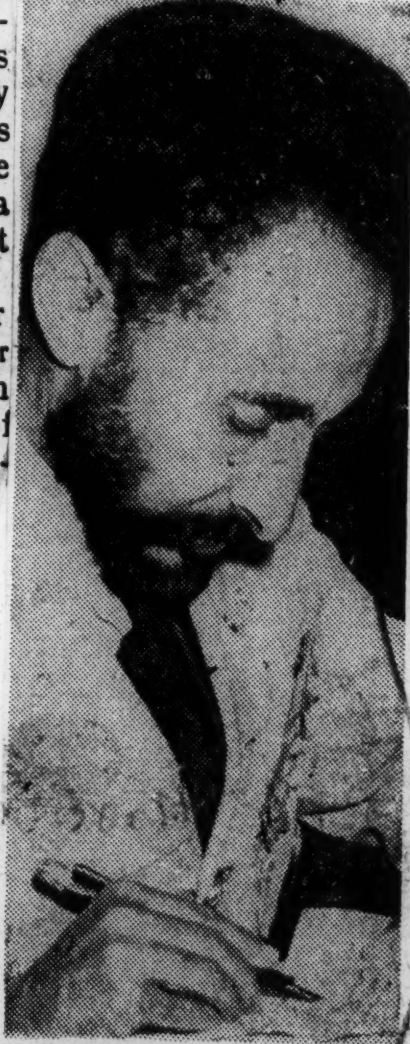
Aide to the Emperor

*The N.Y. Times - N.Y.N.Y.*

Albert H. Garretson, assistant professor at the New York University School of Law, has been appointed legal adviser to the Emperor of Ethiopia, Haile Selassie, it was announced yesterday by Arthur T. Vanderbilt, dean of the school. Professor Garretson, who has also been assigned to the Emperor's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, left for Addis-Ababa on Wednesday by plane following a grant of six months' leave of absence by Dean Vanderbilt.

During his stay in Addis-Ababa Professor Garretson will act as special adviser "on all legal questions to come before the Ethiopian Foreign Office," according to Dean Vanderbilt. "He will be particularly concerned with the problems of the peace settlement and with certain territorial questions, reparations, concessions and international claims." *Sat. 8-2-47*

Officials at the Ethiopian legation instituted negotiations with Professor Garretson for the post last June and the contract for his services was signed in July.



HAILE SELASSIE

No Race Problem in Addis Ababa

## Selassie Showing World How All Men Should Be Treated

By CHATWOOD HALL

ADDIS ABABA—If I were a white man in Ethiopia I would be grateful to Emperor Haile Selassie. For this is the progressive emperor who, devoid of all animosity, does not permit any restriction of the rights of white men in his empire. In other words, Emperor Haile Selassie believes in equality for ALL men. *D. + C. Courier*

As I go about Addis Ababa—stationed in southeastern Ethiopia, they recalled that following the popular King George Cafe, the Here they were being extended and by British forces and Ethiopian who create race problems, but leading Imperial and Royal hotels, were enjoying full equality in a patriots back in 1941, one of the first things done by the British

the cinemas, the barber shops, restaurants and other public places—Down in their own South Africa armed forces was to bar Ethiopians from the same King George Cafe, you have no race problem. Place the world how all men ought to be treated; and is exposing it for all to see, that it is not black men who create race problems, but the color bar in reverse whose equal hospitality they were of persons in the population, and, man feels that he is the giver of burg, Durban of Pretoria, he would places. *Sat. 7-19-47*

rights to men of color. In Ethiopia be thrown out on his head. it is just the reverse; here black, WRITER DISTURBED men give white men rights and Now, I, by no means, propose and in most other large hotels—will be found members of almost every racial group under the sun from Americans and Englishmen to Hindus and Arabs. This part of the world is extremely polyglot and poly-racial.

### SHOWING THE WORLD

With admirable magnanimity, Emperor Haile Selassie is showing the world how all men ought to be treated; and is exposing it for all to see, that it is not black men who create race problems, but the color bar in reverse whose equal hospitality they were of persons in the population, and, man feels that he is the giver of burg, Durban of Pretoria, he would places. *Sat. 7-19-47*

The moral of this piece is: Equality for all, and you have no race problem. Place restrictions on certain categories of persons in the population, and, you have created a race problem.

But there are no restrictions on anybody in Ethiopia—not even on representatives of those imperialist races which on this very same black African continent inhumanly oppress and exploit millions of black men and subject them to a permanent color bar.

The gist of the matter is this: ETHIOPIA HAS NO RACE PROBLEM. And why has Ethiopia no race problem? Briefly, because Ethiopia gives ALL men—white and black, brown and yellow, and all the tints in between, equal rights racially.

### ALL RACES HERE

Living in the Imperial Hotel—will be found members of almost every racial group under the sun from Americans and Englishmen to Hindus and Arabs. This part of the world is extremely polyglot and poly-racial.





## PERSONALIA PARADE

*The Bantu World*  
Beginning this week, the 'Bantu World' introduces a new feature, the "Personalia Parade," which will be included in this page once a fortnight. By this means, we hope to introduce to our readers brief biographies of leading Africans, most of whom are scantily known among their own people. The desire for this feature was expressed in many entries for the 'Bantu World' feature competition held in 1945. In answer to the wishes of our readers, we begin this series to-day and introduce you to.....

### CHIEF FRANK MASERUMULE

Chief Frank Shikwane Maserumule is one of the leading princes in Sekhukhuniland, a vast reserve in the North-Eastern Transvaal, with a population of nearly a hundred thousand inhabitants.

Chief Shikwane was educated at Kilnerton Training Institution from 1910 to 1915. Two years later, he took a prominent part in tribal affairs. His late father, Chief Maserumule Matlala, was then

ruling over the tribe at Matlala-a-Mashadi (Jane Furse). The Matlala people are found in three large groups — the other two being Matlala-a-Thaba (Pietersburg) and Matlala-a-Pokwane (Nebo). Chief Shikwane's influence extends even as far as Premier Mine, Pretoria, where a large number of his people live. From the time when he began to participate in public affairs, he induced his people to collect moneys to buy farms with a result that to-day, they have about half-a-dozen extensive farms to their credit. More than ten years ago, he became a member of the Sekhukhuniland Local Council of which he is the leading member to-day. In 1936, his father died and the mantle of leadership fell on his shoulders.

Chief Frank takes a lively interest in education and his son, the heir presumptive, is at present a matriculation student at Healdtown Institution. On the maternal side, his son is the direct descendant of Sekhukhuni, "The Bull Calf." From time immemorial, the senior wives of the family—"tribal candles"—have come from the Paramount Chief's family. Chief Shikwane is also a patron of the Sekhukhuniland African Teachers and Students' association. *Sat. 1-11-47*

Maserumule, the man, is tall and heavy-built; he is in his late middle age. He is a gay personality, whose jovial laughter which may be described as "Maserumulian", has a mighty ring about it. This is a feature common among most Bapedi chiefs. He is a capable host and a delightful companion. *The Bantu World*

## The Highway

AFRO-AMERICAN

by Charles H. Houston

Baltimore, Md.

NASHVILLE

The papers are full of Africa these days, and the role that Africa is destined to play in the preservation and perpetuation of the British Empire. *Sat. 7-26-47*  
Africa represents the last large holdings which England has. She has yielded India, and it is inconceivable that she can hang on in China.

She is, therefore, turning to Africa for the raw materials and other resources which England

must have to maintain her standard of living and produce goods for market.

She is also turning to Africa for her defense. World War II demonstrated that the European continent can be invaded from England, and England knows she can be invaded from the continent of Europe.

### Tying Up Communications

She was almost knocked out of the last war without invasion, and would have been knocked out if

the United States had not come to the rescue.

The old life-line of empire through the Mediterranean and the Suez Canal is no longer safe, because modern air bombers can practically paralyze shipping in the Mediterranean, and the Suez Canal is a setup for an atomic bomb. *Sat. 7-26-47*

So England is withdrawing her defenses to Africa, establishing huge bases and making a deal with the French for an interlocking system of communications crossing Africa from east to west, and from north to south.

### No Interest in Africans

The significance and meaning are plain. England is digging in Africa not to save the African people, but to save England. The political implications of the recent visit of the English royal family to the African colonies become plainer each day.

Remember it was not a case of just the King and Queen going; even the two royal princesses were taken along to put on a show for the African people and to impress them with the pomp and power of the British Empire.

Moreover, England's new African policy means closer relations between England and the racially prejudiced white South Africans.

The white South Africans will try to spread their policy of suppression of the natives over the whole of Africa, along with the idea that the native has no rights in his own country and owes his very life to the tolerance of the white man.

### A Job for Americans

Americans must make it plain not only to the British and the South Africans, but also to the political leaders here that this country will not tolerate spreading the hatred and prejudice of white South Africans to the rest of Africa.

America must make it plain that we will not tolerate perpetuating the yoke of colonialism on the African peoples in any part of the Continent.

We must insist on Africans getting the same choices of freedom and independence which were given India. *Sat. 7-26-47*

If Africans wish to stay within the British Empire, that is their business, but we want it to be their own free choice and not a mandate imposed on them by England, South Africa or anyone else.

### Federation in Africa Favored

If Africans wish to stay within the British Empire, they should be given dominion status, under a federation of African nations.

Let England organize Africa with fair representation to all elements of her population. Let her

give white Africans fair representation, but no special advantage because they are white.

This country can carry both England and South Africa a long way toward a program of independence and equal rights for native Africans because neither England nor South Africa can stand alone or defend itself without American assistance.

The colored people of the United States can swing this country behind a progressive program for Africa if they will only mobilize our moral and political strength to this end. *Sat. 7-26-47*

As long as a single African native is under domination because his skin is black, not one black man here is free or secure.



# INCOME TAX

Doesn't Like What Princess Elizabeth Stands for or What She Stands On

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

*Pittsburgh Courier*

Nov. 20, why don't you drop our cities, or for doing any of into the wedding of Princess Elizabeth? You won't even have to wear formal clothes, according to an Associated Press story. It'll just be a right homey affair with a few hundred thousand relatives. I'm sure they'd like to see one of their American cousins even if he is brown-skinned.

Personally, I don't think I'll be able to make it. Since getting married, I'm a little short of change and the best I can do is to save up train fare for the inauguration of President Charles S. Johnson of Fisk. That will be a little shindig in itself but, I can assure you, on a much smaller scale.

Then, besides, Princess Elizabeth is not one of my favorite characters. She is, at least according to some articles I've read, an arrogant little thing, and as princesses are going out of style, an arrogant one is even worse than the docile type that knows how to stay in her place. Miss America is easier for me to take.

**BUT I DON'T** want you to get the wrong idea that I'm just picking on poor little Elizabeth because I don't like her snobbish ways and am not impressed with her pulchritude. It won't take a bulldozer to reveal to the naked eye the fact that she is the symbol of imperialism.

In a few years when her father is no longer with us she will be the titular head ruling over hundreds of millions of yellow, brown and black people throughout the world. I've preached a lot in recent columns against imperialism and I still vote against it and wish that the Nigerians would just simply stop taking orders from the British who, in my opinion, could do nothing about it as they can't even feed themselves. But there's another little item that concerns me about Her Majesty.

*Pittsburgh Courier, Pa.*  
I'VE BEEN thinking about my income tax. It's not that I make a lot of money, but from what I do make, the Government takes a right healthy slice. If this money went for social work, for research on cancer, for building decent

houses for people in the slums of the many things which would give white and black people alike a better, more useful and fuller life, I wouldn't kick. But there's a lot of talk about giving the English a loan—which both parties do not expect will ever be paid back. This loan would go for two things: to support British soldiers in Nigeria so that the English can keep on their exploitation of the Africans, and to maintain the British Empire in general. It's hard for me to see why I should pay income tax to further the enslavement of the English colonials.

But there's a second little point which disturbs me, and this gets back to Elizabeth. I don't like to pay my money to support the little girl and her new husband. Having just gotten married myself and not seeing anybody rushing to support me, I hate to take my income tax to support her.

You see, the British government pensions these royal parasites off and little Elizabeth got six thousand pounds a year before she was twenty-one (a pound is worth some place between four and five dollars), fifteen thousand pounds after she became twenty-one, and there's a lot of talk of her receiving sixty thousand pounds after her marriage. Sixty thousand pounds is something between \$240,000 and \$300,000.

**DON'T GET** the idea that I'm trying to run the British Empire. They can have as many kings and princesses as they want. I don't like the Empire, but at the moment don't see much I can do about it. But I don't want to support the system that continues the exploitation of millions of colored people.

At the moment, while I'm trying to catch up on my installment payments on an old phonograph I bought ten years ago, I'd just as soon not contribute to Elizabeth's little allowance or to the support of the British soldiers quartered all over the globe who are wringing the life blood out of millions of defenseless people. Somehow that doesn't spell up to democracy to me.

So I won't be dropping into Elizabeth's wedding. If you do, give her my regards and tell her that personally she's probably a good kid, but I don't like the things she stands for or the things and people she stands on.



Mr. Cayton



## The Example of the Royal Family

*Mackenzie Mason.*  
Everyone expected a great reception for the Royal Family in Cape Town but the result has surpassed even the wildest imaginings. The reason is not far to seek. It is the personality of the Royal Family and the fact that they themselves are intensely interested in this land of theirs beyond the seas. Before the "Vanguard" had docked the King and Queen were on deck scanning the mountain and the city through binoculars. Then, soon after landing, the Queen could be seen asking questions from both General Smuts and the Governor-General.

They are eager to learn and to get to know their subjects of all races. In his first public speech at the State banquet, the King himself said: "Like all nations, you have hard problems to solve in the aftermath of war; but statesmanship has not failed you in the past hundred years and I am confident that it will guide you steadily towards a just and contented relationship between all the dwellers in your many-peopled land. By achieving such a relationship, you can show to a troubled world how peoples of different race and colour may live and work together for the common good."

Thus, early in the tour, the King has shown his awareness of African problems and during the next two months he will obtain first-hand experience of town and country and will meet and speak to people of all races.

The Queen has speedily won all hearts. Her smile, whether in public or in private, has the same friendliness and charm. She has all the dignity of Royalty but is ready and eager to talk to and learn from all whom she meets both high and humble.

The young Princesses command loyalty by their simplicity and sincerity. Princess Margaret Rose is only 16 and for her this tour through a new land will be an adventure which she will look back upon all her life. She has a quick smile and a full measure of Royal grace.

Her elder sister, Princess Elizabeth, will have more duties to perform during the 9,000-mile tour, for she is Heir-Apparent to the ancient throne and so must learn the tasks which a Monarch must perform. It is important for her to understand our problems, for one day she will be Queen in her own right and the time is still far distant when the British Commonwealth has not some guidance to offer to a troubled world. Long training and the grace of her own personality will make Princess Elizabeth a great and wise Queen.

The Royal Family is essentially a happy group. There is nothing artificial about them and they take real pleasure in meeting their subjects. Perhaps it is this genuine happiness that will be the most lasting impression they leave with us. They have, in common with the British people, suffered the tragedies of war. In these days they gave the leadership that was wanted and today it is the same because all of us can pay them deep respect. They are loved not so much for the position they hold but for themselves. They have been called to high places and worthily have followed the finest things in life. Their daily round is harder than that of most of their subjects but they shirk nothing.

As they set off through our land we wish them God-speed and a happy and successful journey. They will learn much but it is we who will learn much from them. In a world where so much is harsh and base, the Royal Family has given a noble example which all may follow if they will.

## The Land of Variety

In his historic address in London's historic hall—the Guildhall, His Majesty the King, referring to the Royal Family's tour of Southern Africa said that this sub-continent was a land of infinite variety, variety of race and culture, ranging from the fine flower

of British and Dutch civilisation to the still primitive conditions of African tribalism...yet behind all this variety there is unity which transcends it all, comprehending African tribesmen, who regard the occupant of the throne as their father, to the men of European stock in whose hands the destiny of the country lies.

Southern Africa indeed is a miniature world for it has nearly the same problems that confront the world to-day. If it could solve these problems satisfactorily, and thus establish peace and happiness among its peoples of all races and colours, it would point the way to world peace. In this land of variety, we have a golden opportunity to show the rest of mankind that there can and should be unity in diversity. It is here where "East and West" have met, and it is here where problems of race and colour must be solved. It is no use ignoring the fact that fate has brought white, black, brown and yellow together on the sub-continent for a nobler purpose than that of quarrelling and fighting for the small things of this life.

There are, unfortunately, men on either side of the colour line who are unable, on account of prejudice to realise that our interests are inseparably interwoven. These are men who care for nothing but their own selfish purposes and these wherever we find them are the enemies of interracial peace and harmony: Whenever men are seeking their own ends, some little profit for themselves at the expense of others, peace and prosperity are imperilled, for there can be progress only where men can trust each other and work together for the common good.

The idea that the white man is enriched by the impoverishment of the black man, that civilisation is threatened by the advancement of the African, is fallacious and misleading. If the black man could be placed in a better position than that of a hewer of wood and a drawer of water, if he could be enabled to become a producer and a consumer. Southern

Africa would become a better place for us all to live in. After all we all have made it what it is. Together we have built its cities and towns, have made its roads and constructed its railways, and have developed its commercial and industrial life. Let us, therefore, forget the little things that divide us and remember the great things which we have achieved together and which should unite us.

His Majesty, the King, believes that Southern Africa can amicably solve its racial problems. "Like all nations," he declared in his reply to the address of welcome by members of the Union Parliament, "you have had problems to solve in the aftermath of war, but statesmanship has not failed you in the past hundred years, and I am confident that it will guide you steadily towards a just and contented relationship between all the dwellers in your many peopled land."

"By achieving such a relationship, you can show to a troubled world how peoples of different races and colours may live and work together for the common good."

Is this an impossible task? We do not think so; it is only the politicians and racialists who think it is. For theirs is not to make this land of sunshine the happy home of all its dwellers out of one section only. But our task, and not that of the politicians, is to build up a peaceful way of life in this country, to show the world that it is possible for people of different races, colours and cultures, to live together without friction and conflict. We can achieve this by recognising the fact that every man was created in the image of God to live his life to the full, to share equally with his fellow men the good things of life, and the fact that to no man should right and justice be denied on account of his race, colour or creed. There is no other way by which we can bring about better relationship and better understanding among the dwellers of this land of variety.

## Basutoland Welcomes

*Johannesburg S. Africa*  
The Basuto World 3/15/47  
From Our Special Representative

Their Majesties the King and Queen personally congratulated an African choir conductor, Mr. A. Mokhatse, for the excellent singing of the Basuto National Anthem by a school choir of 250, on the occasion of the Royal Visit to Ladybrand last Tuesday.

When the Royal Party arrived at the border of Basutoland, on the Caledon River, the first sign of the warm welcome which the Basuto nation had in store was an arch bearing the words: "Kena Ka Khotso" (enter in peace). The King in multi was met by Sir Evelyn Baring, the High Commissioner for the Protectorates, and the Resident Commissioner, Mr. A. D. Forsyth Thompson. After the singing of the national anthem, the Paramount Chieftainness of Basutoland, Mants'ebob Chief Bereng, Chief Theko Makhaola, and several other leading chiefs were introduced to the Royal Guests.

## COLOURFUL SCENE

The most colourful scene just inside the border was the splendid mounted police escort and groups of returned soldiers—both white and black—and other services.

On the nearby koppies were huge crowds of Africans while near the Royal Stands a big group of Basuto had congregated. After the formal inspection and introductions, the Royal Party moved off to the Residency. As the procession moved off, Basuto praisers leapt out and shouted praises to the King. At one point, a group of released prisoners who benefitted from the amnesty gave a vociferous greeting to the Royal Party.

Thousands of Basuto presented a sea of fluttering waving Union Jacks, making a beautiful scene. Wednesday, March 12, Moshesh's Day, was lent greater splendour and importance this year by the presence of the Royal Family in the land of Basutoland's national hero.

In the course of an interview one Moshesh said: "The Queen



comes from a country like ours she will remember our country our hills and our gathering. We feel that even the spirits of our ancestors join us to-day in greeting our King. Basutoland, our country, is blessed by the presence of our King. **3-15-47**

## Hope and a Challenge

*The Bantu World*  
*Africa - Sat. 5-3-47*  
Tens of thousands of Africans have seen the Her Apparent to the Throne, Her Royal Highness, Princess Elizabeth. On her twenty-first birthday she broadcast a message which we published last week. To those who heard the words spoken by the Princess, the outstanding memory will be her sincerity and her youthfulness.

As the Royal Family voyage back to their homeland, they will carry with them many memories of South Africa, not least of which will be the personal contact they have made with the African people. They have seen something of our problems at first hand and we believe that they will watch with keen interest how we face up to them.

Now, as they return to Europe, they will have new problems presented to them not less onerous than those we ourselves face. There is little time for Royalty to rest and enjoy life, for theirs is a life of service.

*Sat. 5-3-47*  
Already Princess Elizabeth has a realisation of responsibilities which bodes well for the time when she herself will be at the head of a mighty Commonwealth composed of many different races and colours. In her broadcast she declared: "I declare before you all that my whole life, whether it be long or short, shall be devoted to your service and the service of our great Imperial family to which we all belong. But I shall not have strength to carry out the re-

solution alone unless you join in it with me as I now invite you to do. I know that your support will be unfailingly given. God help me to make good my vow, and God bless all of you who are willing to share in it."

Such was the solemn vow made by Princess Elizabeth and it contains a challenge to all of us, especially to the young on whom so much of the future must depend. It is not an easy world which the Princess and we equally face. To be honest, it is fair to say that the world has never been such a difficult place as it is today. But there is no reason for despair, even though many of the problems the world faces may not be solved in a single lifetime.

It is our duty to see that each of us does something, however small, to make the world a better place to live in. It is not always those who are most successful in the ways of the world who make the greatest contribution.

*Sat. 5-3-47*  
If a Royal Princess is prepared to dedicate her life to service, then there must be many of her subjects prepared to follow this example. Africa needs men of all races whose ideal in life is the betterment of all and not of themselves alone. The world and we with it, have grown selfish. Yet only a few years past and there were untold thousands of young men and women ready to give their lives to destroy the evil that held Europe in its grip. Their spirit must live on in us, for life is a battle in which we do service, some good, some bad.

*African Welcome to Johannesburg, S.A.*  
*Sat. 3-8-47*  
The Royal Family has now come into direct contact with the African people. In the Western Province they only saw a sprinkling of Africans in a community which

is predominantly European and Coloured. It was at Port Elizabeth, where the King, the Queen and the two Princesses first received the massed African welcome from 30,000 people.

"Only once," says a Press report describing the scenes at New Brighton, "has the King seen men of colour massed in their thousands to greet and pay him homage. That was almost 20 years ago, when, as Duke of York, he and the Duchess landed in Auckland at the start of their Australian tour and were treated to a display of loyalty and affection by the Maoris of New Zealand." *Sat. 3-8-47*

Memories of that occasion, must have crowded the King's mind when he and the Queen and the Princesses attended the display at New Brighton on February 27. As the report puts it, "It was much more than a display; it was a foretaste of what the Royal family will encounter...in the Native territories proper—an overwhelming Bantu reception."

The loyalty of the African people to the British Crown has never been in question; it has been demonstrated on many occasions since the days of Queen Victoria. There can be no doubt that Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses will be received everywhere by the African people with as much enthusiasm, if not more, as that which will be displayed by the other sections of the community. At New Brighton, the King was hailed as "the father of nations,"—a phrase the true meaning of which will perhaps be not understood by those who do not know the aspirations of the African people, but which means that Britain has been "the hope of the oppressed and the despair of the oppressor," and that under the Union flag many races have found the opportunity to develop their lives to the full in order to "take their place in the commonality of the world's peoples." *Bantu World*

There are educated Africans, particularly in Natal, who feel that the arrangement made at Eshowe for 5,000 Zulus to perform a war dance before the Royal family, is intended to degrade the Africans in the eyes of Their Majesties. We hold no brief for those who are responsible for the arrangements at Eshowe, but we do not see how,

after the claim made by the South African delegation to UNO that South Africa was doing more than any other State in Africa for the education and civilisation of the African, the authorities could expose themselves by showing the King and the world that it is part of South Africa's Native policy to preserve the primitive life of the Africans for the entertainment of visitors from overseas. *Sat. 3-8-47*

We do not believe that the authorities would be so unwise as to tell a critical world that what their representatives said at Lake Success was not true. And we are almost certain that if the motive behind their minds was to expose the backwardness of the African they would not have allowed the Royal family to visit Lovedale where they met thousands of African students from Lovedale, Healdtown, Fort Hare, St. Matthews and Fort Cox. At this gathering, the King and the Queen talked to several Africans including Professors D. D. T. Jabavu and Z. K. Matthews. Their Majesties were undoubtedly impressed by what they saw at Lovedale, and we have no doubt that they will see no event among Africans which will obliterate the memories of this great occasion.

Having endeavoured to show that the performance of the Zulu war dance at Eshowe is not intended to show the backwardness of our race, we shall now give our readers the reasons which we believe have prompted the authorities to include this item in the programme. The King and Queen and the Princesses have heard and read a lot about the Zulu nation—a nation of warriors who could face death and danger with courage and fortitude. They have read about Zulu exploits in the battlefield, and of the spirit of unity and bravery which made this once powerful people famous throughout the length and breadth of this country. Surely it must be admitted that Their Majesties could not appreciate fully the past greatness of the Zulus without seeing something of their past. *Sat. 3-8-47*

In our opinion, the war dance is the only thing that will take the minds of the members of the Royal Family back to the great days of Shaka and Cetywayo, and we do not think that the Zulu wel-

come to the Royal Family would be complete without the war dance.

At New Brighton, according to Press reports, Their Majesties saw something of the Africans traditional way of welcoming Royalty. "A man clad in leopard skins and flourishing spears jumped in front of the car shout in Xhosa words of welcome."

This dramatic scene, no doubt, will be enacted nearly at every African function of welcome to the Royal family. The man who sang praises to the King at New Brighton, we understand, was chosen by educated people and instructed by them to wear leopard skins in accordance with the ancient custom of our forefathers.

## *The Bantu World* **AFRICAN ON ROYAL TRAIN**

From Our Special Representative  
*Johannesburg S.A.*  
Mr. Josiah Motishe of Wilson Street, Randfontein has a job that tens of thousands of South Africans would like to be doing, for it brings him so close to Their Majesties that scarcely a day goes past without him seeing them. Mr. Motishe is accompanying the Royal Train throughout South Africa. *Sat. 3-22-47*

His special work is looking after the flowers that go on to the Royal Train each day. Special care is taken with the flowers, for Their Majesties always take a keen interest in the floral decoration of their suite. Special arrangements have been made for fresh flowers to be brought to the Royal Train at each overnight stopping place. Mr. Motishe has to keep watch and guard over the huge bunches of flowers until they are taken in to the rooms.

*The Bantu World Sat.*  
Where possible, the flowers chosen are typical of the country—side through which the Royal Train is passing. The speciality so far has been proteas and hydrangeas. Other flowers that Mr. Motishe has under his care are beautiful roses and many-coloured dahlias.



# South African Leaders Study Effect Of Royal Tour On Racial Question

## Dutch Regard

## Trip As Failure

By G. H. ARCHAULT.  
Special to The New York Times  
and The Courier-Journal.

Capetown, South Africa, April 28.—The royal visit here ended only four days ago, but already it is becoming a mere memory and observers wonder what influence, if any, it will have.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister and in reality uncrowned King, insists publicly and privately that the tour has had a healing effect on domestic bickerings. From this it is deduced that he will adopt reconciliation as the watchword in the coming national election.

## Negro Problem Dominates

Yet South Africans generally realize that internal issues are dominated by the fact that within four months the United Nations General Assembly again will discuss South Africa's racial policies. Marshall Smuts is assured of the entire white population's support—2,000,000 against 1,000,000 Negroes. But, whereas the support of those of British stock is unconditional, this does not hold for those of Dutch stock.

The British visit has fortified the concept of the British Commonwealth of Nations, but it has left the Dutch exactly where they stood before. This is made clear by Paul O. Saurer, chief whip of the opposition Nationalist Party, who says that "the royal family has been received by Afrikaners with the hospitality characteristic of their rural life but it has made no difference to their opinions. Politically, the trip was a failure and the Nationalists emerged from it as better republicans than before."

But a national election is not likely to be called before next year and much may happen in the interval. There are persistent reports of the possible creation of a center party embracing the more conservative elements on both sides and eliminating extremists of both the left and the right.

## Tribes See Smuts Outranked.

On the other hand the royal visit introduced a new element

into South African life. Its greatest impact—probably unexpected

—was of the 8,000,000 Negroes. The "bush telegraph" still operates in this country and the Bantu world was much impressed by the fact that the King—not merely "the King" but "our King"—made point of appearing before tribal chieftains exactly as he did before whites and actually shook hands with many.

The news of this immediately spread throughout the country. The Negro population is not conversant with the niceties of a constitutional monarchy, so the general impression conveyed was that there was a "Great white chief, a great-grandchild of Victoria the good," who ranked higher even than "General Zumut," as the Negroes call the marshal.

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## ROGERS SAYS:

By J. A. ROGERS  
Courier-Journal, Pittsburgh, Pa.

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

SAW the newsreels of the King of England's visit to Africa and those of President Auriol of France. Nothing could be more different in the matter of race relations than what these pictures showed. Of the 7,000,000 blacks of South Africa not one was there to receive George VI at Capetown. When he travelled much further North one

saw Negroes on horseback riding behind his auto but, except, for their color, they looked like

Tennessee hillbillies. There were also blacks dressed in British army uniforms, one of them as a field marshal, of which the best that can be said, it was a caricature, since not even an English "Tommy" would recognize it. In short, the newsreels gave an idea of how far down the South African black is.

On the other hand, when President Auriol arrived at Dakar on the battleship Richelieu, the first to greet him was the Mayor of the city, a Simon-pure African, who advanced towards him between two rows of soldiers, one Senegalese, the other white. Later, West African dignitaries, monument to Queen Victoria before Buckingham Palace, I saw Africa represented by a white woman. In Paris, in the garden of the Observatory, "Africa" was a Negro woman in the statuary group. At the Trocadero, Africa was symbolized by a Negro queen.

The history of race relations of the two nations is long and I can't go into it here. But why has there been so marked a difference between them? My guess is that it was the slave-trade. England started that and monopolized it to the New World. Therefore, for economic reasons, she extended to the blacks the contempt she had for her own white working class but heightening it greatly because a difference of color gave plausibility to alleged racial inferiority. Thanks to the color of the Negro, the despised English workers got a slight promotion in caste.

In justice to England, however, it must be said that after 1808 she became the most vigorous opponent of the slave trade. She pursued relentlessly ships engaged in the bootleg slave trade, including those of the United



Mr. Rogers

THE BLACKS in South Africa, except those in the protectorates, live as virtual slaves for the enrichment of white people. They are where the West Indian Negroes were 125 years ago. South African whites even resent the blacks calling themselves "Africans," reserving that for themselves. They are only "Natives." Even Smuts said recently that something had to be done about present injustices to the blacks.

This difference between the English and the French in the matter of "race" goes far back in history. France, with the exception of Napoleon's ambitions in Haiti, has the far better record. I can name at least sixteen French generals who were Negroes (Napoleon had twelve of them and eight Negro Cabinet Ministers). Under British rule there has not been one of either, although black British subjects outnumber black French ones. England had her first Negro officer as a lieutenant in World War II.

The third highest man in the French empire today is a dark mulatto, Gaston Monnerville. He is president of the French Upper House, or Senate. I happen to know M. Monnerville very well, having met him in France and received him and Mme. Monnerville when they were in New York over a year ago. He holds his position by sheer merit, but what chance would he have in England or the United States?

THE ENGLISH have always played down the Negro. In 1925 I told in The Courier that on the

Africans Lean to the French Rather Than To the British

## GREAT BRITAIN

## Happy Fortunes

As usual with any family getting ready for a trip, there were some eleventh-hour decisions to be made (should they take the crown along?—they decided against it). But at long last everything was packed and ready. Aunts, uncles and cousins gathered to kiss the travelers goodbye and neighbors lined the streets to wave them away. An elderly well-wisher (Poet Laureate John Masefield) had even written a little verse:

Most gracious sovereign, leaving England's shore  
To build your peoples by a link the more,  
Deign to accept, from one, the hopes of all  
That at your going happy fortunes fall,  
That on your journey blessed stars may burn  
And fair winds company your safe return.

After months of planning, King George, Queen Elizabeth and their two daughters were off to South Africa to shine politely on a tottering Empire and prove to the world that Britain's exports were second to nobody's.

No detail had been spared to make their trip a success, no chance overlooked to display Britain's manufacturing prowess. In Portsmouth harbor, Britain's vastest, newest battleship, the 42,500-ton Vanguard, was laden with three vanloads of baggage, a refrigerator freight car full of choice game. Five Vickers Viking planes equipped with the latest safety gadgets, four dozen or so sleek, new Daimler, Austin and Humber motorcars, a 14-coach, ivory-and-gold train, complete with telephones, offices, kitchens, salons and armor-plate windows had been shipped ahead. The Vanguard herself was tricked out with curtains, carpets, elaborate apartments for the royal travelers, and a special platform on which they could be seen at naval reviews.

Virgin white on the rooftops, instantly debauched into slush on the streets. Open horse-drawn coaches were abandoned in favor of the family's cosy Daimlers. But in drab Waterloo, draped with tattered bunting, crowds stood shivering six-deep to watch the farewells. Before a royal Pullman smothered in hyacinths and cyclamen, the Queen pecked at her relatives, King George exchanged a last affable word with the Prime Minister, and the Prin-

sign a solemn promise that the clothes would not be described until the royal ladies had appeared in them. Meanwhile, Britain's newspaper readers in hints kept Britain's newspaper readers in more or less breathless anticipation. As the departure drew nearer, a state drive from Buckingham Palace to Waterloo Station was carefully rehearsed, but when the great day dawned raw and cloudy, London was blanketed with snow, see the new clothes but editors had to





ROYAL GOODBYES\*

The King could also say "how do you do."

cesses in girlish blue and rose beamed with excitement. Just as the train pulled out for Portsmouth, the clouds parted and a shaft of feeble, wintry sunlight strained through the dirty glass of the station roof.

Spectators agreed that it was an excellent omen.

## S. African Natives Demand Homes, Ignore Royal Family

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK—Although bands and crowds heralded the arrival of the British Royal family in Cape Town, Feb. 17, the African and other non-white people who make up the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa did not join in the chorus of welcome. Sat. 2-22-47

Reports from South Africa reveal that two weeks ago 7,000 black men and women marched through the streets demanding adequate housing for themselves.

The Johannesburg City Council had rejected a plan for housing 6,800 African families at a cost of \$180,000, because it was too expensive. Yet it appropriated \$160,000 to defray expenses of an elaborate reception to the Royal family. Sat. 2-22-47

The carefully chaperoned tour of the Royal family will not lead to the exposure of racial exploitation and fascist-like discrimination, the Council on African Affairs has stated, but is designed to make the world believe that South Africa's racial policies were unjustly maligned at the recent United Nations meeting.

## Behind the King's Visit

While the people of Great Britain shiver in coal-less misery in the most frigid winter in fifty years, the Royal Family is basking in the sunshine of South Africa, where it is being elaborately entertained. Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

This is not simply an ordinary vacation trip to get the King and his entourage out of Arctic England for the duration of winter.

Behind this visit to Africa is an almost frantic desire to solidify what remains of the British Empire which is mainly centered in Africa. Sat. 3-1-47

The British Government has committed itself to get out of India in 1948, whether or not the Hindus, Moslems and Native Princes can come to an agreement.

It is also preparing to grant dominion status to Burma, and

may not be able to long withstand the pressure of Malaya for independence.

Its ties with Canada, Australia and New Zealand were never so slender.

This leaves as the last stronghold of British imperialism, the far-flung colonies and dependencies upon which it must depend to maintain anything approximating the standard of living to which it has grown accustomed.

The Labor Government rightly guesses that it could have no better ambassador of good-will than King George VI, and it plans to use him for all he is worth.

Simultaneously, the Colonial Office is laying plans for a much more thorough exploitation of trade and resources in Africa than ever before, using the Union of South Africa as the keystone.

Already Colonial Office plans call for modernization of mining, better wages and working conditions for native labor, and a vastly improved educational system, with a larger degree of self-government for such areas as Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria.

England must have markets in order to survive as an industrial nation, regardless of what kind of government she has, and the only available market not barred off by economic nationalism is Africa. Sat. 3-1-47

World War II made England a debtor instead of a creditor nation, and only by increased trade can she even begin to pay off the debt she incurred during her struggle to defeat Hitler.

Africa is the key to the solution of her economic problem.

Hence the journeying of the Royal Family, the parades, dinners, dances and celebrations in which they will participate.

Whether this will save the remnants of the British Empire remains to be seen.

## Africans Boycotting British King's Visit

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier, Sat. 3-1-47

By HENRY W. NXUMALO

CAPETOWN, So. Africa—The majority of white South Africans roared a tumultuous welcome to the King and Queen of England and the two royal princesses, upon their arrival here Monday, but by far and large the majority of oppressed non-whites and natives refused to participate in the royal celebration.

In Capetown, as in Johannesburg, non-whites had long since resolved not to participate in Union of South Africa's royal celebrations until they have been extended human rights and freedom.

### BOYCOTT ORDERED

Boycott orders to non-whites and natives advised parents against sending their children to school on the day set aside for them to celebrate the royal visit, not to receive any tokens of the visit, attend any special functions arranged for them, wave bunting or royal flags, and to keep away from all celebrations, parades and processions. Sat. 3-1-47

The African National Congress passed the boycott resolution last December at its thirty-fourth annual conference. During the royal visit, the first a reigning British Monarch has ever made to the Union of South Africa, Africans would not be allowed to shake hands with the king and are required to carry passes.

Two weeks prior to the arrival of the royal family, 7,000 native men, women and children, representatives of Johannesburg's more than 400,000 Africans living on the outskirts of the city in shanty-

towns, marched into the city carrying placards demanding "land to build our homes."

### HOUSING INADEQUATE

Since the war, natives have been driven by starvation from the so-called reserves, to Johannesburg and Capetown and other cities. Since the early war years they have suffered inadequate housing in the segregated areas.

The Johannesburg City Council recently rejected a plan for housing 6,800 native families at a cost of \$180,000. At the same time it appropriated \$160,000 to defray the expenses of the two-day visit of the royal family. This is one example, states the Council on African Affairs, of the shocking contrasts between natives and whites in the Union. Sat. 3-1-47

With decent homes, schools and hospitals lacking, the 8,000,000 natives, four-fifths of the Dominion's population feel in no mood to take part in a lavish welcome to British royalty while they themselves are virtually starving.



# AFRICANS ACCLAIM THEIR KING

[From Our Special Representative]

Last Saturday morning at the Stamford Hill aerodrome alongside of which are standing the White Train and the Pilot Train more than a 100,000 Africans acclaimed Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses. Up to the present it has been the biggest concourse of African people yet seen during the present tour. Most of them had walked to the 'rendezvous' for as far as could be ascertained no special arrangements in respect of transport facilities seemed to have been arranged.

This was one of Durban's hottest days and as a consequence, a number of people in the huge and closely packed crowd were overcome by the heat. One was impressed by the quiet and unostentatious efficiency of the African members of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade and the Red Cross.

On the right of the dais were grouped the African leaders of the Durban and District Community among whom were Dr. C. Dhlamini, of Edinburgh University who is a Medical Officer of the Durban Corporation; Mr. Donald Mtinkulu, M.A., Principal of the Ohlange Institute; Mr. A. W. Geo. Champion, M.R.C., and champion of the workers' rights; Mr. Henry Ngwenya, Secretary of the Advisory Boards and Mr. Selby Ngcobo, M.A., B.Econ., who among his multifarious social activities, is a member of the McCord Hospital Board; member of the Provincial Advisory Board and of the King Edward Street Hospital Board.

On the left of the dais were a few Europeans who were present by special invitation and among them we noted Dr. and Mrs. Alan B. Taylor of the McCord Hospital.

Suddenly there came that curious hush; then, the whisper as of a breeze, 'Bayeza' (They are coming); another hush as the cars escorting the Royal Family arrived at the entrance.

As Their Majesties were sighted, there arose a mighty roar which must have been heard far beyond Umgeni Mouth and the Bluff and which followed the Royal car in its course around the arena. It was a magnificent and full voiced welcome.

The King, Queen and the Princesses took their customary places at the dais and the usual excellent singing of our African

## General (Visit of Royal Family)

with the Government's policy, white or black, should emulate that of racial discrimination, that the te, and that is the unselfish consideration of others. His Majesty's visit should be a function, never forgotten because, in spite of the disabilities imposed upon them, the part played by Africans in the last war. Her Majesty sacrificed sections of the nation to pay a morning in order to visit and homage to the Royal visitors. They were aware of their difficulties but they realised that Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses were not in any way responsible for the oppressive conditions under which they lived and laboured.

Although in the Union Africans were disappointed by the manner in which the authorities made arrangements for them to see the Royal family, nevertheless the warmth of their reception was not less than that of other sections of the community. Indeed they would have shown as much enthusiasm at King Williamstown, Umtata, Eshowe and Pietersburg as was shown at Maseru, Swaziland and at Lobatsi, had their functions been free from the spirit of White South Africanism. These functions, it is not too much to aver that were designed to uphold the prestige, not of the Royal family, but that of White South Africa. However it is no use crying over spilt milk. But this we would like to say, the African people know fully well that the Royal visitors would have taken as keen interests in them, as they have shown in the chiefs and the peoples of the High Commission territories and the Rhodesias, where they were allowed to come into contact with their subjects.

In the Union with its racial problems and divisions it was perhaps inevitable that things should be different. But our consolation is that we have shared with our white fellow-citizens the happiness which the charm and kindness of Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses, have created in our hearts. Together we have been captivated by the astonishing simplicity of this noble family. Together we have learnt that it is only in unity we can find salvation, happiness and peace.

The Royal visitors have set an example which every South African, white or black, should emulate, and that is the unselfish consideration of others. His Majesty's visit should be a function, never forgotten because, in spite of the disabilities imposed upon them, the part played by Africans in the last war. Her Majesty sacrificed sections of the nation to pay a morning in order to visit and homage to the Royal visitors. They were aware of their difficulties but they realised that Their Majesties and their Royal Highnesses were not in any way responsible for the oppressive conditions under which they lived and laboured.

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## Africans and the Royal Visitors.

Sat. 5-10-47

Our Royal Visitors have come and gone, and most of us have that strange and somewhat dreary and forlorn feeling which comes to us after Christmas, when we take down our decorations and prepare for another period of humdrum daily life, with its problems and perplexities, but feeling nevertheless fortified and strengthened by our holiday and our new experiences.

Are we to be blamed if for a while we solace ourselves with memories and spend a little time in gathering together our impressions before setting down to ordinary mundane affairs? Are we to be blamed if we now occupy some of our space in this newspaper by setting down our impressions of the Royal Visit as it affected us ourselves?

One African woman, perhaps, summed up what many of us feel but have not put into words when she said, 'We've seen Them and they've seen us and we know that we like one another. You can see that they are good people and that they have good and beautiful children who also like us.'

It was in the Ciskei that Their Majesties and Their Royal Highnesses first came into real contact with large masses of their African peoples and it was there that they first heard those people offer them their great gift of song. Keen observers as they are, the Africans were quick to note the real pleasure and interest shown by the Royal Visitors in their singing and that their own anthem "Nkosi Sikelela i Africa" was acknowledged by The Royal Party standing when it was sung, and further, that their example was followed by all Europeans who were present at such gatherings. We felt that we and our aspirations had been recognised.

The large assemblies of Africans at King Williamstown and Umtata were the first to be addressed by His Majesty, himself, and on each occasion, as at later meetings, he ended his address with the words, "God Bless You All", and those simple English monosyllables, and the meaning they conveyed, did much to make us feel that "Our



King" is one with us in our deepest religious feelings, and that he himself is one with us in humbly ourselves before God. His African people, as also the European people were further impressed by the fact that on Sundays the Royal Family and without ostentation, attended Divine Service.

Another thing that afforded great satisfaction was that almost invariably facilities were afforded the Africans, and particularly their children, to see the Royal Family. They felt that they were not always crowded out and "relegated to the backyard." Further, it was noted, and with great satisfaction, that representative Africans together with representatives of other non-European groups were frequently invited as guests to social and other functions honoured by the presence of the Royal Visitors, and where they mingled with the European guests of Municipalities and other Bodies at Durban, it did our hearts good to see our African children, together with European children, taking part in the same "Pageant of Flowers" and to hear the spontaneous cheer that burst from thousands of European children when their dark-skinned compatriots marched into the arena to take part with them and not merely alongside of them, in the combined pageant. One felt that it was a happy augury for the future of our country. It was during this Pageant that the Royal Party were seen to show their delight and appreciation by the spontaneous clapping of hands.

Many, many, were the special glances made towards Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth, heir presumptive to the Crown, and what was seen was good and often led to the remark, "She looks rather like Queen Victoria, and you can see that she knows she has big responsibilities ahead of her and that she intends to bear them faithfully."

Some have asked what effect the Royal Visit will have on our political and racial problems in South Africa. It is a difficult question to answer, but deep in the hearts of all of us we know that the presence of the Royal Family among us has, for all sections of the community, set high standards in respect of fair-play, justice, social behaviour, Christian charity and decency of

living, which must have a great effect upon public life. We all have seen the personification of "good" among us for a while, and public feeling has been influenced by it. Further, we have the impression that out of the Visit will come more toleration, more co-operation in things that matter, and a realization by all sections of our South African peoples that we must not "let our Royal Family down" by falling short of the standards they have set for us and the good opinion they have formed of us as a result of, "The Royal Visit to South Africa, 1947."

## THE ROYAL FAMILY IN SWAZILAND

### From Our Special Representative

For many days past at the Lozi-thelezi Royal Kraal under the shade of the Ndimba mountains—the burial place of the Swazi Kings—and at the Lobamba kraal of the Indhlovukazi, life has been very busy for Paramount Chief Sobhuza II and the Queen mother in making preparations to meet Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Princesses, at a special parade at Goedegun, a small town in Southern Swaziland.



Paramount Chief Sobhuza

Answering the Paramount Chief's summons, during the last few days, the "amabuto" of the Ingulube, Lomkehle, Amagovu, Abalondolozhi, Sikonyane, Amaso-

tsha and Sukasihambe clans gathered from all parts of Swaziland for the ceremonial dance, "Inqaba ka Nqofula," which is performed only at the great "Incala" celebrations.

On the arrival of the Royal Family, there followed a brief period of introductions. At the parade ground, the Swaziland community, both Black and White, had assembled to meet the King. About 200 members of the Auxiliary Pioneer Corps were present.

### THE SPEECHES

Speeches by Sir Evelyn Baring, High Commissioner for the Protectorates, Mr. A. Miller, representing the Swaziland European community, and Paramount Chief Sobhuza then followed, after which His Majesty replied. Then came the investiture of Africans and Europeans and the King himself presented medals and medals to the Paramount Chief, the Queen mother and Mr. Johannes Musi, shaking hands with each recipient.

The Royal Family drove away amid loud cheers and sound of the "amabuto" whistles.

## George Padmore WORLD VIEWS

### Criticize Royal Tour

WHILE MOST Britishers are present more concerned about the coal and food crisis facing the nation than following the events associated with the Royal Family tour in South Africa, many are openly critical of the whole affair, organized by General Smuts.

Among the university students, this critical feeling finds most vocal expression as reflected in the text of a petition to the King in which they strongly voice their condemnation of the "Colonial Fascist" regime under which the colored races live in the dominion of South Africa, and appeal to His Majesty to publicly condemn the color bar policy which denies the Africans and Indians "equality in Church and State."

### Text Of Petition

THE PETITION, organized by the University Students Labor Federation, and addressed to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, shows as follows:

"That your Dominion Government of the Union of South Africa allows and encourages policies of racial injustice and discrimination within its territory, exemplified by:

- 1.) Great inequalities in educational provision for the white and non-European populations, and especially the operation of the Color Bar in the major universities and colleges;
- 2.) Disfranchisement of the great majority of non-European population, and the provision that the remainder may only be represented in Parliament by white members;
- 3.) Regulations preventing the Indian community from acquiring land or property outside very limited areas;
- 4.) Restrictions on the trade union organizations of non-European workers, and particularly of the African gold miners;
- 5.) Pass laws and other restrictions on the movement and activity of the African population, under which about 100,000 persons are imprisoned annually.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that Your Majesty should publicly proclaim,

on the occasion of your visit to South Africa, that such discrimination and injustice is not in accordance with your desire for freedom and equal rights for all your subjects, white or black."

### Condemned by UN

ANSWERING those South African officials in London who assert that the British students and others have no right to interfere in South Africa's domestic affairs, the University Labor Federation rejects this "isolationist" attitude on five grounds:

- 1.) The fight for freedom and human rights is world-wide, and cannot stop short at national frontiers.
- 2.) Smuts' attitude at the United Nations shows how much white South Africa is out of step with world opinion.
- 3.) Hitler said that the persecution of the Jews was a purely German concern. We found out too late that it wasn't.
- 4.) British support at the United Nations, and the Royal Tour, can only give prestige to the South African Government.
- 5.) Publicity and protest in

United Nations and along with Sir Hartley Shawcross, the attorney-general in the Labor Cabinet did every thing possible to defend the Smuts regime against the accusations of the Indian delegation headed by Mrs. Pandit, the sister of Jawaharlal Nehru, the vice president of the Indian Interim Government, which selected the Indian delegation to America.

was Ivor new York. Secretary of Under - State for Colonies. In the absence of Stat. for Colonies of Arthur Creech Jones, who was at that time fully engaged in trying to negotiate a settlement over Palestine with Jewish leaders in London, Mr. Thomas headed the Colonial Office delegation to the



## ROYAL FAMILY SAILS FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 24—There was a touch of sadness on both sides this afternoon when, after a ten-week visit to South Africa, the British royal family stood on the turret of the battleship Vanguard as she slipped her moorings and steamed out of Table Bay, then out of sight.

King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret waved to the crowds on the dockside and the crowds waved back as they sang "Will Ye No Come Back Again."

In his last speech on African soil, at a state luncheon in Cape-town City Hall, the King, with a tremor in his voice, said "Good-bye—and God bless you all." The Queen had not been expected to speak but she rose and used the self-same words.

They were replying to the farewell address of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts.

During the luncheon the Prime Minister, on behalf of the South African Union, presented gifts to the royal party—diamonds from the state diggings. For the King there were 399 stones specially cut for mounting in the star of the Order of the Garter; for the Queen a gold tea service and a single diamond weighing nearly nine carats, and for Princess Margaret thirty-five stones cut specially to be mounted in a bracelet. All these gifts were presented in gold or silver containers. Princess Elizabeth had already received her gift last Monday for her birthday—a diamond necklace.

Apart from these personal gifts, there was one for the people of Britain, a check for the equivalent of \$868,000, subscribed by South African towns and organizations for the relief of sufferers from the recent floods.

## ROYAL PARTY SUFFERS FROM CAPETOWN HEAT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 18—King George, Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses have been on South African soil for two days in the present tropical heat, with scant opportunity for rest. Pleas were being made tonight in various quarters that the royal family should not be killed by kindness.

Queen Elizabeth does not depart from her smile, but she does remark occasionally, "Is it always as hot as this?"

The royal party today had a foretaste of its routine for the next two months—the presentation of loyal addresses and of "local dignitaries." The addresses on this occasion were actually read and re-

plied to orally. Henceforth they will be taken as read and the King's reply will be in writing. But, beginning on Friday, the King, the Queen, Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret inexorably will stand, in that order, in a receiving line at every halt of their train for eight weeks to come as they greet the notables of scores of towns and villages.

The addresses today were presented by Cape Province and the city of Capetown, respectively, in a ceremony on the principal public square.

This city's non-whites are vying with the whites in manifestations of loyal enthusiasm. Spontaneously today they staged a repetition of their new year carnival, parading through the streets in satin garb of variegated hues, strumming guitars and banjos.

## KING GEORGE, FAMILY BEGIN RURAL JOURNEY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ABOARD THE ROYAL TRAIN, South Africa, Feb. 22—The first day of King George VI's trip through the rural sections of South Africa indicated that the journey would be a homey and familiar one. By April 20 he will have visited some thirty-five townships and covered 5,000 miles by rail.

The royal train entered the eastern Cape Province today, passing through Worcester and ending at George. Last night the train "camped" at the Brede River under Wallhoer Mountain, where man-eating leopards still prowl and snakes abound. None came near the party.

The train bearing the royal family in reality is twofold, each section having fourteen cars. In the dining room there is a long, forty-foot table. Bathtubs, showers, radios and telephones are also available. There is a car for the South African Cabinet Minister in attendance and another for the police escort.

The passenger list includes equerries and ladies-in-waiting, telephonists, telegraph operators, stenographers, cooks, stewards, reporters, photographers and broadcasters. Locomotive engineers have been instructed to "start carefully and without sounding a whistle." All the stations through which the royal train will pass have been newly painted and adorned with flowers.

The whole countryside flocks to the railway line to see the train go by. Every station has its crowd and in between, solitary figures wave greetings, from farmers on horseback to wide-eyed pickaninies.

## South Africa Roars a Welcome To the Royal Family of Britain

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 17—George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses landed on South African soil this morning. By nightfall they had endeared themselves to Capetown, the mother city.

The warmest acclaim of all came from its variegated masses of different races. Capetown's interpretation of the color bar is the most liberal in this country; in the crowds that lined famed Adderley Street and other main thoroughfares descendants of British and Dutch settlers stood elbow to elbow with Indians, Malays, Negroes and persons of mixed blood, and all cheered in unison. And they sweltered since the thermometer stood at 113 degrees Fahrenheit in the sun.

There was one shadow to the picture. The Nationalist opposition injected politics into the occasion and most of its members pointedly refrained from participating in the formal presentation of an address of welcome from the Senate and House of Assembly.

The first contact as the royal party came down the gangway from the battleship Vanguard was marked by a measure of shy self-consciousness as if the thousands gathered on the grandstand were awed by the solemnity of the occasion.

Moreover, there was no precedent. No King had ever before come to this country and the select company occupying the grandstands seemed to hesitate between discreet handclapping and full-throated cheers. Those who had stood patiently for hours on the city's sidewalks were not perplexed by the fine points of etiquette—they roared their greetings, each in his own tongue.

## Even Balance Held

A studied effort had been made to hold the balance even between the British and Afrikaner sections in the decoration scheme. The Union Jack was scrupulously matched by the flag of the South African Union. It was noted also that the bands played only one verse of "God Save the King" but rendered in full "Die Stem," the

second official anthem. Nevertheless, the Nationalist opposition deemed it opportune to mark the fact that one of its objects, even though remote, to establish a republic.

Although both houses of Parliament had previously approved a motion to present loyal addresses to the King, the Nationalist opposition leader, D. F. Malan, and all the provincial leaders of the party decided on abstention when the addresses were presented. No Opposition Senators attended the ceremony and of the forty-four Nationalist members of the House of Assembly only eleven were present. Dr. Malan, nevertheless, attended a State banquet given by the Government for the King tonight.

Smuts Acts as Host

The royal party was first greeted, on board the Vanguard by Governor General Brand Van Zyl and his wife and by Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts. Now that the King is on South African soil, however, the Governor General, as the representative of the Crown, retires into the background and Prime Minister Smuts becomes host to the royal party. In that capacity he presided over the state banquet tonight.

The speeches then exchanged were of a very formal character; Prime Minister Smuts, nevertheless, stressed the opportunity presented to "men, women and children of all races to offer their loyal affection to their King and Queen."

The greater part of the day was taken up with presentations of dignitaries to the King, Queen and Princess, who charmed all by their informality. The King also conferred on Marshal Smuts the insignia of the British Order of Merit.

## Inscriptions in English

By force of circumstances the royal party's progress through the city included passing before the statues of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and the monument to Britons who in the Boer War "died for the Mother Country." The inscriptions on these statues are in English only and they irk the Afrikaner.

At tonight's banquet King George made a deliberate allusion to his grandfather, "who was the first to welcome to England the brilliant soldiers who had fought against him in South African war."

"It was a deep satisfaction to him," the King added, "to set his seal upon the South Africa act a few months before he died and warmly would he have recognized the breadth of statesmanship which afterwards led the Union in partnership with the Commonwealth through two world wars."

It is estimated that a quarter of a million persons witnessed the King's joyous entry. Tonight thousands were treated to a fireworks display on the waterfront and at a late hour many were still walking through the streets gazing at the illumination.

## AFRICANS ANALYZE VISIT BY ROYALTY

Smuts Sees Healing of Internal  
Disputes but Nationalists

Retain Their Position

By G. H. ARCHAMBAULT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CAPETOWN, South Africa, April 27—The royal visit here ended only three days ago, but already it is becoming a mere memory and observers wonder what influence, if any, it will have.

Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister and in reality uncrowned king, insists publicly and privately that the tour has had a healing effect on domestic bickerings. From this it is deduced that he will adopt reconciliation as the watchword in the coming national election.

Yet South Africans generally realize that internal issues are dominated by the fact that, within four months, the United Nations General Assembly will again discuss South Africa's racial policies. Marshal Smuts is assured of the entire white population's support—2,000,000 against 8,000,000 Negroes. But, whereas the support of those of British stock is unconditional, this does not hold for those of Dutch stock.

The British visit has fortified the concept of the British Commonwealth of Nations but it has left the Dutch exactly where they stood before. This is made clear by Paul O. Sauer, chief whip of the opposition Nationalist party, who says that "the royal family has been received by Afrikaners with the hospitality characteristic of their rural life but it has made no difference to their opinions. Politically, the trip was a failure and the Nationalists emerge from it as better republicans than before."

But a national election is not visit the King and Queen gave spe- King" but "our King"—made a the Negroes call the Marshal. AFRIKANERS GREET BRITISH ROYAL PARTY. CAPETOWN, South Africa, Feb. 20—King George was received to day in Paarl and Stellenbosch, peopled preponderantly by racial groups holding other convictions than those symbolized by the throne. 2-21-47



In both places the welcome was cordial but by no means frenzied. Though within forty miles of Capetown, Paarl and Stellenbosch lack this city's almost cosmopolitan outlook. Stellenbosch is the seat of a university where all teaching is in Afrikaans and where the Dutch Reformed Church dominates. Through the centuries it has remained austere Dutch.

Its City Hall flew South African flags and the Union Jack was displayed only on shops and homes—and by groups of non-whites lining the road. The royal party for the first time heard a crowd singing in its entirety "Die Stem van Zuid-Afrika" [The Voice of South Africa], an anthem of equal rank with "God Save the King."

In Paarl the King met H. Marsh, local leader of the Ossewa Brandwag, an Afrikaaner organization on Fascist lines that clamors for an independent republic. Afterward Mr. Marsh remarked: "The royal family captured us completely by its gracious simplicity. Now that I have met Their Majesties I would personally like to ask them to stay here."

**KING GEORGE IN AFRICA**  
It would have been a proud hour for Cecil Rhodes, the Empire Builder, if he could have looked down on Capetown yesterday from his memorial on Table Mountain. The first reigning British monarch ever to visit South Africa was landing in Britain's youngest dominion. All the pomp and circumstance of the Empire in its heyday attended the ceremony.

In a blaze of sunshine the great battleship Vanguard nosed slowly to her dock. Carpets rolled down the gangplank, cannon boomed their twenty-one-gun salute, massed bands struck up "God Save the King" as George VI, his Queen and their two princess daughters passed on parade before thousands of loyal Britons, English-born, Afrikaner, Bantu, Bushman, Malay and Hindu. The crowds were joyous, the royal family benignant, the heat sweltering. If there are cracks in the bonds which link even South Africa to the Commonwealth none was visible. It was different altogether from the gloomy scenes at home in ice-bound, darkened, careworn England.

There the people, ridden by hardship and grimly wrestling with troubles that seem almost insuperable, see afar off great segments of British influence and power slipping irrevocably out of the imperial orbit. Egypt has gone, Palestine is struggling toward independence, India and Burma are going. South Africa will stay. Britain's Socialist Government, through the ancient emblem of the crown and the ready aid of its wearer, has joined forces with Premier Smuts, world statesman and directing genius of his own self-gov-

erning dominion, to keep this key to a continent firmly within the Commonwealth. Each needs the other's help, for Smuts, too, is beset by troubles, a militant opposition looking back to the Boer War, voteless majorities clamoring for the vote and an unmanageable Indian minority. The two months' mission of the King, with all its display of pageantry and royal good-will, should do much to show how far Britain is able to transfer to Africa the power and prestige she has lost in Asia.

## 250,000 Jam Capetown To See Royal Family Land

By the United Press.

Capetown, South Africa, Feb. 17.—King George VI and the British royal family stepped ashore in South Africa today amid temperatures that climbed at least 100 degrees in the shade and felled an estimated 1,000 of the 250,000 celebrants jamming Capetown to welcome them.

The heat, in sharp contrast to the storm-lashed, frigid England the royal family left 17 days ago on the battleship Vanguard, was so oppressive that official introductions at the water front were shortened.

### Political Unrest Evident.

Two stalwart soldiers in a royal guard of honor of 100 men keeled over during the dockside ceremonies.

Accompanied by Queen Elizabeth and Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, the King drove off for a 45-minute tour covering a two-mile route through the center of the city.

The crowds cheered and clapped as the royal family passed. The reception was so enthusiastic that Princess Elizabeth remarked on it.

During an address of welcome from both English and Afrikaans at Government House, political unrest was evident through the absence of one third of the members of the South African Parliament.

### Calls for Racial Unity.

Fifteen of 44 senators in Parliament and 45 of the 153 assemblymen boycotted the ceremony, at which King George invested Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts with the Order of Merit.

The King made a delicate reference to the racial unrest during a banquet in his honor in the evening at Capetown's City Hall.

He said he hoped statesmanship would guide South Africa "toward a just and contented relationship between all dwellers in

your many-peopled land."

"By achieving such a relationship you can show to the troubled world how peoples of different race and color may live and work together for the common good," the King said.

### Expresses Gratitude.

The King, Britain's first reigning Monarch ever to visit South Africa, said he brought a message of warm affection and good will from the people of the United Kingdom.

"Thousands of soldiers, sailors, airmen, and civilians from all over the Commonwealth who passed through South Africa in the war will ever be grateful for the open and unstinted hospitality which they enjoyed," he said.

The royal family will remain at Government House, their official residence, until Friday. Then they will start a 65-day tour of the Commonwealth by land and air.

### Wears Admiral's Uniform.

King George dressed in an admiral's white uniform to meet the midsummer heat. Queen Elizabeth wore a powder blue crepe frock and a straw hat and carried a long-handled blue parasol.

Princess Elizabeth was dressed in a crepe apron-front dress of pale coffee color with a fawn-colored off-the-face hat. Princess Margaret Rose wore a summery pink polka dot silk dress and was the only one to brave the heat and wear long formal gloves.

### Royal Visit to Africa

The Times

### Labor Government's Sponsoring of Trip Criticized in View of Former Stand

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: Your editorial of Feb. 18, "King George in Africa," discerningly characterizes the royal visit to South Africa as a major undertaking by the British Government in cooperation with Prime Minister Smuts, having as its fundamental purpose "to keep this key to a continent firmly within the Commonwealth \* \* \* (and) to transfer to Africa the power and prestige she (Britain) has lost in Asia."

It was, of course, in keeping with this aim that General Smuts a day or two ago used the occasion of the royal visit to voice once again his well-known plea for the establishment of a Pan-African Federation. As conceived by General Smuts, such a federation would accomplish two things: first, the centralization of control of all British Africa, from the Cape to Cairo under South Africa's dominant influence (this was the dream of Cecil Rhodes), and, second (and this is General Smuts' own modernization of the Rhodes concept, in keeping with present-day international and regional thinking), the establishment of a new kind of Holy Alliance among the imperialist rulers of Africa, with the United States invited to share leadership in this alliance with Britain. The purpose would be to promote the greater exploitation of Africa's resources, while simultaneously preserving the status quo of colonial bondage for the African people.

If the South African Dominion is the key to the continent of Africa in the eyes of the Anglo-Saxon world, it is the lock upon the door barring the way to freedom and democracy in the eyes of the native Africans. I refer not only to the 8,000,000 Africans in the union itself or to those in the adjacent territories of south and central Africa but to the 150,000,000 Africans throughout the continent. The African in British or French West Africa regards the regime of General Smuts in South Africa with a fear and hate even greater than that felt by a Negro or democratic-minded white person in New York or Boston toward the Bilbo-Rankin-Talmadge white supremacy rule in our own Southern States.

Now that the British Labor Government is sponsoring the visit of the British sovereign to South Africa, it is timely to recall the Labor party's characterization of the "color bar" policy practiced there, as stated in a report on post-war policy for the African and Pacific colonies, issued in 1943: "The object of this policy is to insure by law, administrative action, and every other

available means, that the native is given a different and subordinate status, civil and social, from that of the European. The African is denied the franchise and representation in the organs of government; he is segregated in reserves except insofar as he is required to serve as a worker in the economic interests of the European; he is barred, as much as possible, from all skilled and better paid occupations in order to prevent his competition with European workers; unlike Europeans, he is subjected to pass laws and penal labor laws which emphasize his inferior civil and economic status."

The report declared that the Labor party was "absolutely opposed to the color bar operating in political or economic spheres." But that was four years ago, before the leadership of the Labor party had come to power and accepted from their predecessors the responsibility of imperial rule. Today, these same British labor leaders defend South Africa's right to annex South West Africa and, in the midst of untold suffering and privation in England, provide for the extraordinarily lavish expenditures upon the royal family's visit to the South African dominion and the adjacent colony of Southern Rhodesia—all for the greater glory of the British Empire.

### Royalty's Approach Eases Discords in South Africa

SPECIAL TO THE NEW YORK TIMES  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Feb. 12—With King George VI and his party scheduled to land next Monday in a spirit of compromise pervades this country.

Striking bakers in Capetown returned to work today; gold miners on the Witwatersrand are trickling back to their shafts after three weeks of idleness; Manilal Gandhi, son of the Indian leader, will receive facilities to visit India despite the recent refusal of passports to two other leaders of the passive resistance movement, and Parliament is avoiding controversial issues before it closes Friday.

In brief, all outstanding difficulties are being shelved for future settlement. The bakers here, for example, resumed work merely on the understanding that their grievances would be ventilated again in June. Meanwhile, South Africa is hanging out the bunting and arranging final details for the royal reception.



# 7,000 Africans Demonstrate In Prelude To Royal Visit

NEW YORK — The bands and bunting are all out in readiness for the arrival of the British Royal family in Cape Town on Monday, February 17 but the African and other non-white people who make up the overwhelming majority of the population of South Africa will not be joining in the chorus of welcome.

Reports from South Africa reaching the Council on African Affairs reveal that the largest public demonstration of Africans in Johannesburg since V. E. Day, occurred two weeks ago when 7,000 black men and women, many of the latter carrying babies on their backs, marched through the streets demanding adequate housing for themselves.

The marchers, representatives of the 400,000 Africans who live in shanty-town slums on the outskirts of Johannesburg, carried scores of banners reading, "Give us land to build our homes!" Driven from the so-called reserves because of starvation conditions and congestion, the Africans coming to Johannesburg, Cape Town and other cities have since the early war years been without adequate housing in the segregated areas set aside for their residence outside the regular city limit. Many of them live in tents of burlap sacks or in shelters constructed of discarded oil drums.

ADDED SIGNIFICANCE — The Johannesburg demonstration had added significance in the light of the impending visit of the British Royal family. The Johannesburg City Council, had a short time prior to the demonstration, rejected a plan for housing 6,800 African families at a cost of \$180,000 because it was too expensive. Yet it appropriated \$160,000 to defray the expenses of the elaborate two-day reception to the Royal family when they arrive in Johannesburg.

This is only one example, states the Council on African Affairs, of the shocking contrast between the South African Government's lavish expenditures for the entertainment of King George and his family and the same government's refusal to provide decent hospitals, homes, schools and other social services for the 8,000,000 Africans who make up four fifths of the Dominion's population.

## 200,000 Cheer British Rulers In South Africa

CAPETOWN, SOUTH AFRICA, Feb. 17.—(AP)—The British royal family stepped ashore at Capetown on a red plush carpet today and received a roaring, friendly welcome from a gay throng of 200,000 whites and blacks who jammed the streets for their first sight of the rulers.

From the moment they left the battleship Vanguard, which had brought them 6,000 miles from England for the history-making visit, the royal party was plunged into a series of gala welcoming parties unprecedented in South Africa.

King George VI, cheered by the multi-colored population at every turn, told the South Africans at a state dinner tonight that they "can show a troubled world how peoples of different race and color may live and work together for the common good."

"Like all nations, you have hard problems to solve in the aftermath of war, but statesmanship has not failed you in the past 100 years and I am confident it will guide you steadily toward a just and contented relationship between all dwellers in your many peopled land," he said.

### ROYAL FAMILY AT MINES

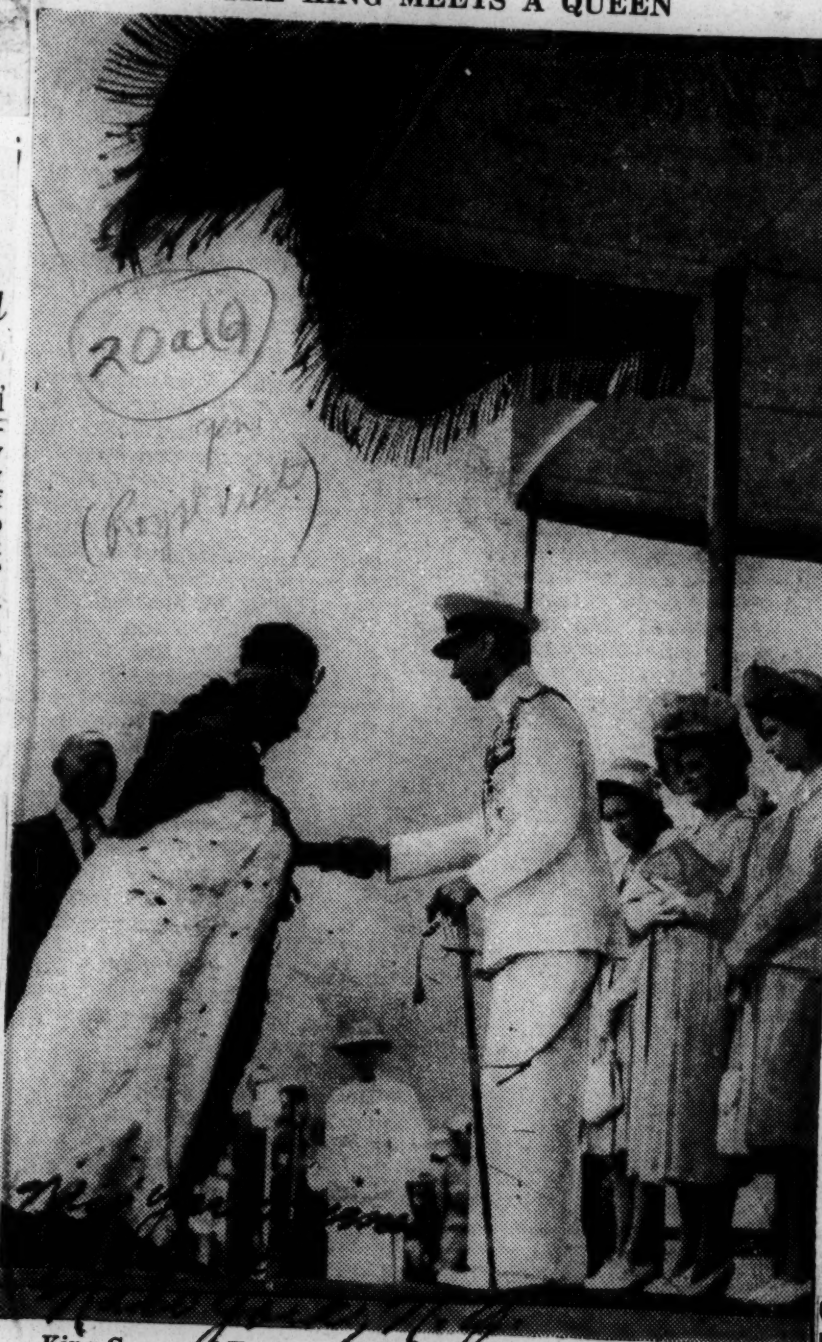
South African Workers Cheer King and Queen on Tour

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa, April 17 (Reuters)—A tumultuous reception from hundreds of thousands of South Africa's gold mine workers greeted Britain's royal family today as they drove along East and West Rand for a closeup view of the fabulous mines.

King George and Queen Elizabeth fulfilled the wish of a dying man when they left the City Hall at Benoni, in the East Rand, to speak to Charles Marius Johnsen, 76-year-old veteran of the Matabele wars, who is being kept alive by injections.

As the royal car approached Benoni, a native, wearing sackcloth and shouting "I want my King," leaped on the running board, but was repulsed by the Queen with her umbrella.

## General (Visit of Royal Family) THE KING MEETS A QUEEN



King George VI of England greeting an African Queen Mother, known as "She Elephant," at a reception in Goedegun, Swaziland. Queen Elizabeth and the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose look on.

### JOHANNESBURG EETES BRITISH ROYAL PARTY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
PRETORIA, South Africa, April 17.—Joy fills Johannesburg tonight, for it has given the royal party the greatest welcome of all, greater even than Capetown and more orderly than Durban. By its enthusiasm and its behavior, the largest city in South Africa, heart of its economic and financial life, made up for its being virtually the last on the program and for the short time allotted to it.

The royal party drove from Pretoria the thirty-five miles to reach the borders of the city at 10

o'clock this morning. For thirty minutes more they passed slowly through dense throngs to the City Hall. Then there followed the unveiling of a new inscription on a cenotaph which now commemorates the dead of two wars, and seventeen other official functions in the most formidable single day of the tour.

Because of this severe schedule the royal train moved from Pretoria to Johannesburg to avoid another long drive back late at night.

Johannesburg has a population of 750,000. With the influx from the surrounding area, more than a million persons turned out to cheer all along the route. The decor-

tions both in the streets and inside the City Hall were on a lavish scale.

### King of South Africa

The prime constitutional rights of a modern British monarch are to be informed of the state of his domain, to be consulted about it by his ministers. One of the chief functions of the King is to be a personal link in the Commonwealth. King George VI yesterday commenced a state visit to South Africa, a visit postponed by World War II. With him aboard Britain's great new battleship Vanguard, 42,500 tons, were Queen Elizabeth and their daughters, Elizabeth and Margaret Rose. It was the first time the Princesses had ever left the British Isles.

The royal family occupied admiral's quarters aft, turned into a seven-room suite. The King's chamber, the biggest, measured 33 by 20 feet. The King's private secretary accompanied him with other members of the royal household. There were three ladies-in-waiting (two for the Queen, one for Princess Elizabeth who will reach the age of 21 during the visit, on April 21; none for Princess Margaret Rose) and fifty valets, footmen and maids and two detectives.

The party is due to reach Capetown on Feb. 17. They will make their ten weeks' tour of virtually every city and town in the Union of South Africa (area, 734,074 square miles; population, 3,921,227) largely in a fourteen-car cream-and-gold private train built in Birmingham and shipped ahead last month.

Since South Africa, like the other Dominions, owes allegiance not to the British Government but solely to the Crown, His Majesty will appear there, not as a British monarch, but as the King of South Africa.

### S. Africa Buys Royal Spirits

ABOARD ROYAL TRAIN, Beaufort West, South Africa, April 20.—(UP)—The British royal family completed its official tour of South Africa Saturday with a 30-minute stop at Beaufort West for a short ceremony.

When the ceremony was over and the royal party boarded the train again for Capetown, spirits were noticeably higher. The train will reach Capetown Sunday and after a few days' rest there, King George VI, Queen Elizabeth and the two princesses will sail for home, probably next Thursday.

The royal family and its entourage are tired from a tour that began at Capetown Feb. 17. But they have undoubtedly established

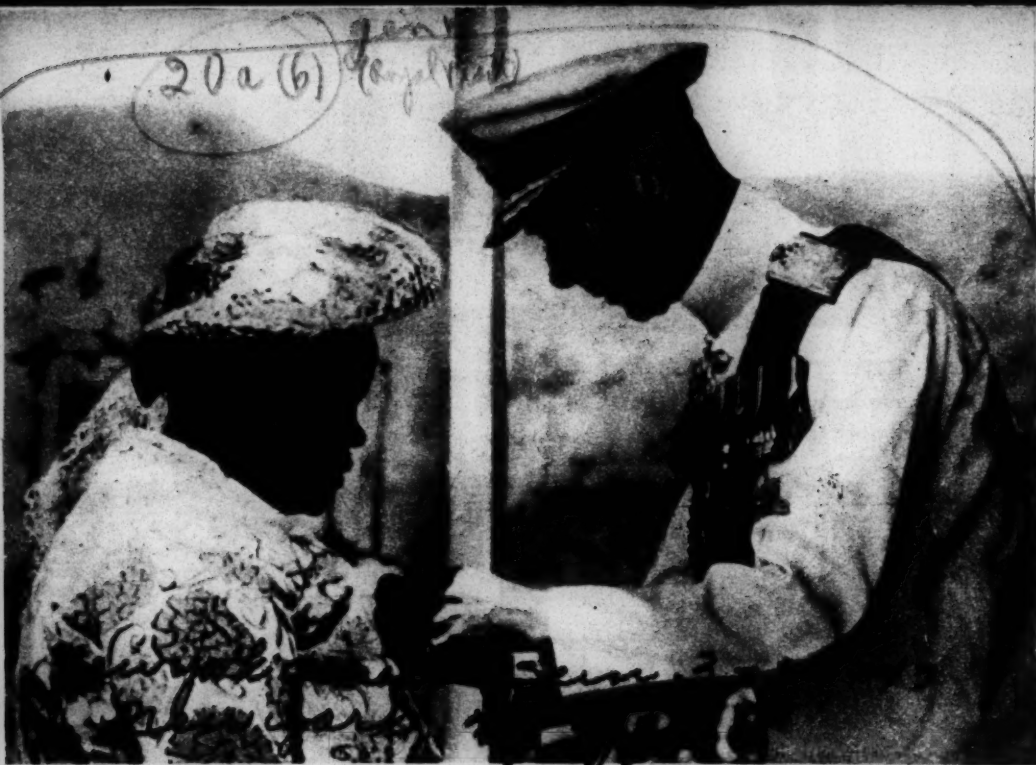
The tour has not escaped criticism, and there may be a sharp controversy over the undisclosed cost of the trip. But on the whole, it appears to have strengthened the bonds of the Commonwealth. The opinion is widely held that the visit, where Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts has been bolstered, is no less than elsewhere.

South African frigates and air-craft, will sail Thursday with King George, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses aboard. Despite prophecies of boycotts and demonstrations, at no time the bonds of the Commonwealth was there organized opposition to the visit. Even in Natal, where Indian bitterness runs high, the royal family's popularity seemed no less than elsewhere.

month tour of nearly 10,000 miles by rail, automobile and air in the Union of South Africa will end tomorrow with the return to Capetown. Four days of farewell ceremonies there, highlighted by a speech by Princess Elizabeth on her twenty-first birthday Monday night, will end the visit. The battleship Vanguard, escorted by

ROYAL TOUR ENDS TODAY  
King George and Family to Sail for England Thursday  
ABOARD THE ROYAL TRAIN  
IN SOUTH AFRICA, April 19 (AP)—The British royal family's two-ship





**REGENT AND KING**—King George VI, on tour in South Africa, presents the Order of the British Empire to the Regent Paramount Chieftainess Matebo Seciso at a native gathering in Maseru, Basutoland. Basutoland is noted for its loyalty to the King.

## Progress in South Africa

*The Times*

Union's Advances in Promoting Welfare, Developing Resources Pointed Out

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In your issue of Feb. 20 W. A. Hunton, Educational Director of the Council on African Affairs, joins those who, for reasons of their own, have been discovering political, imperialistic and other motives behind the royal visit to the Union of South Africa.

He says Prime Minister Smuts used the occasion of the royal visit to voice once again his well-known plea for the establishment of a Pan-African Federation by which he envisages a dominant place for the Union "among the imperialist rulers of Africa," the greater exploitation of Africa's resources and the preservation of "the status quo of colonial bondage for the African people."

Mr. Hunton adds, in effect, that the British Labor party, which previously expressed abhorrence of the Union's "color bar" policy, had "accepted the responsibility of imperial rule" and is sponsoring the royal visit to South Africa "for the greater glory of the British Empire."

The British Labor party can speak for itself and the "Empire" will no doubt survive Mr. Hunton's displeasure. But may I be permitted a few observations in the hope that it will aid in promoting a more common-sense perspective of the royal family's visit

to South Africa, of the Union's relationship with her African neighbors, and the "bondage" of the African people.

## The War Delayed Visit

It should be put on record that the royal family were invited to visit the Union before the Labor party came into power in Britain. In all probability they would have visited the Union long ago had it not been for the intervention of the war years. Speaking as a South African, I should like to say that the royal family are in South Africa because they had a friendly invitation, without any strings attached, from a hospitable people. Our most sinister scheme is that they should have a happy, pleasant visit with us.

Any honest study of Prime Minister Smuts' declarations on the Pan-African concept will show conclusively that it involves no question of African imperialism. Other Southern African countries have no cause to fear the Union; on the contrary, they have frequently had cause to express their appreciation of Pan-Africanism in practice—the combined approach to problems of health, both human and animal, medicine, communications, transportation, engineering and general development in which her northern neighbors have been glad to draw on the professional, technical and material resources of the Union. "These contacts are only natural and to be expected," says South Africa's Prime Minister, "because we have a host of common problems which will require

all our combined wisdom to tackle. Human, animal and plant diseases know no political boundaries, and locusts roam at will over most of Africa."

The story that native Africans are held in a virtual state of enslavement is, of course, a familiar one and is readily swallowed by vague humanitarians who have no first-hand knowledge of actual conditions in South Africa and elsewhere in the African subcontinent. The white people of the Union have always admitted that there is great room for improvement, but they do claim that in the face of great obstacles, and despite the interruptions of three wars in the past half-century, they have made great and substantial advances in the promotion of native African welfare. Millions of native Africans in the Union today are leading free, uncomplicated and reasonably comfortable lives. Hundreds of thousands from beyond the Union's borders are only too anxious to join them to share in the fruits of industry and employment which this rapidly developing country has to offer.

Mr. Hunton treads on delicate ground in comparing the white regime in South Africa with "white supremacy rule" elsewhere. In some phases of human relationships such comparisons are groundless and grossly unjust to the Union.

H. M. MOOLMAN,  
Director, Union of South Africa Government Information Office.  
New York, March 3, 1947.

## Royal Visit to Africa

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

W. A. Hunton's charge that the royal tour of South Africa was instigated by the British Labor Government in furtherance of "imperial" policy doesn't appear to be soundly based.

Why blame Mr. Attlee when the responsibility, on the face of it, rests entirely with the South African Government, headed by Marshal Smuts? Even if he opposed the tour, what could Mr. Attlee do about it? The Monarchy doesn't belong to the Labor Government any more than the American Constitution belongs to the party in power at Washington; nor is the Monarchy the exclusive property of the British Isles. George VI is as much the King of the Rand natives as he is of the Welsh miners or the Canadian woodsmen.

Granting there may be political implications in the present royal tour, the fact remains the King was "advised" to undertake it by his South African Prime Minister, Marshal Smuts. And the Statute of Westminster tells us

that when it comes to advising the Sovereign, Dominion Prime Ministers are on an equal footing with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom. For Mr. Attlee to have attempted to veto the tour would have amounted to a gross insult to the South African Government; to have given contrary advice to the King would have launched a Commonwealth crisis.

This is not to say that Mr. Attlee didn't approve the tour. Probably he did. But in any event it wasn't his business to raise objections. His role became one merely of consultant on timing and planning and adjusting the royal functions in Britain to fit.

Mr. Hunton further assails the Labor Government for what he calls its "lavish" outlay on the royal tour at a time when the people of the United Kingdom are in such sore straits. It is my understanding that the entire cost is being defrayed by the South African Government in line with its responsibility. This would explain the lifting of ration coupon restraint on the wardrobes of the Queen and Princesses.

I am not a champion of the Labor Government, but I think it unfair that Mr. Attlee should come under criticism—providing in the first place there is ground for criticism—for something in which he had no choice.

F. B. OWEN.  
New York, Feb. 22, 1947.

## SOUTH AFRICAN TRIBE PAYS KING TRIBUTES

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**ABOARD ROYAL TRAIN**, South Africa, March 5—Great dignity mutually acknowledged characterized the meeting today between King George VI of Britain and representatives of the 1,500,000 members of the Transkei native reserve.

Tribal chiefs passing before the King, Queen Elizabeth and the two Princesses made bows worthy of the court of Versailles in the "Sun King's" days. The King, in admiral's uniform with full decorations, stood at attention as he saluted in return.

Only men attended the ceremony, which followed customary lines—exchange of addresses and gifts from the King to thirty-six chiefs. Women and children were assembled at some distance and the royal party halted in their midst to hear them singing but remained in their automobile.

The Transkei tribesmen live in the style of their ancestors in thatched huts among lonely hills where men graze herds and flocks and women wield hoe and tend crops.

The soil is being exhausted by obsolete method of tilling as well

as by overgrazing. Each male adult must pay a poll tax of \$4 yearly and each dwelling is taxed \$2 yearly.

## NON-WHITE AFRICANS HAIL ROYAL FAMILY

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**PORT ELIZABETH**, South Africa, Feb. 27—Although this is "Amajuba Day," when irreconcilable Boers celebrate the crushing defeat of the British in the first Boer War of 1881, King George was acclaimed more loudly than ever on the second day of his visit here. The reception was accorded by Boers, Britons, abtutus Malays, Negroes, Chinese and Indians.

The anniversary is usually celebrated by implacable Boers who call King George "the British King" with parades and demonstrations savoring of Nazi practices, culminating at night in the lighting of "freedom fires." But little heed is being given to the appeal by the "commandant general" of the Ossewa Brandwag, a nationalist and Socialist organization holding extreme views, that "every Afrikaner has a chance this year to choose between the King and freedom."

With one exception the program was devoted today to non-whites. The King, Queen and Princess appeared at a gathering at the same sports ground where yesterday they had appeared before whites. Their reception was equally enthusiastic. The King conversed with several prominent Negroes, and listened to their pleas. One was for more and better facilities for education.

The party went also to the model Negro location called New Brighton, some six miles from here. The entire route was lined with spectators.

On the King's instructions, an unscheduled visit was paid to Uitenhage, twenty miles away, after he had learned that it had been omitted from the itinerary.



20a(6) 1947

# AFRICAN THRONE PAWNED

*Times*  
State Stool of Akwapim Redeemed After 25 Years

*20a(6) 2-16-47*  
Twenty-five years ago one of the principals of a political feud among the tribal notables of the State of Akwapim on the Gold Coast of Africa pawned the throne at Accra, capital of the British colony. *New York, N.Y.*

He received a loan of £250, which was to be repaid with interest of £50 a year. The interest payments fell so far in arrears that £1,000 in interest was owed when a new ruler arose in Akwapim recently. By some shrewd negotiating the new chief redeemed the throne, or state stool, as it is called in Akwapim, for a total cost of £400, which he paid himself. The return of the throne to Akwapim was said to have caused tribal rejoicing.

Gold Coast



# Liberia Most Friendly

**BANTU WORLD**

—Mr. Mears

(From our Correspondent)

Speaking to a gathering of Native Commissioners and others at Pietersburg, Mr. Gordon Mears, Secretary for Native Affairs, described his experiences on a recent visit to Liberia. Mr. Mears, accompanied by Chief Jeremiah Moshesh and the chief's secretary, Mr. Eleazer Tianeng, represented the Union of South Africa at the centenary of the Liberian Republic in July, and visited Accra and Takoradi en route to Monrovia, the capital of the republic, covering 8,430 miles, mostly by air. 9-20-47

Mr. Mears said that although Liberia was sometimes criticised for the slow progress it had made, it should be remembered that the republic had only been in existence for a hundred years, and the population, at the time it declared its independence in 1847, was composed of ex-slaves newly arrived from America, and a backward aboriginal people who had never left the country.

Nevertheless, he found that in some ways Liberia was in advance of countries which had been in existence for much longer.

## PROGRESSIVE ATTITUDE

An act had recently been passed by which anyone in the republic might be required to submit to a medical examination every six months: if the patient were poor, the state paid the costs of medical attention and treatment. The act also required a couple wishing to marry to produce a clean bill of health before the marriage could take place. Sat.

These measures could not yet be put into full force, for there were few doctors and hospitals, but they showed a truly progressive attitude on the part of the Government.

## VOTING IN LIBERIA

All tax-payers vote by ballot, and the difficulty of illiteracy had been got over by using a symbol such as a fish, elephant, palm-tree and so on for each candidate, so that the illiterate aboriginal population could understand for whom they were voting and could take part in the government of their country. Any woman who owned land or paid hut tax was entitled to vote on the same terms as a man.

While in Monrovia, a car was put at their disposal, and the Union flag was flown on it and on the house at which they were staying.

At the capital, Mr. Mears was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, for there are no hotels in Liberia, although every village has its guest hut and communal food chest for visitors, whether European or African. Mr. Cooper, who is an agricultural officer, was trained in the U.S.A., and was among the

many African officials who helped to make the Union guests' visit an enjoyable one.

**JOHANNESBURG, AFRICA**

Others were Lieutenant-Colonel Stukklefield, who welcomed the party to Liberia, and Captain Russ, of the Liberian Frontier Force, who acted as aide-de-camp to Mr. Mears during his stay.

## COMMON LANGUAGE

The common language of Liberia is English, but all officials, including the President, are African. The system of government is based on the American pattern, and America has always had strong interests in the republic ever since the idea of a national home for freed slaves was first put into practice a hundred years ago. 9-20-47

## From One Republic To Another

# Tubman Sends Truman Gold and Ebony Cane

By NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON, D. C. — R. O'Hara Lanier, United States Minister to Liberia, visited President Truman at the White House last Wednesday preparing to return to his post. He leaves for Monrovia Oct. 25.

Mr. Lanier presented the President with an ebony walking cane inlaid with gold and ivory. The cane was a gift from President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia. 10-25-47

After leaving the executive offices, Mr. Lanier quoted Mr. Truman as having stated that he is exceedingly interested in the continued development of Liberia and is particularly concerned over the opening of the port of Monrovia and the resumption of airline service at Roberts Field.

## TO AID LIBERIA

According to Mr. Lanier, the President also reiterated his intention to use his influence to aid in the development of Liberia. Mr. Lanier said he told the President of the excellent cooperation he had received from the Liberian Government as well as the State Department and also reported on the visit to Liberia of Brigadier General

Benjamin O. Davis, who personally represented President Truman at the Liberian Centennial Celebration at Monrovia in July. While here Mr. Lanier was made a thirty-third degree mason. 10-25-47

At the time Mr. Lanier accepted the post, there was a clothing shortage and he was unable to purchase the type of clothing he wanted to wear in Liberia as the representative of the United States. But last Friday he turned up at the State Department wearing morning clothes and a midnight blue tuxedo and sporting a gold tipped walking cane. 10-25-47

He is leaving New York by plane, stopping in Paris, Casablanca and Dakar. His schedule calls for his arrival in Monrovia Oct. 31.

will stake their future on some promising enterprises. Liberia today is calling and calling in plaintive terms. What is more, Liberia is not begging; but instead she has something to offer, and that is, abundant economic opportunity. The Negroes who get in on the ground floor in Liberia today will fare as the Roosevelts fare because earlier Roosevelts invested in Manhattan. Our life insurance companies could easily buy huge blocks of the stock in the great Liberian Development Company headed by none other than Edward R. Stettinius himself. Stettinius and his group are to furnish the capital and the mechanical "know how" for this promising enterprise.

The Liberian people are to share in the management and control of the business. There is no "clique" in the matter but it is bona fide and this is all the more reason Negroes of America should be seriously interested. Former Secretary of State Stettinius and his associates deserve the unstinted praises for being willing to play the financial Good Samaritan to luckless Liberia with its low standards and limitless resources. 10-25-47

The very fact that the Development Company will be jointly managed by the Liberian government and the company itself should allay any suspicions that the object of the whole enterprise is to fleece and enslave the Liberian people. Liberia is calling for money.

— By —  
Gordon B. Hancock

**THE POINT**  
Liberia, An Open Door For American Negroes. Do We Want It With Its Vast Resources Or Shall We Let It Go By Default?  
Sat. 10-25-47

I shall never forget that in the summer of 1937, I was voyaging down the Mediterranean and met a young Englishman bound for Calcutta. He told me that he would be away from England for seven years. He was manifesting some of the adventurism that has made England dominate the world. It is going to be a fine thing for the Negro when he produces more adventurers who

is stretching forth her hands toward Ethiopia asking for men and money to develop her vast resources. We are beginning to wonder if it is not providential that Liberia's call comes at this time when Negroes of America are in position to answer her call. It is to be remembered that last analysis afford standing room and leverage for the Negro world. That is to say, Negroes the world over have a stake in the development of Liberia. What is more, American Negroes have ample financial resources to finance the development of Liberia if they would only bestir themselves and envision some African possibilities.

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and for men: just as badly as they need American capital, they need American genius and especially do they need teachers. Here in the United States we are turning out teachers on the assembly line plan and it is merely a matter of time before the teaching profession will be glutted even though at present there is a shortage.

Our universities and colleges could render a great service to Liberia and the cause of human advancement by having their students face up to the great opportunity involved. What is more, this new call from Liberia does not represent the daring enterprises of Americans bent on exploiting an undeveloped land. But it represents the studied conclusions of a commission from Liberia working at the behest of President Tubman of Liberia. In other words the Liberian Development Company is an answer to Liberia's prayer for American men and money. But former Secretary of State Stettinius should not have to provide Negro genius to meet the crying needs of Liberia's poor educational system.

Liberia and Ethiopia represent what is left after the European nations got through with Africa. It is now offered Negroes. Do we want it or shall we let it go by default? The combined Negro insurance companies should have some kind of answer to this question.

## Africans Tour Aids Relations Of Colonials

ACCRA, Gold Coast — (ANP) — The visit here last week of J. B. McCritty, Chief of the Liberian Bureau of Information, as a guest of the government of the Gold Coast, was hailed as a step toward better understanding on the part of the colonies along West Africa.

Liberians, Gold Coasters, and Sierra Leonians have known very little of one another on an official or cultural level although hundreds of tribesmen have worked in a neighboring colony and even taken up residence. Liberia has always been a bit suspicious of the British and French because in the olden days those countries sliced off bits of her territory whenever they had the chance.

The British and French on the other hand have looked askance at Liberia because they never knew when the republic might become powerful enough to lead a movement for self autonomy and native rights on the West African coast which would be disturbing to the status of their colonial program. 11-24-47

McCritty was repaying a visit made to Liberia last February by Maj. Lillie Costello, regional public relations officer for West Africa.

## Liberian Expo Is Postponed

MONROVIA — (ANP) — The Liberian exposition which was to have been held in 1949 has been postponed. Originally the exposition was planned as an observance for 1947 in connection with the centenary marking the 100th year of the republic's existence. The project was proposed several years ago before the entry of Liberia into World War II. Although it had been initiated by a previous administration, when President Truman was inducted into office in 1944, he agreed to attempt to carry out the plans. Various countries had agreed to cooperate and erect buildings, among them the United States, but the war and disruption of shipping set the entire program back. 11-24-47

# Ohio Governor, Legislature Turn Out To Welcome Liberian Minister

CLEVELAND — Gov.

Thomas J. Herbert and members of the Ohio General Assembly, in their 97th reunion, welcomed Charles D. B. King, Liberian minister to the U.S., amid fanfare and ceremonies, last Tuesday.

King, a former President of Liberia, and his country's first minister to the U.S., was invited to the reunion by members from Cuyahoga County. The Cleveland Chamber of Commerce cooperated in staging the celebration.

King thanked the assembly for the \$80,000 appropriated for an Ohio exhibit in the Liberian Centennial Exposition, scheduled to open in Monrovia in November of 1948.

The visiting diplomat was met at the depot by a delegation headed by Alonzo G. Wright, owner of the Carnegie Hotel, and Rep. Francis E. Young, author of the bill authorizing the \$80,000 for the exposition. With a police escort, he was taken to the Carnegie Hotel, where a reception was held in his honor.

### Governor Speaks

Governor Herbert welcomed the minister to the state and traced some of the historical ties between Ohio and the African republic. Assistant City Law Director Charles White, representing Mayor Thomas C. Burke, presented King with the keys to the city.

"Migration of Negroes to our country has dwindled in the past 10 years, but we are still interested in having as many as want to settle in our country," King said. He explained that colored immigrants from the United States can be of great help to Liberia in its development. 11-24-47

Following the reception, King attended a luncheon at the Statler Hotel, at which Governor Herbert was the principal speaker. The minister also attended a luncheon at the Statler Wednesday, and was presented to the State Legislature by the Governor.



# REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA: CLIMATE & PEOPLE, POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, ET CETERA (1)

*South west Africa Pilot*

On the declaration of independence in 1847, there were three countries in Liberia. Maryland was added ten years afterwards. Cape Mount was later created a county

## A COUNTY SUPERINTENDENT GOVERNS EACH COUNTY

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The centenary celebrations of the Republic of Liberia begin today, Thursday, July 24, at Monrovia.]

We are running this series in order to give our readers an insight into the geo-political, social and economic conditions of this 'Lone Star' state].

LIBERIA with an area usually estimated at 43,000 square miles, on the West Coast of Africa, is approximately between 4 degrees 22 minutes to 8 degrees 50 minutes north latitude, and 7 degrees 33 minutes to 11 degrees 32 minutes longitude west of Greenwich.

It is bounded on the west by the British Colony of Sierra Leone, on the north and east by French Guinea and the Ivory Coast and on the south by the Atlantic Ocean.

### CAPIES, ETC

It has a coast-line of about three hundred and fifty miles, relieved by several capes and promontories.

Of these, Cape Mount with an altitude of about 1,168 feet above sea level, is by far the most striking.

Cape Palmas projects nearly sixty miles out to sea, and all ships take their bearing from this point when travelling to or from West Africa and South Africa.

The coast and hinterland are divided into four unequal sections by four of the largest rivers which flow into the ocean: the Mano, the St. Paul, the St. John, and the Cavalla, all navigable for some distance interiorwards by small ocean crafts.

The approximate population of Liberia is nearly 2,000,000.

No census has been taken for the past twenty years.

### CLIMATE

Temperatures range from a mean average minimum of 70.8 degrees to a mean average of 85.6, with a general average of 78.2.

The relative humidity averages 92.5 with a maximum of 100 and a minimum of 80.

During the harmattan season, which may occur in December or January, when a hot wind carrying dust blows from the Sahara Desert, humidity declines to as low as 51, but in the early hours of the same day it will reach 100.

For the eight years 1934 to 1939, rainfall averaged 144 inches, with a minimum of 155 and a maximum of 189.

Although rain falls on an average of 56 per cent of the days of the year 80 per cent

### POLITICAL DIVISION

On the declaration of independence on July 26, 1847 there were three countries in Liberia — Grand Bassa, Montserrado, and Sinoe — which formed the entire Republic.

In 1857, the independent state of Maryland in Liberia, formerly under a separate government of its own, was incorporated as the fourth county.

Cape Mount was later created a county, making a total of five counties.

Each county is governed by a County Superintendent (quasi Governor) directly responsible to the President.

A county does not extend more than forty miles interiorwards.

The interior is divided into three provincial districts presided over by a Provincial Commissioner and under each of them, a number of District Commissioners.

In the counties, areas outside the municipalities are divided in 6 county districts, over which preside a County Commissioner.

### MOTTO AND FLAG

**NATIONAL MOTTO:** The love of liberty brought us here.

**FLAG:** Six red stripes with five white stripes alternately displayed longitudinally.

In the upper angle of the flag, next to the spear, a square blue ground covering a depth of five stripes.

In the centre of the blue, one white five-pointed star.

### SEAL

**SEAL:** A dove on the wing with an open scroll in its claws.

A view of the ocean with a ship under sail.

The sun emerging from the waters.

A palm tree, and at its base a plough and a spade.

Above the emblems, the words "Republic of Liberia," and underneath, the national motto: "The love of Liberty brought us here."

**OFFICIAL LANGUAGE:** English.

**POPULATION:** The mass of the indigenous population fall into four main language groups: Kpelle, Goaitar (nicknamed Kru), Lorma and Gola.

### CONSTITUTION

The constitution divides the government into coordinate branches: Legislative, Executive and Judiciary.

The legislative power is vested in two separate houses, the House of Representatives and the House of Senate, each having a negation on the other.

Members of the House of Representatives are elected for four years.

The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment.

The executive government comprises of seven departments: Department of State, Department of Treasury, Department of Interior, Department of War, Department of Justice, Department of Posts and Telegraphs, Department of Public Instruction (education), and Department of Public Works and Utilities.

The head of each department is a Cabinet Minister.

Under each department, there are various bureaux.

### HEAD OF STATE

The executive power of the state is vested in a President who is elected by direct popular vote for a term of eight years.

The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces of the Republic and during the recess of the Legislature, he has the power to call out the militia or any other branches of the Armed Forces of the Republic in defence of the country.

He nominates and with the advice and consent of two-thirds of the Senate, appoints all public ministers and officials.

This power of appointment in certain categories of offices is regulated by the Civil Service Act.

No person is eligible for the office of President of Liberia who has not been a citizen for fifteen years with unencumbered estate to the value of £250,000 and must at least be thirty-five years of age. The President has the right to veto all legislative enactments subject to the concur-



of two-thirds of the  
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7-25-47  
The series are culled from  
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much obliged - ED).

# REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA: CLIMATE & PEOPLE, POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, ET CETERA (2)

"The judicial power of the Republic is vested in one Supreme Court. . . . The Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and four Associate Justices. . . ."

*West African Pilot* 7-25-47  
**COMMON LAW OF U. K. FORMS BASIS OF JUDICATURE**

**PRESIDENT:** His Excellency William Vacrat Shadrach Tubman, K.G (President and Commander-in-Chief of the Republic. *Africa*  
Elected May 7, 1943 — inaugurated January 3, 1944.  
Term of office expires December 31, 1952).  
**Secretary of State:** The Honourable Dr Gabriel L. Dennis, K.G., LL.D.  
**Secretary of Treasury:** The Honourable William E. Dennis, K.C., B.A.  
**The Attorney General:** The Honourable Christain Abayomi Cassell, K.C., BA.

## SECRETARIES

**The Secretary of the Interior:** The Honourable Samuel David Coleman, K.G  
**The Secretary for War:** Major-General the Honourable Wilkins Tyler, L.A., K.C.  
**The Secretary of Public Instruction (Education):** The Honourable Dr James W. Pearson, K.C., D.D.  
**The Secretary for Public Works and Utilities:** The Honourable Walter F. Walker, K.C.  
**The Solicitor-General:** The Honourable Dr D. B. Cooper, K.C., LL.D., M.A.  
**The Assistant Secretary of State:** Major The Honourable Charles T. O. King, B.A.  
**Chief Secretary to the President:** Captain The Honourable J Emery Knight, K.O.  
**Adjutant-General, Liberian Army:** Colonel I. Whisnant, D.S.O.  
**Senior Aide-de-Camp to the President:** Colonel Uriah J. D. Cole, D.S.O.  
**Commissioner, National Constabulary Forces:** Colonel W. Stubblefield.  
**Commander, Liberia Frontier Forces:** Colonel M. N. Grant, D.S.O., K.O.  
**Chief of Staff, Liberian Army:** Major General James Magill, K.C.

## AIDS TO CABINET

**The Postmaster-General:** American Military Adviser: Major N. A. Nabors, United States Army.  
**The Secretary for Public Works and Utilities:** The Honourable Walter F. Walker, K.C.  
**Commander, American Forces in Liberia:** Colonel W. R. Gurrie, United States Army.  
**Staff Officer, Liberian Frontier Force:** Major The Honourable George Watson, K.C., D.S.O (the man who quelled the Kru Coast Rebellion).

## JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The judicial power of the Republic is vested in one Supreme Court and such other subordinate courts as the legislature may from time to time establish.

The Supreme Court is composed of one Chief Justice and four associate Justices who hold their office during good behaviour but may be removed by the President on the address of two-thirds of both Houses of Legislature for Liberia, unlike some foreign countries, is not only confined to cases arising on the High Seas but also includes

all infringements of the Revenue Laws, whether arising from Customs or Excise.

In fact, it is revival and adaptation of the old Court of Exchequer.

The judges of the Circuit Courts hold their office during good behaviour and fall within the category of the judges of the Supreme Court.

Appeals from the Circuit Courts are taken to the Supreme Court.

The Justice of the Peace can be compared with the Court of First Instance.

It has territorial jurisdiction which is co-extensive within limits if the county in which the Justice of the Peace is appointed to function. 7-25-47

## APPEALS

From the Court of Justice of the Peace appeals lie to the Circuit Courts and thence to Supreme Courts.

There are Courts of Stipendiary Magistrates.

These Stipendiary Magistrates were appointed to serve in special areas where there are no Justices of Peace and to handle cases arising that purpose, or by impeachment.

The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, public ministers, consuls and those to which a county is a party.

In all other cases, it has appellate jurisdiction.

The Common Law of England where it is applicable and is not modified by local statutes, forms the basis of Liberian judicature.

## U. K. AUTHORITIES

The legal authorities of England and America are re-

cognised and cited in all courts, except where they conflict with the constitution and other Liberian legislation.

The Supreme Court is the highest judicial authority to which all matters of litigation may ultimately be appealed and from its decision there can be no further appeal.

The Circuit Courts were created in 1912 to replace the Courts of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

In more than one respect, it is the most important court which determines the more vital issues of litigation than any other.

Its jurisdiction is exercised under four divisions: Criminal Assizes, Common Pleas, Equity and Admiralty.

The Admiralty Division in of certain commercial concession areas.

It is believed they will be abolished. 2006

The District and County Commissioners have courts over native matters.

Appeals lie to the Provincial Commissioners or County Superintendents and thence the Secretary of the Interior.

The chiefs are given no judicial powers.

## SUPREME COURT

His Honour Louis Arthur Grimes, Chief Justice.

His Honour A. Nimble Russel, Associate Justice.

His Honour Anthony Barclay, Associate Justice.

His Honour E. Himie Shannon, Associate Justice.

His Honour Isaac A. David Associate Justice,

(The series are culled from an appendix in Mr Henry B. Cole's, "Who Are the Liberians?" to whom we are

much obliged — ED).  
To be continued.



## Discuss Liberia

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

## Truman Receives

## Abayomi Cassell

Sat. 2-1-47

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — C.

Abayomi Cassell, Attorney General

of Liberia, called at the White

House last Wednesday to pay his

respects to President Truman, but

did not disclose what he and the

President had talked about.

Later, he called upon Senator

Robert A. Taft, Republican, of Ohio.

On the latter visit he was accom-

panied by Perry W. Howard, Re-

publican National Committeeman

for Mississippi, and Hilyard Robin-

son, technical director of the Li-

berian Centennial Commission.

Mr. Cassell expressed to Senator

Taft the hope that this country

will continue the support and assis-

tance it has given the West African

Republic, reminding the Ohioan

that Liberia has patterned its Gov-

ernment after this Government.

Receives Gift

Daily World

Of \$18,000,000

Atlanta, Ga.

Port From U. S.

Lues. 7-29-47

Delegation From

U. S. Headed By

Gen. B. O. Davis

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The Re-

public of Liberia celebrated its 100

anniversary, Saturday. This little

country about the size of Ohio gain-

ed its independence, July 26, 1847,

and was established by Negro slaves

freed in the United States prior to

the Civil War.

As a birthday gift from this coun-

try, Liberia receives an \$18,000,000

modern harbor from the United

States. Officials explained that this

gift is not outright, however for it

was built with lend-lease funds,

and operation revenues from the

port are earmarked for eventual

payment of the cost. Then, too, the

United States expects to profit

from the assurances of ready access

to such strategic materials as rub-

ber and vegetable oils for national

defense.

Recognition of Liberia's achieve-

ment was marked here by the un-

veiling of a bronze plaque on the West front of the United States Capitol grounds in which C. D. B. King, Liberian minister to the U. S. Society recalls.

The first Liberian settlement was established in the 1820's as a permanent home for freed slaves.

Set up on the west coast of Africa, it was supported by the joint efforts of American philanthropic societies and the United States Government.

In 1847 its independence was declared.

Liberia, about the size of Ohio or Pennsylvania, is made up of the civilized coast with its silk-hat formalities and whitewashed buildings, and the wild country beyond, under tribal chiefs.

English is the official language, spoken in the coastal areas. A street in Monrovia, the capital, is called "Broadway."

Monrovia, named for United States President James Monroe, was an important port during World War II.

Through it poured much of the Allies' rubber needs, the result of industrial development begun by an American rubber company.

Liberia's strategic position opposite the bulge of Brazil made it useful for bases of the Atlantic air-ferry service.

American troops were stationed there, and at Monrovia a huge new port with special military facilities is being built with American funds.

The hinterland is a rugged region of hills and jungles, of crocodiles, buffaloes, elephants and rhinoceroses.

It is inhabited by more than 1,000,000 "bush" natives. Tribal life goes on there in villages of thatched huts on stilts.

In some districts the only river transport is by crude vine bridges swaying between steep-walled gorges.

The rubber industry has penetrated even into this back country, introducing modern machinery and conveniences.

There are some other natural resources awaiting development, including mahogany. Gold and diamonds are found, and the iron ore is rated equal to Swedish.

Liberian Minister Arrives in States

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The new minister-designate will take up residence at 5201 Sixteenth Street, N. W., recently purchased by the Liberian government.

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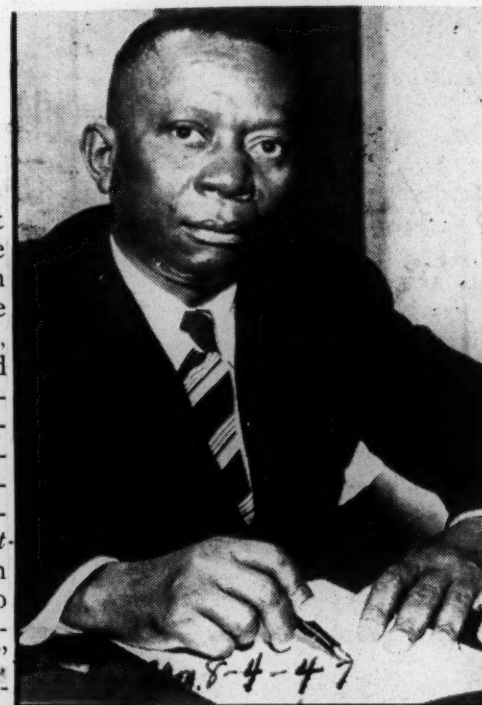
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Wide World

LIBERIA'S PRESIDENT TUBMAN

No more mammy-chairs.

For this reason Yancy came to our country

He caught our husbands and our brothers,

Sail them to 'Nana Po'

And there they died!

Tell us why, Yancy why?

"That Man." World War II brought

changes. The U.S. established an airport

(Roberts Field, now not in use) and a

seaplane base at Fisherman's Lake.\* Presi-

dent Tubman, an energetic, intelligent

man, now works tirelessly to carry out

social and technological reforms. He

champions the natives against the frock-

coated, white-helmeted elite of Americo-

Liberians, to whom he is known as "That

Man in the Executive Mansion."

Last week, Monrovia was flag-decked

and floodlit as it embarked, with prayer

and fireworks, on three weeks of fortis-

simo festivities. The era of the mammy-

plagued by the Harmattan wind from the

chair formally drew to a close; the U.S.

Sahara Desert, whose parching breath made

Liberia a birthday gift of a brand-

cracks furniture and leaves books curled

new, \$18,000,000 port (a miracle financed

by Lend-Lease funds). Mon-8-4-47

An old legend goes that Fisherman's Lake was

created centuries ago when doves, tired by a long

flight, sank down at evening and started to scratch

the moist soil. They found water, and at last the

lake appeared. But when the slave traders came,

the doves left and the place was pervaded by evil.

Yet a prophecy promised that when the doves re-

turned, so would the good times. One day in 1941

a huge silvery Pan Am seaplane came circling

over the water. The oldest chief squinted and de-

clared: "The doves have come."

\* Through Pampanga Province in the Philippines

last week ran another tonsorial tale: to see who

was king of the newly born babies, a bird and a

snake had fought. The bird won, but the snake

threatened to kill all babies with hair on their

heads. The story traveled fast. In five towns Fili-

pino mothers had their children's heads shaved

The barbers had never done such a thing before.

We were here when trouble came to our people



# BIGGEST WEST AFRICA HARBOR OPENED IN LIBERIA CENTENNIAL

**BY HENRY B. COLE**  
MONROVIA, Liberia.—(ANP)—The three-week centenary celebrations of the 100th year of national independence of the Republic of Liberia started in earnest Wednesday, July 23, when President William Vacarath Shadrach Tubman, opened the Monrovia port and harbor works in the presence of high foreign representatives and high local officials. The Monrovia port and harbor is now the largest in West Africa. The French cruiser, Les Surprise, was the first warship to steam into the new port and she went right up to the door of the huge customs house.

On Thursday evening the American South Atlantic fleet arrived with Brig. Gen. Davis as special envoy of the President of the United States. Gen. Davis was accompanied by his son, Colonel Davis, the famous fighter pilot. The United States fleet includes a mammoth aircraft carrier with nearly 100 planes aboard and in lockers.

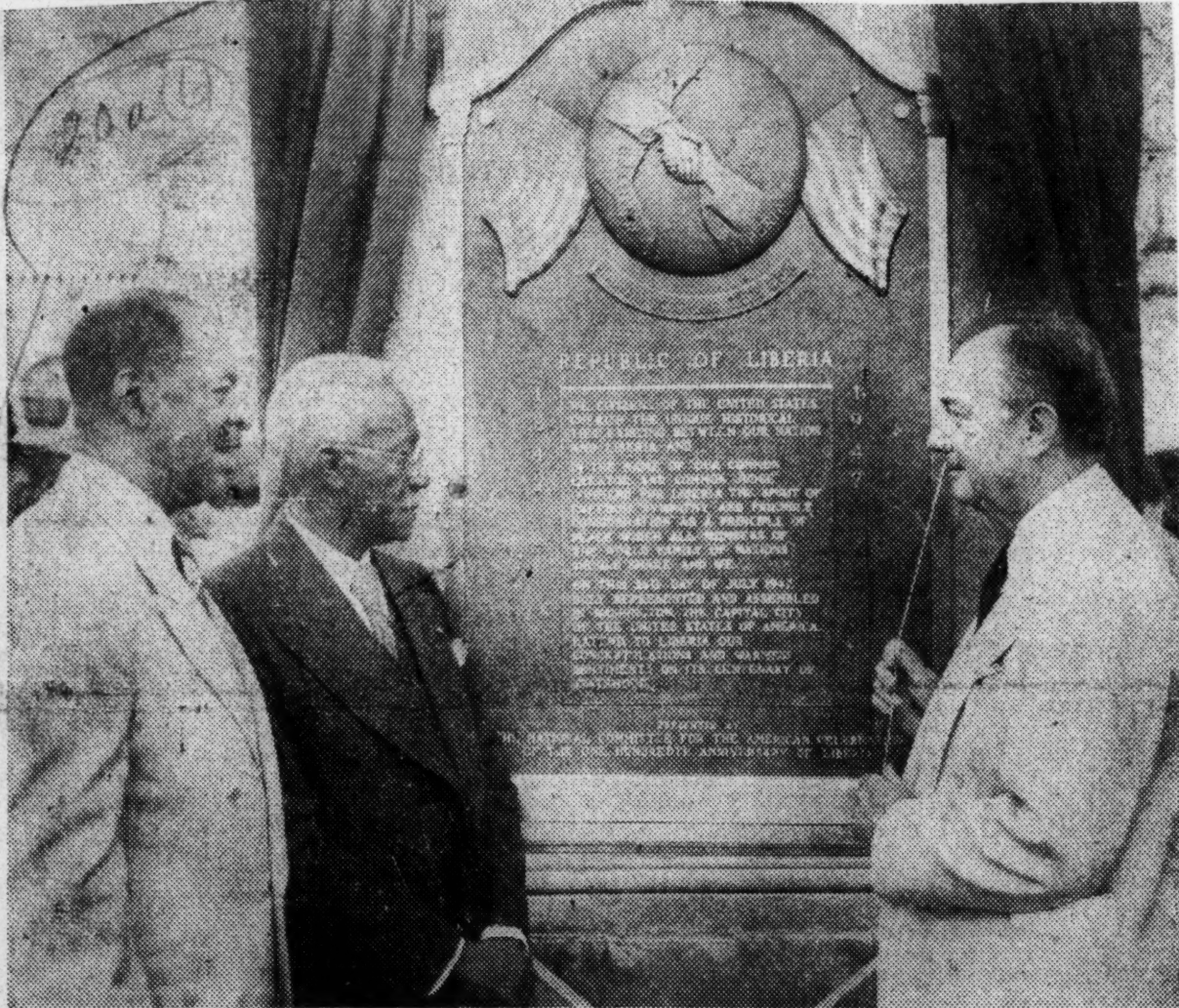
The streets of Monrovia have been gaily decorated with flags and bunting. Electric light poles have been whitewashed and decorated with flags. The rebuilding of the executive mansion, official residence of the president, is now completed and the president has moved there. It is one of the finest residences on this side of the Atlantic. The furniture is very beautiful and a special decorator from America selected the furnishings and directed decorations.

Monrovia is now an excited and busy place. All visitors are being warmly received and wonderfully treated. The orchestra and boxers I brought from the Gold Coast have been provided with free lodgings and boarding by the Liberian government. They are also provided with free refreshments and everything is being done for their comfort and enjoyment.

Gen. Davis and his staff are lodging at the private bungalow of the President. They selected July 28 as Navy day. On this day all the warships, aircraft carriers and planes of foreign governments gave public display and free entertainments on board the ships was arranged for the public.

There are lots of American goods in the stores here. The shops are filled with provisions of every description. There is

plenty of cheese, butter, milk, cigarettes, whiskey, gins, etc. The cafes are doing a bumper business although drinks are very cheap.



**LIBERIAN PLAQUE UNVEILED**—U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson (left) and Liberian Minister C. D. B. King look on.—Wiseman Photo.

## Truman Sees Closer Link With Liberia

Plaque Commemorating the 100th Anniversary of Republic Unveiled

(Pittsburgh Courier Press Service)

WASHINGTON—In impressive ceremonies, marked by a stirring address by Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson, a plaque commemorating the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Liberia was unveiled at the foot of the John Marshall statue on the west front of the U. S. Capitol building here Saturday afternoon. President Harry S. Truman, in a message prepared for the occasion and read by Publisher Frank Stanley, Louisville Defender, pointed out that the plaque, which

shows clasped hands, was being unveiled in front of the building where the idea for an independent African republic was born.

The American Colonization Society which established Liberia held its initial meetings in the old Supreme Court chamber, then located in the Capitol building.

The President said: "We are certain that the friendship which is symbolized by the clasped hands... will continue to grow and that the United States and Liberia will march together during the next century in the same cooperation and mutual trust which has distinguished their association during the century just passed."

Justice Jackson charged that while many different reasons have led to the founding of new nations, "Liberia is the only one... having been founded to ease a troubled national conscience."

deplorable chapter in American history," he said, referring to slavery in the United States.

He added that although the road to a truly ideal society is uphill, "we will travel it together."

### PROGRAM ON AIR

The plaque was presented, on behalf of the National Committee for the American Celebration of the Liberian Centennial, by Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), co-chairman of the committee.

It was accepted on behalf of the Republic of Liberia by C. D. B. King, minister designate to the United States. Justice Jackson unveiled the plaque.

The invocation was offered by Dr. Daniel Hill, dean of the chapel, Howard University. Opening remarks were made by Perry W. Howard, co-chairman of the national committee. Mr. Stanley is also co-chairman.

Prior to the Capitol ceremonies, the Columbia Broadcasting System carried a special program which included a statement by President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia; an address by Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University president, who spoke from London, where he is presently attending UNESCO sessions, and an address by Earl Parker Hanson, former chief of the U. S. Foreign Economic Administration.

If it does, Liberia's future will be even brighter than its past.

## Liberia: The First Hundred Years

President William Tubman of Liberia has proclaimed the period from July 24 to Aug. 14 as a time of national rejoicing in celebration of the first century of the black republic's existence.

All Negroes everywhere must be gratified that Liberia has been able to survive for this long period despite numerous handicaps and vicissitudes.

Not only did the pioneers have to contend with warlike natives who disputed their occupancy of purchased land but also with European imperialist powers with territories surrounding Liberia. Largely cut off from the rest of the world, the Liberian pioneers were left largely to themselves and were unable to command loans and investments to the same extent as other small countries nearer the channels of trade; and of course this has retarded its development into a strong, modern state.

A little less classiness, we believe, and a little more effort to seek and accept the cooperation of skilled American Negroes would be helpful.

It is gratifying that in the past ten years Liberian officialdom has more and more been benefited by the advice of American Negroes, and it is to be hoped that this will continue.



## Nuptials Held In Liberian Prexy's Home

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Col. Uriah J. D. Cole, senior aide de camp to President Tubman, and Miss Georgina Coleman, daughter of S. D. Coleman, Liberian Secretary of the Interior, were married in a colorful ceremony performed by Bishop Willis J. King here recently. The wedding took place in the parlors of the executive mansion.

Attending the affair were President Tubman, the American envoys extraordinary, the Chinese ambassador, the staff of the American Embassy in Monrovia, Vice President C. L. Simpson, and the Rev. Dr. T. E. Ward, president of Liberia State College.

The wedding was indeed a historic one. The grandfather of the bride was William David Coleman, former president of Liberia. It was he who first established the doctrine that Liberia should turn her attention toward the development of the interior, and reopened Liberia College with the declaration that Liberia could never rise until education was spread throughout the country.

Colonel Cole was formerly an officer in the Liberian Frontier Force for 16 years. He retired as a captain and holds the D.S.O., Knight Commander of the Humane Order of African Redemption. Recently, he was decorated by the French ambassador as Knight Commander of the French Order of the Legion of Honor.

## Pope Pius Confers Honor Upon Liberian President

Monrovia—(ANP)—The Most Rev. John Collins, charge des affaires of the Holy See, announced here this week that Pope Pius XII had conferred upon President Tubman of Liberia the honor of Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of Pope Pius IX. This order is conferred on heads of states. Knight Grand Cross is the highest grade of the order. The pope also conferred the grand cross of the Order of St. Gregory on Secy. of State Gabriel L. Dennis.

## Church Units Participate in Liberian Celebration

Missionaries Unite for Common Program;  
Pres. Tubman Reviews International Parade

MONROVIA—(ANP)—“Centennial Sunday” as part of the Liberian Centenary, was observed here last month by the various church organizations. Individual religious denominations held services during the morning hours.

On the following day, for the first time in the republic's history, all missionary efforts met on a common plane to execute a program.

Bishop Willis King of the Methodist Church opened the exercises, while Bishop Bravid Harris of the Protestant Episcopal Church introduced the speakers: Bishop Elwood L. Haines of the PE Church of America, Bishop Robert N. Brooks, representative of the Methodist Church in America and President Tubman.

Scripture was read by the Rev. Eben Mason of the Assembly of God Mission; Dr. Luther Slifer of the American Lutheran Mission led prayer, and the occasion was introduced by Bishop John Collins of the Roman Catholic Church.

### National Services Held

The Rev. John Falconer of the National Baptist Board presented representatives from participating mission boards and Bishop Edgar Watson of the AME Zion Church pronounced the benediction. Naval units then gave special demonstrations.

On “Centennial Sunday,” the National Choir rendered music, two numbers of which were written by Liberians.

### Tubman Reviews Parade

An international parade comprising British, French, and American units, marched through the streets to the executive mansion where President Tubman in the blue uniform of Commander-in-Chief and flanked by the American and British ambassadors took the salute as they passed in review.

On Tuesday, Gen. B. O. Davis, special ambassador from the U.S., entertained at the American legation. On the receiving line were the Ambassador, Minister and Mrs. Lanier and Col. B. O. Davis Jr., junior aide to the ambassa-

dor. A mixed group of Liberians and foreigners were present.

## Facts On Liberia Written By Negro

### For Encyclopedia

Upon the request of the editors of the Encyclopedia Britannica, Lester A. Walton, former U. S. Minister to Liberia, has contributed an article on “Liberia” for the 1947 edition of this authoritative publication it was announced here last week.

The article is said to be factual and objective in presentation dealing chiefly with the economic, social and political conditions which exist in the Negro Republic.

Mr. Walton served as minister from 1935 to 1946 during which period he negotiated and completed a series of important treaties between the United States and Liberia which have led to the close working relationship between the two governments. The \$20,000,000 port now being completed and the air agreements which may make Liberia an important base in international aviation, were concluded by Mr. Walton. The well known diplomat has recently been elected a fellow of the American Geographic Society.

## Fred M. Roberts Aids Centennial Promotion

WASHINGTON—Fred M. Roberts, Los Angeles veteran California legislator and outstanding spokesman for colored people on the West Coast, was in Washington the week of June 7-14 for sessions of the American Committee for Participation in the centennial celebration of the founding of the Liberian Republic in Africa.

Roberts is taking a leading part in the promotion of the celebration and hopes that the United States will participate with a sizable delegation to Liberia in November. He said the centenary celebration would continue for several months, beginning in Monrovia on July 26.

### Small-World Department

A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL is still throwing deliberate cold water on the Liberian Centennial for some reason known to himself. But plans are going forward. Bill Dawson the Democrat, Perry Howard the Republican, and Frank Stanly the Publisher, are co-Chairing a nation-wide “Committee of One Hundred for Centennial Celebration of the 100th Anniversary of Liberia.” H. E. Cheaney, Secretary of the Kentucky Liberian Centennial Committee reports satisfactory progress in the blue-grass state.

## George Padmore

WORLD  
VIEWS

LIBERIA'S CENTENARY celebrations, due to begin on July 26th, coincide with one of the greatest periods of economic prosperity in the history of the Negro West African Republic. This fact has been revealed in a British Board of Trade Report recently issued in London.

Despite Liberia's vicissitudes, Africans and people of African descent throughout the world will join with the citizens of the only Negro Republic in Africa in celebrating the occasion as an historic milestone in the struggles of the Negro peoples in the modern world.

In many parts of Africa and the West Indies committees have been set up to organize suitable demonstrations of solidarity and friendship with the Government and people of Liberia. Funds are being collected and delegations representing these Negro communities will visit the West African Republic bringing brotherly greetings to President Tubman and his people.

### Liberia No Utopia

WHILE LIBERIA is no Utopia, Negroes have every reason to be proud of the achievements of the black pioneers in maintaining a hundred years of national sovereignty. This in itself is a distinct achievement in a period that has witnessed the rise and fall of many great Empires and centuries-old nations and states.

It is all the more significant when one recalls the trying times through which the early Liberian settlers had to pioneer their ship of state, steering its course for sheer survival between the intrigues of their powerful neighbors, Britain and France.

During this early period of Liberia's nationhood, these two imperialist powers who control between them the vast territory of West Africa conspired and in-

trigued to annex much territory from Liberia and to impose economic and financial loans on the country with the object of reducing it to bankruptcy.

It was only the timely intervention of American imperialism through the Firestone Rubber Corporation which saved Liberia from becoming a European colony at the price of American economic protection.

It is to be hoped that with the present trade boom and economic stability which has been stimulated by the wartime demand for rubber and other primary products, Liberia will be able gradually to extricate herself from her present financial obligations to the Firestone Corporation and embark upon her second centenary with less and less external obligation.

For only to the extent that Liberia can rid herself of these external financial obligations will she be able to devote her energies to raising the economic and cultural standards of the great mass of indigenous people in her hinterland who, until the present Tubman Government, were ruthlessly exploited economically and completely disfranchised politically by the ruling aristocracy of Afro-American settlers.

### Survey of Economic Trends

DURING THE WAR, the economic position of Liberia, which has a population of about 2,000,000, was much improved, stated the British Consul General at Monrovia in the course of a Report to the Export Promotion Department. An adverse trade balance in 1938 was converted to a large favorable balance in 1945.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—The first steamship to enter the newly constructed port of Monrovia, Liberia, will leave New York for Africa in late April. It will then return to the United

States bringing back E. B. King, first Liberian minister to the United States, who will open Liberia's new embassy in Washington.



# President Of Liberia To Address Conference

Chicago Defender Sat. 5-3-47  
Chicago, Ill.,  
RICHMOND, Va.—President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia has been invited to the United States to address a conference to be held in Washington, D. C., May 7 under the sponsorship of the International Itinerary Commission of America, it has been announced by Dr. S. M. Thompson, executive secretary of the IICA.

The one-day national conference will be held at the Metropolitan Baptist church. Persons other than Tubman invited to appear on the program are Dr. Wendell C. Somerville, executive secretary; Lot Carey, foreign Missionary convention, and Hilyard R. Robinson, technical director, Liberian Centennial commission, both of Washington. Sat. 5-3-47

The conference will be devoted to a discussion of methods of stimulating widespread interest and participation in the Liberian Victory Exposition and the expansion of the program of the International Itinerary commission, recently organized by leading churchmen of the Baptist denomination.

Thompson and a group of men from various sections of the country constitute a committee which is making arrangements.

Other members of the committee are Reverends A. J. Adams, New York; G. L. Carr, Pennsylvania; E. C. Curtis, Louisiana; E. L. Hutton, Illinois; R. B. Porter, California; N. L. Scarborough, Ohio; E. C. Smith, Washington, D. C.; J. W. Washington, Texas; and Ward Yerby, Maryland. Sat. 5-3-47

Dr. E. C. Smith is pastor of the Metropolitan Baptist church of Washington, which will serve as host of the conference.

## Relations With Liberia Closer

UN Delegate Cites

Social Service Gains

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y. (NNPA)—Relationship between Liberia and the United States is closer today than at any other time, Mrs. E. M. Scarbrough, Liberian delegate to the United Nations General Assembly, declared here recently. Sat. 5-3-47

With the combined help of both countries, improvement in public education, health and welfare has already been made, and more is to come, she reported.

The further aid she referred to includes the new business and de-

velopment project announced recently by Edward R. Stettinius Jr., former US Secretary of State, and Gabriel L. Dennis, Secretary of State for Liberia. 10-11-47  
Mrs. Scarbrough, who recently came here to survey the conditions of the colored schools, cited improvement of educational standards in Georgia, Mississippi, West Virginia, Virginia and South Carolina.

## Satisfied With Present Office

Abio-American  
Gives Truman Gift  
From Pres. Tubman  
Sat. 10-25-47

## PROBLEMS WEIGHED

### Liberia Great Field for Skilled Workers

By WOODY L. TAYLOR  
WASHINGTON

R. O'Hara Lanier, U.S. Minister to Liberia spiked rumors that he is in the States to accept the presidency of the newly-created Texas University for colored people, when he told this reporter Friday, "I am satisfied with my present job." 10-25-47

He said he had been called here for consultation two weeks ago and will leave for his post in Monrovia on Saturday. He will fly from New York, stopping in Paris, Casablanca and Dakar, arriving in Monrovia on Oct. 31.

Under Commitments  
Commenting further, Mr. Lanier said:

"I am in the middle of a job I was sent to do by the State Department and I am being given every encouragement, co-operation and opportunity to do that job."

"I feel that I am under certain commitments to the Department to finish that work, and so far as I know now that is what I am going to do."

Fights to Keep Freedom  
"People have to go there to understand what a struggle the Liberians have made for independence, surrounded by colonial powers and their own problems of dealing with the natives."

"Liberia is not without its faults and can stand a great deal of internal improvements. This will only come through the development of manpower and more concerted efforts to integrate the aborigines into the full fabric of the republic." 20-11-47

### Capital Needed

Capital for development of Liberia's resources is not always understood, Mr. Lanier explained. The extent of their protection depends on their own resources to negotiate proper contracts.

"Countries needing capital must go where they can get it," he declared. "Liberia is no different from France, Britain, Greece or any other country that is endeavoring to get funds to develop its resources." Abio-American

### Firestone Helpful

He expressed belief that the Firestone Rubber Co. has made some contributions to the country and has done much to encourage independent Liberian planters to develop their own rubber forms.

He said it must be understood that whatever source the capital comes from will be interested in returns for its investments.

"It will be no different in Liberia than any place else. That is a chance they have to take since they are in dire need of manpower and capital." Baltimore, Md.

### Helpful Programs

Mr. Lanier thinks that the Stettinius Associates, a group of American business men, who will develop the resources of Liberia, offer a promise of providing capital which the country needs for internal development. Sat. 10-25-47

A recent contract was signed by the Government of Liberia and the Associates. Here again he pointed out, it is up to Liberian officials to negotiate shrewd contracts so that they will be benefited and not exploited by any group.

The U.S. Government is likewise developing some of Liberia's resources through an economic mission headed by Oster Myer and now at work in the country.

### U. S. Objectives

Its work is briefly summed up in three categories, said Mr. Lanier, and Donald Meeker, special assistant to the chief of the Division of African Affairs. They are:

Surveying resources; to develop material found of economic use for subsistence of Liberians and for exports; and to afford technical aid and assistance to Liberians and the government in the operation of projects.

Right now there is authorization for 22 American technicians to explore the country's 45,000 square miles. 10-25-47

### Three From D.C.

So far, only 17 of these have been appointed or are in the process of appointment. Of this group six have already been named

and are in the field and one is under consideration.

Those already appointed include three Washingtonians. They are Joseph T. Beaver, clerk-stenographer; Orville M. Lewis, mechanic; and Samuel Wimberly, clerk-typist. 20-11-47

The other three are Frank Pinder, Key West, Fla., agriculture production specialist, chief of the section which must do 90 per cent of the work, as Liberia is primarily an agricultural country; Dr. William E. Reed, Baton Rouge, La., and Lamar E. Fort, Kissimmee, Fla., both agriculture production specialists.

### Gives President Gift

Mr. Lanier visited President Truman at the White House on Oct. 15 when he presented the Chief Executive with "an ebony walking cane inlaid with gold and ivory, a gift from President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia."

After leaving the executive offices, he quoted the President as saying that he is exceedingly interested in the continued development of Liberia and is particularly concerned over the opening of the port of Monrovia and the resumption of airline service at Roberts Field. Sat. 10-25-47

The President also reiterated his attention to use his influence to aid in Liberia's development.

### Made 33rd Degree Mason

Mr. Lanier told the President of the excellent co-operation he had received from the Liberian Government, and the State Department, and reported on the visit of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the President's personal representative at the Liberian Centennial celebration last July.

While here Mr. Lanier was made a 33rd degree mason.

When he accepted the Liberian post, there was a clothing shortage and he was unable to purchase the type of clothing he wanted to wear in Liberia as U. S. Minister.

But last Friday, he appeared at the State Department wearing morning clothes and a midnight blue homburg, and sporting a gold-tipped walking cane.

### Denies Disgust Rumor

Denying reports that he is disgusted with Liberia, Mr. Lanier declared: Abio-American  
"I have the greatest respect and praise for the present President of the Republic, W. V. S. Tubman."

"He is far ahead in vision and interest in the Aborigines in developing a program of education and health. He is a most outstanding statesman." Baltimore, Md.

### Great Potentialities

"The country has great potentialities. It is not excessively wealthy in terms of oil and coal but it does have iron ore, timber, and agricultural products, such as cocoa, Piassara, palm oil and rubber."

He believes that young engineers, scientists, and technicians have a wonderful opportunity to do a great work for Liberians and for themselves.

### Numerous Opportunities

Skilled craftsmen, such as builders and plumbers and others interested in the overall application of science to agriculture and industry, can make a good living and contribute to Liberia's development, he emphasized.

Liberia's biggest need is manpower, the minister declared. "The country is making a great contribution in trying to help itself, which is part of the basic program of President Tubman."

### Students Sent Abroad

Mr. Lanier gave these other observations:

There are now 20 Liberian students studying in this country and several in France and other countries, a good indication of their efforts to develop manpower.

The churches, three in particular, are attempting to revise their program in missionary work, but "more training is needed in teaching the people to make a living instead of so much time in saving their souls," he averred.

### Churches Develop Leaders

Helping to supply this training are:

The Methodist Church, with its College of West Africa under Bishop Willis King, former president of Gammon Theological Seminary, Atlanta; the Episcopal Church, with its missionary work under Bishop Brevard H. Harris; the Baptist Church, particularly the Lott Carey Mission;

The Driver Memorial Hospital, the Suehn Mission and the Booker T. Washington Technical Institute under the Rev. Walter Wim.

### Must Change Approach

"Missionary work will have to reorganize its approach and spend more time in getting the people of Africa to live rather than to die," Mr. Lanier said, adding:

"The purely evangelical approach is confusing to those who need food, clothing, better housing and health."

"Liberia, however, is indebted to the missions for supplying four-fifths of the present leadership in the country, and many necessities of life. But there is more, much more, needed to be done."



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The article is said to be factual and objective, dealing chiefly with the economic, social and political conditions in the Negro republic.

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## Virginia 'Day' Decreed

### For Negro Liberia Leader

PETERSBURG, Va., March 8—(AP)—Roberts Day ceremonies—a bow to the memory of Joseph Jenkins Roberts, the Virginia-born Negro boatman and barber who became first President of the African Republic of Liberia—will be held Friday night at Virginia State College in the city where he was born 138 years ago.

The ceremonies, on the eve of March 15—proclaimed as Roberts Day by Virginia's Gov. William M. Tuck—will direct attention to Liberia's Centennial and Victory Exposition which opens in its capital city of Monrovia on July 26, the 100th anniversary of its founding, and will run through 1949.

## ATLANTANS ON LIBERIA CENTENNIAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Congressman William L. Dawson, Perry W. son, Mr. Howard and Mrs. Stanley, Howard National Republican committee, and Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers' Association, will head the sons for the sponsorship of the American newly formed National Committee celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Liberia to be observed this July 26.

More than two hundred persons consisting of the leaders of national organizations, chairman of state, Liberian-American affairs have been invited to serve on the national organizations, chairman of state, Liberian centennial committees, churchmen and persons interested in Liberian-American affairs have been invited to serve in the National Committee which will have headquarters in Washington.

## For Centennial

### Wright Is Special Envoy to Liberia

WASHINGTON—Major R. R. Wright Sr., president of Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, Philadelphia, and originator of Negro Freedom Day, has been named special envoy of the National Committee for the American Celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Liberia and will represent the committee at the Liberian Centennial ceremonies of Liberia at Monrovia July 26. The elder statesman hopes to depart for Liberia by air early in July in order to be in the Republic's capital for the centennial observance which will extend over a two-week period commencing July 24.

Co-chairmen have also announced pending commissions for Duke Ellington, composer and conductor; Melvin B. Tolson, poet, playwright and author, and James E. Dorsey, composer. Mr. Ellington and Dr. Dorsey will receive commissions for musical compositions which they plan to compose in tribute to Liberia's Centennial. Mr. Tolson's commission will be for an "Ode to Liberia" which he is currently writing.

Leading citizens of the United States, who form the National Committee, will convene at Carver Hall in Washington on June 7 for the first conference of the committee since its creation several weeks ago.

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W. Y. Bell, Bishop, CME Church, Holsey Institute, Cordele, Georgia. B. R. Brazeal, president, National Association of Collegiate Deans and Registrars in Negro Schools, Morehouse College, Atlanta.

Rufus E. Clement, president, Atlanta University, Atlanta.

John Wesley Dobbs, Grand Master of Masons of Georgia, Auburn Avenue at Willard Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

Robert Durr, Editor, The Birmingham Weekly Review, 1518 Fifth Avenue, North, Birmingham, Ala.

A. G. Gaston, President, National Negro Business League, Post Office Box 2621, Birmingham, Alabama.

Charles W. Green, Chairman, Executive Committee, National Negro Insurance Association, 148 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

D. V. Jemison, President, National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc., 1605 Lapsley Street, Selma, Ala.

George W. Lee, 390 Beale Avenue, Memphis, Tennessee.

James G. Lemon, Guaranty Life Insurance Company, Savannah, Ga.

James H. Lewis, President, National Negro Insurance Association, 101-105 East Union Street, Jacksonville, Florida.

John H. McCray, Editor, The Lighthouse and Informer, 1022 1/2 Washington Street, Columbia, S. C.

L. D. Milton, President, Citizens Trust Company, 12 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta.

Jacob L. Reddix, President, Jackson College, Jackson, Mississippi.

S. D. Redmond, 115 1/2 Farish St., Jackson, Miss.

C. A. Scott, Editor and General Manager, The Atlanta Daily World, 210 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

B. G. Shaw, Bishop, AME Zion Church, 1210 Charles Street, Birmingham, Alabama.

## 94, WILL FLY TO LIBERIA

Major Wright, Negro Banker and Ex-Slave Plans July Trip

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

PHILADELPHIA, May 24—Major Richard Robert Wright, 94-year-old founder and president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company in South Philadelphia, plans to fly to Liberia in the middle of July to attend that country's centennial celebration.

The banker, a former Negro slave, was invited to attend the ceremonies by officials of the Liberian Government, many of whom are members of the Mendingol tribe, of which his ancestors were members. The Mendingols, Mr. Wright said, invented the African alphabet.

This would be his first visit to Liberia, he said. During the McKin-

ley Administration, he added, he was appointed Minister to Liberia but declined the post because he was "afraid to go there then." He had been told, he explained, that "there wasn't even a port for the boat to land, and inland traffic was hazardous."

## Ala. Should Lead To Liberia

Weekly Review

(AN EDITORIAL)  
Bham, Ala.

The State of Alabama, the other forty-seven states of the union, the United States and member nations of the United Nations have been invited to participate in the Liberian Victory Exposition, to open at Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa, on November 1, 1948, as an event of the Celebration of The Republic of Liberia's Centenary of Nationhood, to be observed in July, 1947.

Supporting the participating invitation extended by the Republic of Liberia, through the U. S. Department of State, the American Government and its people, at a conference on Liberia in Washington, D. C., on July 26, 1946, went on record endorsing the Victory Exposition and urging United States participation. At the same conference, representatives of twenty-two State Governors and Heads of national organizations resolved that the respective states of the United States endorse the Victory Exposition and consider participation through representations (Delegations) and exhibits. In accord with this resolution, the Liberian Centennial Commission has invited each state of the Nation to enact legislation to permit its participation in the Victory Exposition.

The Republic of Liberia is a daughter republic of the United States of America. It holds the unprecedented distinction of being the only foreign nation to have been conceived and named in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Liberia speaks the language taught by America. It has for 100 years, been most loyal to American ideals, and has subscribed to the principles enunciated by the United States in both world wars. Liberia was the chief source of the rubber supply, during the most critical stage of the total global and revolutionary war through which we have come with palms

## KING ACCEPTABLE TO U.S. AS LIBERIAN MINISTER

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The bars are down to President W. V. S. Tubman naming C. D. B. King as Liberian Minister to the United States, with the State Department's announcement that he would be "acceptable," last week.

of victory in our hands. It was from air fields located on Liberian soil, that the American-English forces were able to drive Rommel and the mighty German machine from North Africa. Had that not happened, you and I might have been dead or slaves of a victorious Hitler. Upon you and I might have been heaped all the atrocities suffered by the conquered freedom loving people of Europe.

Supporting the invitation directed to the United States, and in accord with a resolution passed by representatives of twenty-two State Governors and leaders of national organizations, in Washington, D. C., July 26, 1946, the State of Alabama and each of the states of the United States is being asked to participate in the Victory Exposition "through representation (Delegations) and exhibits."

In view of the historic ties between Liberia and the United States, its contribution to the preservation of our way of life, during both world wars, and the fact that it is our doorway to the vast resources of West Africa, the State of Alabama, because of it being the alphabetical number one state of the United States, should lead in accepting Liberia's invitation to participate in its Victory Exposition. Our exhibit should be the best. Included in some might be sample industrial and agricultural samples with miniatures and pictures of great Alabama institutions and personalities. Alabama could easily have one of the best exhibits at the exposition.

Our state as well as the other states and the United States government will not forget that Liberia is the daughter of re U.S.A. and most American nation outside the political boundaries of this country, and offers great opportunities for economic progress to all Americans irrespective of race. There is the rubber, some of the world's most fertile soil, palm oil and kernels, bean seeds coffee, cocoa, cotton, anatto seed and rice. Here is opportunity begging

U.S. Funds Stayed for Liberian Fete

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The State Department this week of the Department's Office of

will publicly announce its reasons for not asking Congress for funds to finance this Government's participation in the Liberian Centennial Exposition, it was learned last Friday. In an address last March at Virginia State College, Sidney De La



Eastern and African Affairs said officials would ask Congress for funds for United States participation in the exposition.

Although Mr. De La Rue did not state the amount to be requested, it was later learned that the Department had planned to ask for \$350,000.

**Under New Agency**  
Questioned last Wednesday as to why the funds have not been requested, Mr. De La Rue said that, when he made the statement at Virginia State College, he had been authorized to do so by the Department.

The matter is now being handled by the Office of International Conferences and any statements on United States participation would have to come from that office, he explained. *Sat. 6-28-47*

The OIC when questioned on the matter said the State Department's plans had been "altered" due to certain actions taken in regard to the centennial by the Liberian Government itself.

Pressed for additional details the spokesman said he felt the information should be made public but that he would first have to clear his statements with the Department's Information Bureau.

The information office said the Department will issue a statement this week explaining its position with regard to the Liberian Centennial Exposition.

*Bham., Ala. News-Age-Herald*

*Sun. 7-20-47*

*20 al 61*



*Sun. 7-20-47*  
**THE COLLEGE OF WEST AFRICA**—This is the Cox Memorial Building at the College of West Africa in Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. The nation's oldest college, it is operated by the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Republic of Liberia celebrates 100 years of independence this year.

# Liberia, Free Land Of Freed Slaves, Now Celebrating Century Of Liberty

*Birmingham, Ala. News-Age-Herald*

*20 al 61*  
**BY LESTER A. WALTON**  
Former U. S. Minister to Liberia  
Written Especially for The Associated Press

America's first and only experiment at overseas colonization early in the 19th century will reach another epoch-making stage when Liberia, the Negro republic on the west coast of Africa, becomes 100 years of age. *Sun. 7-20-47*

On July 26, Liberians can point proudly to the enviable record of having maintained uninterrupted the United Nations and was a member since 1847 a sovereign state in the League of Nations, its predecessor. It was an important century ago that a declaration of independence was promulgated, to the world that henceforth Liberia was a political entity to be reckoned with by all governments.

Liberia is the nearest point in Africa to South America, and one of two independent states on a continent of colonies, Ethiopia being the other. It is the only country in all of Africa with a republican form of government.

LIBERIA IS a Charter member of

ably to Liberian progress and stability. *Sun. 7-20-47*

**TOWARD THE CLOSE** of the 18th century the United States was confronted with a major race problem growing out of the presence of an increasing number of freed slaves. George Washington and Thomas Jefferson were among the nation's leaders to express perturbation over what was admittedly an alarming situation. Jefferson and other sympathizers finally concluded that a solution to the problem would be the establishment of colonies in Africa for freed men.

It was under the aegis of the American Colonization Society and with the moral and financial assistance of the United States, that this unique experiment in colonization was undertaken.

In 1816 what was referred to as the "Jefferson plan," assumed tangi-

bility when the American Colonization Society sent an expedition to the West African coast with a view to purchasing a suitable site for colonization. Two years later the United States Congress appropriated \$100,000 for the society's use "for the keep and deportation of liberated Negroes."

**IN 1820 ABOARD THE "ELIZABETH,"** the first group of colonists sailed for the promised land. The second contingent sailed in 1821 on the "Nautilus" under the command of Capt. R. F. Stockton, who played an important part in the negotiations to acquire land from native chiefs for the colonists.

Much could be written concerning the many trials and tribulations encountered during the first months of their stay in Africa. Great was their disillusionment. Before ultimately securing a permanent foothold in the jungle it was necessary to move from Bushod Island to Providence Island, now Monrovia's most historical showplace, due to hostility of aborigines.

Moreover, realization of their dreams was further impeded by the ravages of wild beasts, disease and

the rigors of inclement weather. But they overcame these handicaps. *Sun. 7-20-47*  
**BETWEEN 1822 AND 1828** Liberia became a commonwealth. Monrovia, the capital, was named for President Monroe.

Boundary disputes, controversies with European colonial powers and the commonwealth's status in the realm of international affairs, and clashes with slave traders were motivating reasons for Liberia declaring its independence as an autonomous state.

**UNTIL 1936, LIBERIA** was constantly beset by recurring financial difficulties. Foreign loans did little to improve condition of the treasury, as much of the money received from a new loan was used to liquidate payments due on previous loans. Liberia's last loan was negotiated in 1926 when Firestone, through the Finance Corporation of America, with the National City Bank as fiscal agent, issued bonds making \$5,000,000 available to the government. Only \$2,500,000 was borrowed, which had been reduced to \$690,000 at the close of 1946. Liberia, in 1945, retired bonds to the amount of \$350,000 in addition to normal amortization payments.

Since 1936 Liberia has balanced its budget annually. Its finances are in the healthiest condition in all history. Revenues for 1946 hit a new high. The African Republic was one of the countries whose financial position was materially improved during World War II. The presence of American troops,

also of health, economic, educational, agricultural and other missions from the United States have done much to increase Liberia's buying power. *Sun. 7-20-47*

Employment of hundreds of Liberians on the port project, now in course of construction at Monrovia at a cost of over \$15,000,000 from funds advanced by the United States, has been another contributory factor. In 1942 the pound sterling was supplanted by the dollar as Liberia's legal medium of exchange.

**LIBERIA'S ECONOMY** has been benefited materially by the rubber-cultivation program conducted by the Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, which lays claim to operating in the republic the world's largest rubber plantation. From 21,000 to 22,000 Liberian workers are on the payroll. Liberia was one of the three countries to export rubber to the Allies during the last war.

In 1930 an international commission of enquiry into the existence of slavery and forced labor reported to the League of Nations the existence in Liberia of a system of pawning men, women and children, and that captives of tribal wars were held in bondage. The commission found no evidence to prove the practice of slave-holding or slave-trading as known in the United States. The United States

Church, Lutheran Church, Negro Baptists, A. M. E. and A. M. E. Zion Churches, Seventh Day Adventist and the Assembly of God. The Phelps-Stokes fund also has been an active agency for many years in contributing to the educational development of the country. The Republic of Liberia is about the size of Ohio. Its population is estimated at between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000, of which more than two-thirds are aborigines. President William V. S. Tubman has extended invitations to prominent white and Negro Americans to attend the historic centennial celebration.

Increasing revenues make it possible for the government to appropriate year after year much larger sums toward the ac-operation of schools and colleges. AMERICANS, through churches, mission boards, continue to send thousands of dollars annually for education in Liberia. Institutions of learning are maintained by the Protestant Episcopal Church, Methodist Episcopal Church, Catholic and American odist Episcopal Church.

LIBERIA'S unwillingness to accept the plan of assistance formulated by the League of Nations in 1934 resulted in President Edwin Barclay launching his own plan to establish needed reforms. The United States renewed diplomatic relations in June, 1935, and under the auspices of American odist Episcopal Church.

severed diplomatic relations with Liberia which was advised "to put your house in order."

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20a(6) 1947

# United States to Play Role in Liberian Fete

## Virginia Governor Hails First President of African Republic During Roberts Day

*Sat. 3-22-47*  
PETERSBURG, Va. — Formalcast with Governor Tuck were: announcement that the United States will participate in the Liberian Centennial and Victory Exposition, was made here last Friday by Sidney de La Rue of the State Department's Office of Near Eastern and African Affairs during observance of Joseph Jenkins Roberts Day. *Sat. 3-22-47*

Roberts Day was officially proclaimed by Gov. William M. Tuck who, in a radio address featuring ceremonies at Virginia State College, hailed Roberts—a local barber who became Liberia's first president—as the “father” of the American-sponsored African republic, compared him to George Washington. *Sat. 3-22-47*

**Roberts' Career Cited**  
Speaking over the Mutual network and a special Virginia hook-up, the Governor pointed out that Roberts emigrated to Liberia in 1829 after a brief but successful business career in Virginia.

“In the new land,” said Mr. Tuck, Roberts became a prosperous export-import merchant and leading citizen, serving as colonial governor, and as the first president for four consecutive terms when Liberia attained its independence in 1847.

Roberts retired from official life for 24 years, was drafted again for the presidency in 1872, and remained in office until his death in 1876.

**Greetings From Truman**  
President Truman sent a warm message of felicitations to Governor Tuck for the occasion. Mr. de La Rue cited several United States projects in action in Liberia, especially the Monrovia port development scheduled for completion this August.

Other highlights were presentation of a Liberian flag to Virginia by Madame Ellen M. Scarborough, Liberian advisor at the United Nations headquarters; and unveiling of a portrait of Mr. Roberts by 9-year-old William N. Colson, great-great grandson of Mr. Roberts' business partner. *Sat. 3-22-47*

**Other Radio Speakers**  
Dr. Luther P. Jackson, college historian and researcher, made the

# British, French, U. S. Ambassadors Arrive For Republic's Fete

*Pittsburgh Courier*  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*  
*Sat. 8-16-47*  
By JACOB BROWNE

MONROVIA, Liberia—(ANP)—Liberia began the celebration of her 100th birthday last week. The centenary milestone of the only republic on the continent of Africa, occurred on Saturday, July 26, but as early as Tuesday, ceremonies started, for on that day representatives of foreign sovereigns and governments accredited to the Government of Liberia were received in order of their arrival at Monrovia.

Minister John Henry Bowering, dean of the diplomatic corps here and special representative of King George the Sixth of Great Britain, presented his letter of credence at 10:30 A. M. escorted to the State Department by Col. W. D. Stubblefield, was welcomed by Assistant Secretary of State Charles T. O. King.

**KING SENDS GREETINGS**  
The British envoy read a speech of felicitation and good will from King George. After its acceptance the president proposed a toast to the health of King George and to the welfare of the British people. Minister Bowering responding proposed the health of President Tubman and the people of Liberia.

At intervals during the day the same procedure was followed as Chao-Ying Shih, envoy extraordinary from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek of China; M. Minour, representing the prince regent of Belgium. Wednesday, Jean Remy from the Republic of Haiti was presented and later M. de Neitt, representing Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, was received.

**SOUTH AFRICA REPRESENTED**  
*Sat. 8-16-47*  
In the afternoon, the Liberian cutter, the “Susannah Lewis,” made the first entry into the new

\$20,000,000 harbor. Aboard were the Secretary of State, members of the cabinet, legislators, Commander Trimble, U. S. officer in charge of port construction.

The Union of South Africa, interestingly, was represented by two envoys, one colored and the other white, Jeremiah Monshesh and Gordon Mears. They presented their credentials Thursday morning.

The French frigate “Surprise” was the first foreign naval unit to weigh anchor in the new port. She brought Monsieur Barthes, the high commissioner for French West Africa, holding the rank of ambassador extraordinary and special representative of President Auriol of the French Republic.

## IMPRESSIVE RETINUE

An impressive retinue accompanied him including Monsieur Guy de Schrompre, French minister resident; Messieurs Dabo Sissko, African deputy representing France Outre-Mer; Theodore Monond of the ministry of national educational; Deputy Thibaut, Sen. Ocala of the Cameroons, Lt. Col. Broyelle, chief of the military cabinet of the high commissioner, Mons. Berlan, director of political affairs; L'Alanne, chief of cabinet; Gov. Terrac of French Guinea, the commissioner of Zerrokee and Mons. Lauze, chief of the AFP.

Liberia

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock, a salute of twenty-one gun salute announced the arrival of the USS aircraft carrier, “Paulau,” escorted by the destroyers, USS “T. F. Frazer” and “Shannon.” Aboard the carrier was Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis Sr., ambassador and special representative of President Harry S. Truman of the United States. *Sat. 8-16-47*

His suite included Col. B. O. Davis Jr., his son and aide, and S. De la Rue of the American State Department. American envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary, R. O'Hara Lanier, was on hand to greet the American delegation.

In rapid succession, Fernandez Minero, ambassador and special representative of the president of Mexico and the Lebanese minister plenipotentiary arrived and went through formal presentations.

On the next morning His Excellency, Zowdie Gabre-Hilot, envoy extraordinary of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia was announced to the Secretary of State by the master of ceremonies.

# Name Liberian Jubilee Heads

*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Defender*  
*Sat. 5-17-47*  
WASHINGTON — Congressman William L. Dawson, Perry W. Howard, national Republican committeeman, and Frank L. Stanley, president of the Negro Newspaper Publishers Association, will head the newly formed national committee for the sponsorship of the American celebration of the 100th anniversary of Liberia, to be observed July 26.

More than 200 persons, consisting of leaders of national organizations, chairmen of State Liberian Centennial committees, churchmen, and persons interested in Liberian-American affairs have been invited to serve on the national committee, which will have headquarters here.

Serving with Congressman Dawson, Howard and Stanley, is a group of 12 persons who form the executive committee for the national committee. These persons are Archie A. Alexander, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Charles S. Johnson, Rayford W. Logan, Emmett J. Scott, John H. Sengstacke, Mrs. Christine S. Smith, Channing H. Tobias, Carter Wesley, J. Finley



*Sat. 5-17-47*  
Perry Howard



*Sat. 5-17-47*  
FRANK STANLEY



CONG. DAWSON

pointed by President Taft, was designated by President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia to make an award of the Liberian Centenary Medal to Mr. King and his wife. Persons to whom similar awards were made by Mr. King included Lester Walton, former U. S. minister of Liberia; Mr. Robinson, Moss L. Kendrix, public relations director of the Centennial Commission and Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, head of the home economics department at Howard University.

Exposition, is located on Sixteenth St., often referred to as the “Avenue of Presidents.” Mrs. King took advantage of the occasion, which celebrated the 100th anniversary of Liberia, to confer awards upon officials and citizens of his government and other governments. The new minister himself was cited by his Government.

**Liberian Legation Opened**  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Defender*  
**With Lavish Reception**  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
*Sat. 5-17-47*  
WASHINGTON (NNPA) — The new Liberian legation opened its doors here last Friday night. The new legation, luxuriously designed and decorated by Hilyard Robinson, architect and technical director of the Liberian Centennial over 100, including a three-men commission ap-



# Tubman Opens Port Of Monrovia As Republic Marks 100th Year

By HENRY B. COLE

MONROVIA, Liberia — (ANP) — The three-week centenary celebrations of the 100th year of national independence of the Republic of Liberia started in earnest Wednesday, July 23, when President William Vacarat Shadrach Tubman opened the Monrovia port and harbor works in the presence of high foreign representatives and high local officials.

The Monrovia port and harbor is now the largest in West Africa. The French cruiser, Les Surprise, was the first warship to steam into the new port and she went right up to the door of the huge customs house.

On Thursday evening the American South Atlantic fleet arrived with Brig. Gen. Davis as special envoy of the President of the United States. Gen. Davis was accompanied by his son, Colonel Davis, the famous fighter pilot. The United States fleet includes a mammoth aircraft carrier with nearly 100 planes aboard and in lockers.

Gen. Davis and his staff are lodging at the private bungalow of the President. They selected July 28 as Navy day. On this day all the warships and aircraft carrier, and planes of foreign governments gave public display and free entertainments on board the ships was arranged for the public.

There are lots of American goods in the stores here. The shops are filled with provisions of every description. There are plenty of cheese, butter, milk, cigarets, whiskey, gin, etc. The cafes are doing a bumper business although drinks are very cheap.



**READS ROBERTS LETTER**—Dr. Luther P. Jackson, professor of history, Virginia State College, is shown as he reads the historic letter written in 1894 by Joseph J. Roberts, first president of Liberia, to his business partner, William N. Colson. Roberts Day was observed at Virginia State College last Friday.

colony, comments from the people here reveal.

Admitting that without the intervention of the United States, the country might have been partitioned among European powers, they say along with the benefits they are receiving there are a great number of strings attached.

## Harbor the Main String

Perhaps the strongest is the agreement made in 1943 between the countries when the new harbor here was being planned. Under that agreement, the United States was given the right to the port for protection of American interests in the south Atlantic.

Although the war ended before the harbor could be used, the contract is expected to permit the United States to use Monrovia as a major base in the event of another war.

Built at a cost to the American Government of 19 million dollars, the harbor is to be opened next year. Meanwhile, the U.S. Navy is planning to turn over control of the port works to an American Liberian company, which has promised to assume all costs of operating the port.

## Still Controlling Roberts Field

Another string binding the two countries is Roberts Field, which was built at a cost of six million dollars and which is considered West Africa's finest airport.

Used as a base by thousands of planes and tens of thousands of American service men during the war, it is still under nominal control of the U.S., since the war has not been terminated officially.



**NEW MINISTER FROM LIBERIA**, the Hon. C. D. B. King, accepts for his country the bronze plaque presented by the National Committee for the American Celebration of the 100th anniversary of the African Republic. The plaque symbolizes the friendship between the United States and Liberia during the past century. Looking on is Congressman William L. Dawson, one of the co-chairmen of the National Committee.

**Not U.S. Colony,  
Liberians Insist**

**Africans Welcome Aid  
but Aware of Strings**  
**WANT SOVEREIGNTY**  
**American Capital  
Causing Expansion**

**MONROVIA** — Although Liberia is grateful for the United States aid which is helping her retain her independence as the only African Republic, she is resentful on the whole of interferences that she is becoming a virtual American



# REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA: CLIMATE & PEOPLE, POLITICS, GOVERNMENT, ET CETERA (3)

*20a(6) West African Pilot*

Liberia has no daily newspaper. There are seven weeklies: The 'Nationalist,' 'Mirror,' 'Patriot,' 'Crisis' 'News,' 'Planter,' 'Whirlwind.'

## TOTAL CIRCULATION DOES NOT GO BEYOND 10,000

*7-28-47*  
**LIBERIAN COLLEGE:** (State University College) is situated at Monrovia.

Founded in 1875 by an American Board of Education in Liberia.

Now governed by a Board of Trustees of which the President of Liberia is the 'Visitor.' *Monday.*

It is the leading educational institution in the country and its main curriculum is for a degree in arts (bachelor's) although it conducts post-graduate courses in teaching etc.

### 8 YEARS EDUCATION

The college is divided into collegiate and academic departments totalling eight years liberal education patterned after the American educational system.

It is co-educational.

It also has a Military Cadet Corps and a science laboratory (on a small scale).

Student enrolment is about 400.

President of the college is Dr T. Ebenezer Ward, Ph D., D.D., A.M. (Columbia University)

Dr Ward was born at Cape Coast, Gold Coast.

### DEAN AND HEAD

Dean of the college and Head of the Department of Science: Professor Anna Cooper, M.A., B.Sc. (Columbia University).

College of West Africa: Founded under the Methodist Mission in Liberia and subsidized by both the Cox Memorial Fund and Phelps-Stokes Fund in New York.

It is of the American High School standard and is conducted under the American educational system.

It is co-educational.

Graduates are awarded diplomas similar to the American system.

### LABORATORY

It has a scientific laboratory and has the most impressive college building in Liberia.

Both the President and Dean are white Americans.

President: Professor R. L. Embree (former educational adviser to the Liberian Government)

Dean is Professor Gilbert Dale, Ph.D. (Harvard).

Enrolment: about 400.

### TRAINING OFFICERS

The Liberian Military

Institute: (Otherwise known as the Barclay Training Center, named after President Barclay, the founder).

It was established for the purpose of training officers and non-commissioned officers of the various armed forces of the Republic.

During the war, American military officers conducted the training programme, and the largest turn-out of officers

(95) for a single period was done under the command of Brigadier P. L. Sadler, Commanding General of the American Forces in Liberia.

Booker T. Washington Institute: This is the only technical and agricultural institution in Liberia.

It is situated at Kakata, about fifty miles from Monrovia, and under the direction of white and Negro Americans as well as Liberian tutors. *7-28-47*

### CURRICULUM

Built at a spacious site, with large buildings, modern conveniences, the institute conducts courses in agriculture, carpentry, masonry and the electrical trades.

It produces first class furniture and is now specializing in animal husbandry.

**The Hartzell Academy:** This institution was formerly under the auspices of the Methodist Mission but now supported by the Liberian Government. *MON.*

It is situated at Grand Bassa and of the American High School standard.

Cuttington Collegiate and Divinity School: One of the finest institutions of learning Liberia has ever had (now temporarily closed but revival promised soon).

Founded by the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission, it was under the direction of the Suffragan Bishop of Liberia.

It conducts courses up to degree in arts.

### LIBERAL EDUCATION

It was mainly an institution of liberal education but specialized in divinity.

Situated a few miles from Cape Palmas at a very healthy site.

There is a high school at every large town and numerous other schools all over the country.

There are special schools for girls, among them, the Bromley Girls' School, the Muhlenburg Girls' School, the Haywood Industrial Mission for girls, and St Theresa's Convent.

The Catholics are doing a good educational work and they maintain schools all along the Kru Coast.

The Bishop has promised the opening of a technical college next year.

American Negro missions concentrate their efforts in the interior towns where they maintain a good number of schools. *7-28-47*

**THE LIBERIAN PRESS**  
The liberian press is still medieval in organisation and production.

The only thing modern about it is its outlook.

There is a lack of trained newspaper workers, competent journalists and advertisers.

There is no rotary or semi rotary press in the country.

Liberia has no daily newspaper.

There are seven weeklies:

### THE WEEKLIES

The African Nationalist: C. Fredrick Taylor, Editor, Monrovia.

The Weekly Mirror: Dr J. F. B. Coleman, Editor, Monrovia.

The Liberian Patriot: T. Kla Williams, Editor, Monrovia.

The Literary Companion (monthly): D. Coldston Nelson, B.A. Editor, Monrovia, published by the Young Men Literary Club, Monrovia.

The Liberian Crisis: Wilkin Tyler, Editor, Grand Bassa

The Maryland News: S. A. D. Thompson, Editor. Cape Palmas.

The Planter: published by the Firestone Plantations Company, Harbel, Liberia.

The Whirlwind: W. Richards, B.A., Editor, Monrovia. *Monday*

Total circulation does not exceed 10,000.

### RELIGION

In the north and west of Liberia, Mohammedanism is prevalent. *7-28-47*

In the north-central and north-eastern territories, paganism is rife and is sometimes mingled with ancestral worship.



In the coastal towns and at irregular stations in the interior, Christianity is widespread.

The principal denominations are the Protestant Episcopal Church Mission of America (under which are the Holy Cross Brotherhood), the Roman Catholic Church Mission (Irish), the Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, the Baptist Mission, the African Methodist Episcopal Church Mission, the Assembly of God Mission, (mainly in the country of Maryland), and the Seventh Day Adventists Mission.

(The series are culled from an appendix in Mr Henry B. Coles, "Who are the Liberians?" to whom we are much obliged —ED).

THE END

## Tubman Postpones 1949 Exposition in Liberia

*Baltimore, Md.*  
MONROVIA — (ANP) — The Liberian exposition which was scheduled to be held in 1949 has been postponed. Originally the exposition was planned as an observance for 1947 in connection with the centenary marking of the 100th year of the Republic's existence.

The project was proposed several years ago before the entry of Liberia into World War II. Although it had been initiated by a previous administration, when President Tubman was inducted into office in 1944, he agreed to attempt to carry out the plans.

Various countries had agreed to co-operate and erect buildings, among them the United States, but the war and disruption of shipping set the entire program back.

**Materials, Funds Short**  
President Tubman issued the latest word on the venture last Friday in his annual address to the legislature when he described the observance of the centenary last July. The president said:

"Having only three years at our disposal to prepare plans, make financial arrangements, construct buildings and monuments and to procure materials and supplies, government, confronted with war

conditions, found it a difficult task to prepare for the centennial celebration. *Sat. 9-13-47*  
"Funds amounting to \$276,000 were advanced to Hilyard Robinson of Washington, U.S.A., as technical adviser and contractor, against an overall program estimated to cost \$2,298,305.70. The centennial exposition was set for 1949.

"Mr. Robinson met with unsurmountable barriers. Finally, upon executive directive, he paid the unexpended balance of \$144,220, to the Liberian delegation in Washington to be deposited in the National City bank of New York.

**Illness Strikes Officials**  
"The chairman of the centennial commission became incapacitated by illness. The deputy chairman also became ill. Atty. Gen. Cassell was appointed executive officer with C. T. O. King as assistant.

"Obstacles were many, pessimism rampant, essential machinery failed, materials were scarce and costly. Housing was critical, cars were needed for delegates arriving in the country, the city needed to be put into shape. *Sat. 9-13-47*

"A centennial pavilion, an executive pavilion and monuments were to be erected. The executive mansion was to be renovated and remodeled. Public buildings put in

shape. Streets repaired and built.

**Indefinite Postponement Urged**  
"Each county, province and settlement to observe the celebration at government expense.

"Special tribute should be paid to executive officer Cassell and Secretary Duncan for the task performed. Due to the difficulties involved, I recommend that the exposition scheduled for 1949 be postponed to a date to be decided upon."

## AFRICAN REPUBLIC AT CENTURY MARK

# Visiting Clerics Hail Centennial; Gen. Davis Gives Reception Party

*Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill., Liberia*  
*Sat. 9-13-47*  
MONROVIA — (ANP) — "Centennial Sunday" was observed by the various church organizations here last month.

Individual religious denominations held services during the morning hours. Episcopal Bishop Elwood L. Haines, representative of the Protestant Episcopal Church in America at the Centenary, and Bishop Robert N. Brooks, representative of the Methodist Church in America, occupied the pulpits at Trinity Pre-Cathedral, and the First Methodist Church, Monrovia, respectively. They brought messages from their groups in America.

"Liberia Predestinated" was the theme of the discourse delivered from the text "God meant it unto Good" by the Rev. Joseph J. MendsCole, Stated supply of the First Presbyterian Church, Monrovia. Throughout the discourse, which was brief, Rev. MendsCole showed conclusively how the guiding and unseen hand of Providence had throughout the century been the mainstay of Liberia.

The national religious service was held at Government square at 4 p.m. and despite inclement weather, a large crowd gathered. Dr. T. E. Ward and the Rev. J. D. K. Baker were the officiating clergymen. The national choir rendered music, two numbers of which were written by Liberians. The national discourse was ably delivered by the Rev. Dr. John W. Pearson. *Sat. 9-13-47*

Monday was fittingly set aside for the foreign mission boards operating in Liberia. For the first time in the republic's history, all missionary efforts met on a common plane to execute a program.

### Bishop King Opens Service

Bishop Willis King of the Methodist Church opened the exercises, scripture lesson was read by Rev. Eben Mason of the Assembly of God Mission, Dr. Luther Slifer of the American Lutheran Mission led

in prayer, and the occasion was introduced by Bishop John Collins made vivid reference to the discussion at the first constitutional convention a century ago. A parade the speakers: Bishop Eldoowinces also spoke briefly. This day L. Haines representing the P. E. Church in America, Bishop Robert N. Brooks of the Methodist Church in America, and President Tubman.

Rev. John Falconer of the National Baptist Board presented the several representatives from participating mission boards, and Bishop Edgar Watson of the AME Zion produced the benediction.

### Navy Takes Part

A shift was made in the official program immediately following. It was learned that naval units weighing anchor at Monrovia would not be able to remain during the entire celebration, and their performance on the program was advanced. *Sat. 9-13-47*

An international parade comprising British, French and American units, marched through the streets of Monrovia, and on shuun street where at the executive mansion, President Tubman in the blue uniform of "Commander-in-Chief and flanked by the American and British ambassadors took the salute as they passed in review. This was history-making. Col. Randolph Ellis had commanded units from the USS "Portsmouth" lying at Monrovia. The centennial parade, however, comprised units of three friendly and powerful governments. *Sat. 9-13-47*

On Tuesday, Gen. B. O. Davis, special ambassador from the U. S., entertained at the American legation. On the receiving line were the ambassador, minister and Mrs. Lanier and Col. B. O. Davis Jr., junior aide to the ambassador. A mixed group of Liberians and foreigners honored the occasion with their presence.

Wednesday was "executive day," President Tubman was the prin-



# LIBERIAN MINISTER PARTICIPATES IN CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION

*The Black Dispatch*

Population Now One and a Half Million In  
Territory Covering 45,000 Square Miles  
*Oklahoma City, Okla.*  
SERVICES CONDUCTED IN MONROVIA  
*Sat-8-2-47*

WASHINGTON (— (ANP) — The history making celebration of the 100th year of the Republic of Liberia Saturday, was recognized in many parts of the world. The occasion was marked here by the unveiling of a bronze plaque on the west front of the United States Capitol grounds in which C. D. B. King, Liberian minister to the U. S., participated.

He succeeded Mr. King. Only a few of the Africans vote due to considerable illiteracy in the country and the control of political affairs by the descendants of Virginians who make up the ruling class. Yet Liberia has a democratic form of government and conducted at Monrovia in observance of the centennial. educational facilities are increasing in the nation.

Liberia, one of three Negro nations in the world, was so named because that new country was to be a haven for liberated American Negroes. The celebration in Liberia will last two years and will include a great exposition and programs telling of the founding of the republic and its colonization with Negro freedom from Virginia under the auspices of the American Colonization society founded in 1828. *Sat-8-2-47*

Liberia is larger than the state of Virginia with climate comparable to Virginia's. It covers 45,000 square miles and has a population of over 1,500,000. Its first president was Joseph Jenkins, native of Petersburg, Va., and successful business man whose memory was recently honored when his portrait was unveiled at Virginia State college, Petersburg, Va., on March 14.

Independence day for Liberia is July 26. The nation declared its independence on July 26, 1847. Its form of government is patterned after that of the United States with two houses of the legislature. Monrovia, the capital, was named for James Monroe, a Virginian and fifth president of the United States.

William V. S. Tubman, president of Liberia, was elected on May 4, 1943, for a term of eight years.

## TRUMAN AND SUPREME COURT JUSTICE TAKE PART IN LIBERIAN CELEBRATION OF ANNIVERSARY

*The Black Dispatch, Oklahoma City, Okla.*

Plaque Unveiling Ceremonies Held on West  
Front of Capitol *Sat 8-9-47*

### JOHNSON SPEAKS FROM LONDON

WASHINGTON, D. C., July — (NNPA) — The president and an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court took part last Saturday afternoon in the plaque-unveiling ceremonies commemorating the centenary of the Republic of Liberia.

Sponsored by the National Committee for the American Celebration, the ceremonies were held on the west front of the United States Capitol.

Earlier, a statement prepared by President William V. S. Tubman of Liberia was read over the Columbia Broadcasting System in a 15-minute program which was a part of the celebration.

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk university, spoke from London over CBS, and Earl Parker Hanson, former chief of

the United States Economic Mission to Liberia, spoke from station WTOP here over the Columbia network.

At the exercise at the Capitol the message from President Truman was read by Frank L. Stanley, publisher of the Louisville Defender and co-chairman of the National Committee for the American celebration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of Liberia.

The text of the President's message follows: *Sat-8-9-47*  
"The ceremony being held today to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the Republic of Liberia is still another testimony of American friendship for the people of the nation which had its birth in the building that forms the background for this celebration. Americans are proud of the fact that the Capitol of our nation was the scene of the ceremony which laid the foundation of the Republic of Liberia. We are proud, also, of the progress that Liberia has made since 1847 and of the contribution that the United States has made toward that progress."

"Having all but completely conquered the jungle wilderness in which they established their new nation, the people of Liberia now have set themselves to the task of developing their resources and extending the political, social, and economic benefits of democracy in Liberia's hinterland regions. It is our hope and expectation that the coming years will see the progress of the past one hundred years continued and accelerated. We are certain that the friendship which is symbolized by the clasped hands on the plaque to be unveiled here today will continue to grow and that the United States and Liberia will march together during the next century in the same cooperation and mutual trust which have distinguished their association during the century just passed."

In the plaque-unveiling address, Supreme Court Justice Robert H. Jackson declared that "It would be no exaggeration to say that the Liberian Colony was cradled" by the Supreme Court.

Liberia was the only nation founded "to ease a troubled national conscience," said Justice Jackson. *Sat-8-9-47*

While the accomplishments of the American Colonization fell short of the vision of its founders, Justice Jackson declared, "the Liberian Republic of today bears witness to its substantial success."

After tracing the history of Liberia from the time it declared itself an independent republic, with a Virginia-born president, Joseph Jenkins Roberts, through recognition by President Lincoln, Justice Jackson recounted Liberia's efforts in two world wars.

The visit to Liberia in June, 1943, of President Roosevelt, returning the Casablanca conference, said Justice Jackson, dramatized the growing American awareness of the important part Liberia is

destined to play as the whole African Continent looms larger in the world scheme of things."

As Justice Jackson concluded his address, the cords were pulled unveiling the plaque. Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, and committee co-chairman, made the presentation of the plaque to the Republic of Liberia. Charles D. B. King, Liberian Minister, accepted the plaque on behalf of his country. The United States Army Air Forces band played the National Anthem of the Republic of Liberia.

The program opened with the Air Forces band playing the National Anthem of the United States. Invocation was offered by Dr. Daniel G. Hill, acting dean of the chapel at Howard university. Opening remarks were made by Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, co-chairman of the sponsoring committee. Justice Jackson was introduced by Mr. Stanley after he had finished reading President Truman's message.

## President of Liberia Greeted by Truman

*The Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.*  
WASHINGTON

"It is indeed gratifying to see in the history of Liberia's first hundred years still another proof of democracy's ability to prosper," said President Truman in a recent message to William V. S. Tubman, president of the Liberian Republic. *Sat-8-9-47*

"Commemorating the 100th anniversary celebration which is now in progress," the President continued, "Many eyes will be fixed upon Liberia's future actions, especially upon the manner in which she sets freedom and democracy to work for social, political and economic betterment."

"The challenge of Liberia's second century will be even greater than the first and in their efforts to meet this challenge, the people of Liberia may count upon the help of the people of the United States," the message concluded.

## Gen. Davis Chicago, Ill. Defender To Liberia

*Sat-7-5-47*

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Truman last Wednesday named Brigadier Gen. Benjamin O. Davis as special representative of the United States to the Liberian Centennial Exposition with the personal rank of ambassador. Gen. Davis, acting as his military aide, will leave this country for Liberia on July 5 aboard the USS Paul and will spend the week of July 24-31 in Monrovia, representing the United States in the Centennial ceremonies to be held that week. *Sat-7-5-47*  
Sidney De La Rue, special assistant to the director of the office of Near Eastern and African Affairs, and Dudley Bostwick, State Department Liberian desk officer, will complete General Davis' entourage. Two destroyers will accompany the Paul.

Will Represent  
U.S. At Exposition



# Liberia's Progress Credited to Tubman's Reforms

*The Pittsburgh Courier*  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*

By JACOB BROWNE

MONROVIA—(ANP)—Credit for Liberia's recent

progress may be rightfully attributed to the many reforms of President William V. S. Tubman's administration.

Prior to his election to the presidency on Jan. 3, 1944, he had served as Senator from Maryland for a number of years. He was an Associate Justice of the Nation's Supreme Court when elected president. Since the term of a Liberian president is for eight years, he becomes the Nation's centennial chief executive.

Natives of Maryland County express considerable pride that the Nation's Centennial president will be one of them. Immediately upon assuming office, President Tubman faced World War II. He called a meeting of the elders of State without regard to party affiliation. After discussion, it was decided that Liberia, like in World War I, should side with the allies. War against Germany and Japan was immediately declared and all resources placed at the disposal of the allies.

Liberia's government is modeled after the U. S. Government. Its constitution, declaration of independence, flag and monetary exchange are on the U. S. pattern. Heads of the government are called cabinet ministers.

He has shown special interest in the native problem since taking office. He promoted legislation granting legislative representation to natives from several provinces. He has also attempted to establish schools in every strategic locale of the interior as a step toward eradicating native illiteracy. Missionary schools have assisted his educational program for the natives.

## Reception Honors Liberian Minister

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The new Liberian legation was a palace of gayety Friday night when top-flight Government officials, foreign diplomats, Washington elite and socialites from New York, Florida, Baltimore and other points turned out en masse to a reception honoring the envoy extraordinary and minister of the Republic of Liberia.

The 100 guests were received by Mrs. Hilyard Robinson, who introduced them to Minister C. D. B. King, Mrs. King and Miss King.

The new Liberian legation, which was luxuriously designed and decorated by architect Hilyard Robinson, is located on Sixteenth Street, locally known as "The Avenue of the Presidents."

The envoy extraordinary took advantage of the occasion which celebrated the 100th anniversary of Liberia to confer awards upon officials and citizens of his government.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott, who was appointed by President Taft to membership of a three-man commission who visited Liberia in

1909, was designated by President W. V. S. Tubman of Liberia to make an award of the Liberian Centenary medal to Minister King and his wife.

The minister, in turn, gave awards to Lester Walton, former United States minister to Liberia; Hilyard Robinson and Moss L. Kendrix of the centenary commission, Dr. Flemmie Kittrell, head of the home economics department at Howard University.

## ROGERS SAYS:

By J. A. ROGERS  
Development of Liberia Has  
Been Noteworthy if Handicaps

Are Taken Into Account

JULY 26, 1947, was the centenary of Liberia as a republic. It was founded in 1822 chiefly by Jehudi Ashmun, white, and fifty-two American Negroes, mostly ex-slaves. As late as 1925, the total of Americo-Liberians did not exceed 20,000. Today they are less than 8 per cent of the 2,500,000 inhabitants of the republic.

That this handful of descendants of ex-slaves has been able to carry on so long until it has a stable government with a balanced budget is little short of a miracle.



J. A. ROGERS

The early difficulties were tremendous. They had to start from scratch. First, the native Africans and the white traders did not want them there. There was continuous war in which some of the pioneers were killed. On Nov. 11, 1822, 800 Africans attacked them.

Luckily for the pioneers they had a fort and a field piece. Americans, white and black, think in terms of race. Africans think in terms of tribe or nation, not of color, just like Europeans.

AMERICANS, NO matter what their color, were foreigners and unwelcome unless they had plenty of goods for gifts and for trading. These Afro-Americans were poor. They had worked all their lives for nothing.

Other difficulties were fatiguing labor, the incessant rains, fever, a high death rate, troubles with the slave-traders, and with England and France. In 1882, England sent four gunboats and grabbed the rich Galinhas territory. In 1910, France grabbed 2,000 square miles.

NEGROPHOBES have long used Liberia to prove that Negroes cannot establish governments. Some American Negroes second that. Of course, Liberia, like every other nation, has her faults. As late as 1931, she had peonage just like certain Southern States, such as Georgia and Florida had at that time.

LIBERIA HAS some 4,300 square miles of the richest territory on earth. She ought to be farther ahead after 100 years, we think. But any new country needs immigrants, skilled immigrants. The early Americo-Liberians were mostly ex-slaves, largely uneducated and unskilled.

The number of skilled American Negroes who have migrated to Liberia is infinitesimal. There have been far too few emigrants there to build a nation. As for the Africans there has existed, from the first, not only a rivalry among the tribes, themselves, but of these tribes against the Americo-Liberians. The United States has its North and South and rivalry of States, too.

SOME COMPARISON between the development of the United States and that of Liberia is in order, I think. Where would the United States be today had its development proceeded along the lines Liberia did? Look at the difference. The first American colonists were largely men of wealth and education.

These colonists enslaved the Indians and made them work. Next, they had the free labor of England's convicts and objectionables for over 150 years; then that of Africans, who by 1850, numbered four millions, and worked for nothing.

Then came the inpouring of tens of millions of Europeans, bringing their money, labor and culture. In short, without the tremendous mass migration from Europe and African labor, America would still be a wilderness.

ON THE OTHER hand, American Negroes have contributed

very, very little to Liberia. Suppose Liberia had received a proportionate amount of the migration and wealth that poured into America from Europe!

In every land the great cause is politics. I don't suppose the genius politician in Liberia is any better than the one in America, yet Liberia has been able to accomplish what the United States hasn't, namely, to live within its income. It balanced its budget and had a surplus of some \$400,000.

Liberia is rich in gold, iron, diamonds, rubber, palm kernels and forests. These resources are not going to remain much longer unexploited. Liberia's day as a rich, developed nation is not far off. Indeed, it has begun. It also more than paid off as a base for America in World War II.

from Roberts Field, an official said they did not know figures. He said he knew nothing of a conference between Pan American and Firestone Rubber Co.

## Operations to Be Continued at Air Field in Monrovia

Conclusion of the agreement received a flood of rumors from Liberia that Pan-Am had pulled out in last March because they disliked to do business with a black republic or had been offered a \$50,000 subsidy to go to Accra, British Gold Coast, 200 to 300 miles away where all personnel is white. Responsible Pan-American officials of the Atlantic division disclaim any detailed knowledge of why Pan-Am deserted Roberts Field other than that they made the move at the time they knew the Army Air Transport was pulling out, because of the expense of keeping up the field. Asked how Air France, Air Car-go, Inc., and Liberian Airways were financially able to operate

via Liberia. It was revealed here recently by Roland H. Cooper, vice-consul of the Liberian Consulate General.

He stressed the vital importance of the agreement as meeting the crisis created last March that threatened to disorganize the transport and economy of the nation when Pan American Airways abruptly pulled out, violating a U.S. Civil Aeronautics Authority ruling.



# Council in Nigeria World's Most Polyglot

WASHINGTON  
Nigeria's legislative council, established under a new constitution for the colony and protectorate, represents possibly the most polyglot people in the world, according to the National Geographic Society.

The 21 million Nigerians, living in an area ten times the size of Indiana, have developed hundreds of dialects, lack of contact between tribes accounting for the diversity of languages.

## "These Are the Times..."

A man got off the train from Montreal at New York's Grand Central Station last week and asked, "How are the Pittsburgh Pirates doing?" What made the question a little surprising was that this Pirate fan—six feet tall, handsome and ebony black—wore a long white velvet gown which, when it flapped, revealed a startling blue-and-white-checked undergarment and a pair of tan brogues. He is the leader of millions of his fellow Nigerians who want independence from Britain. Some call him the Negro Gandhi, the jungle George Washington. His name is Nnamdi Azikiwe (rhymes with click away); he is the acacia thorn in the British lion's paw, the Bertie McCormick (see PRESS) of the Niger Delta, a coconut grove Jim Farley, and one of the few people in the world who got a high opinion of the U.S. from washing dishes in a Pittsburgh waffle foundry and having Pugilist Jackie Zivic poke thumbs in his eyes.

**A Man in the Way.** They call him Zik. He was born in Onitsha in southern Nigeria on Nov. 16, 1904. His father was a hard-working Government clerk who carefully saved his money to educate his children. In 1925, with \$1,200 of his father's retirement gratuity, Zik reached the U.S., enrolled at Storer College.\* His current U.S. trip is to get an honorary Lit.D. at Storer this week and to deliver the commencement address. His text: Tom Paine's "These are the times that try men's souls."

As a student in the U.S., Zik stretched his father's money by working at odd jobs. Besides working in Gammon's Restaurant on Pittsburgh's Liberty Avenue and as a sparring partner for one of the thumb-poking Zivic brothers, he once unwittingly signed on as a coal miner, found himself strikebreaking. He still thinks the U.S. "a country of opportunities for ambitious, energetic young people."

After nine years away from Africa he returned in 1934 as editor of the *Africa Morning Post* in Accra, Gold Coast. It

was here he first squared off with the British. Three years later, charged with being a political agitator, he was tried for sedition but the case was quashed. He wrote two books: *Liberia and World Politics* and *Renascent Africa*. With his royalties he returned to Lagos, Nigeria and founded Zik's Press Ltd. in 1937.

**A Man of Style.** Nigeria is about twice the size of Spain. Its population of 22 million is jammed into 373,000 square miles of jungle, swamp and grasslands. Its people are divided into three main tribes: the tough Moslem Hausas who live along the lower edge of the Sahara and despise the southern Nigerians; the town-dwelling Yorubas; and the farming Ibos. Mutual antagonism, sometimes exploited by the British, has kept the tribes apart. Since Zik's return, however, there has been a *rapprochement*. Zik, an Ibo, now wears a combination of Hausa and Yoruba style clothes to symbolize the new trend.

Nowadays, whenever Britain's imperial eye turns south towards Africa, there stands Zik astride a large slice of rich Nigerian cocoa and palm nut holdings, coal and tin and bauxite deposits. Zik has a handhold on a rich chunk of the Empire and he will not let go.

**A Man to Be Watched.** His newspaper, the *West African Pilot*, has grown into a chain of five, spanning southern Nigeria with a total circulation of over 25,000. Ex-Strikebreaker Zik has been accused of inciting coalfield workers to strike and has won and lost a string of libel suits. By flamboyant and often crude tactics, Zik has built an enormous (7,000,000, says Zik) following among Nigerians, most of whom are illiterate. To keep tabs on him the British have CID detectives watching him constantly. He shrugs them off, says, "A man with a free conscience has nothing to worry about."

**A Visitor in the Night.** To raise money for his political organization, the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, Zik spent months driving trucks over Nigeria's bumpy roads, walking when there were no roads, visiting hundreds of villages. He collected £13,500. According to Zik the tour was a success. Says Zik, "Some of the Hausa emirs who were appointed by the British came to see me in the night. They promised me money and the moral support."

Zik's dream is Nigerian independence. He would like to see it come in a 15-Year Plan: ten years of equal British-Nigerian government, then five years of Nigerian government with Britain standing by.

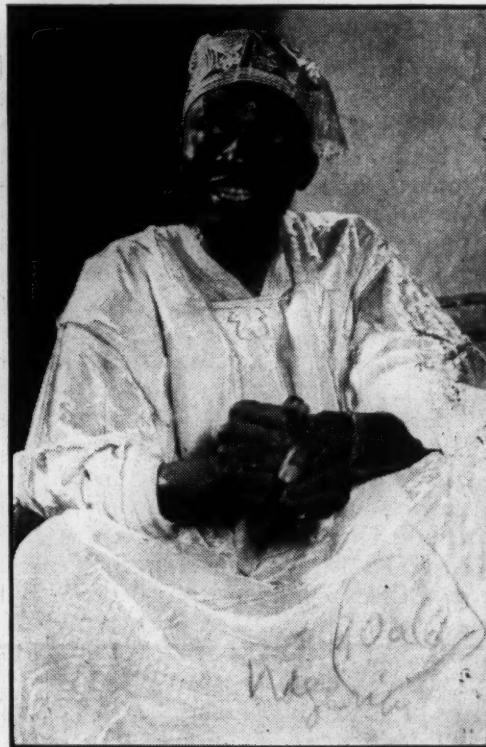
Next to that he wants the country developed industrially. He doubts that the present-day Briton will do it. "The type

## Nigeria

of Britons who come . . . now," he says, "are not as intelligent as those who came before. Either we have progressed or they have degenerated."

**A Gentleman & a Student.** When Zik leaves the U.S. in four weeks, he will join six other Nigerians in England for a barnstorming tour to tell the Nigerian story. He hopes to say a few words about his preference for the next Governor of Nigeria. If it must be an Englishman, Zik hopes it will be the Duke of Windsor (see PEOPLE), whom he considers "a gentleman, a student of human nature, a man with a sense of justice."

But in the long run he wants an African governor for Nigeria and, like the Pirates on the day he arrived in New York, Zik might be only 2½ games out of first place.



Ralph Royal—Graphic House

NNAMDI AZIKIWE

He remembered Zivic.

\* Storer College at Harpers Ferry, W. Va., has a magnificent view of the Potomac gap, which Thomas Jefferson thought was "... worth a voyage across the Atlantic." On Storer's campus stands the Arsenal that John Brown held for 60 hours. Moved from the site in downtown Harpers Ferry where Major Robert E. Lee captured Old Osawatimie, it was presented to the college in 1909.

A prestige may not only wane but be dragged in the mud due to their lack of manners. As we gladly sing "God save the King," so too must they bow before our African re-royalty. Manners beget manners. Anglo-Nigerian relations cannot be based on disrespect for African kings. Reciprocity should be the guiding principle.

## A King Is A King

PRINCE Dada Ajose's observations at the recent re-royalty. It will be recalled that he said during his introductory speech that whether Seriki, Kmir, Oba or King, a monarch is a monarch for all that. Even the ants too have a leader. Even the comical monkeys in the jungle are no exception. Suffice it to say that there is a throne in every sphere of society, be it primitive or advanced, be that society law-abiding or not. Go to America and the Federal Bureau of Investigation will talk of Al Capone, "Baby Face" Nelson and Al Dillinger as kings of the under-world in their time.

Those who failed to respect their monarchical sway soon found themselves confronted with "gorillas" or hired assassins to put it in a more polite language rather than use the underworld dictum. Just as Robert Burns, "Kabby" to all patriotic Scotsmen, believed in the manliness of man, a king too is a king for all that.

Those who would therefore belittle our African kings had better watch their official p's and q's. If we can respect His Majesty the King, the least some of those red-checked administrative officers can do is to reciprocate that.



# 20 Million Nigerians Fight for Freedom

By Abner W. Berry

**A**FRICA IS A CONTINENT of proud peoples meeting, mingling and clashing with the Western capitalist powers, but resolutely striving for and fighting forward toward freedom and democracy. One of these peoples is organized into the British Protectorate of Nigeria on the West Coast. *Daily Worker New York, N.Y.*

Nigeria's best known representative to the world is American-educated Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe (pronounced a-zik-i-wa) a publisher of five West Coast papers. Wise to the ways of England and America, as well as of his native Nigeria, Dr. Azikiwe would merge the best of Western democracy with the freedom movement of his homeland. So he talks not of romantic tribal life and customs (as important as these are in any plan for Nigeria) but of trade, and industry and politics and diplomacy.

In the course of his career in journalism and West African politics, the lean, smooth-shaven, wiry and youngish leader has had a taste of British jails. He was arrested and charged with sedition in connection with the 1943 strike. He supported the general strike of the Nigeria unions in 1943 and helped organize the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, the group now leading the independence fight.

*Fri. 7-4-47*  
**RIGHT NOW** the Nigerians, he says, are aroused against the new Constitution, the Mineral Law and the Land Law. Under these laws the British Crown would destroy the only foundations upon which native democracy would be built—local self-government, right of the native to own and control the land and minerals of the country.

Nigeria's 20,000,000 people live in a number of provinces ruled over by local chiefs elected by the people. The new constitution, called the "Richards Constitution" after the Governor, Sir Arthur Richards, would give the British the right to elect and depose the chiefs. The Land Law would give the Crown the right to own the land for settlement or development. Under the Mineral Law the Crown—meaning the British government—would own and control all of the mineral resources of the country.

"These new laws and the constitution," Dr. Azikiwe told the press, "are contrary to the treaties signed by my forebears and

those of the present English government." He said that Nigerians had fought in all theatres during the last war and that they expected to get freedom as was promised. *Fri. 7-4-47*

To most Americans the terms "protectorate" and "treaties" require elaboration. Dr. Azikiwe explained how beginning in 1861 the Nigerian tribal chiefs had signed treaties with the British officials. The Nigerians promised roughly to (1) not oppose Christianity, (2) abolish the slave trade, (3) encourage and facilitate legitimate trade and (4) abolish the institution of human sacrifice.

On the other hand the British promised to (1) protect the tribes against outside aggression (2) establish peaceful intercourse with the Nigerian people and (3) help develop the resources of the country to the benefit of the people.

**THE NIGERIANS** had scrupulously kept their side of the treaty bargain, while the British had broken theirs, the African leader charged.

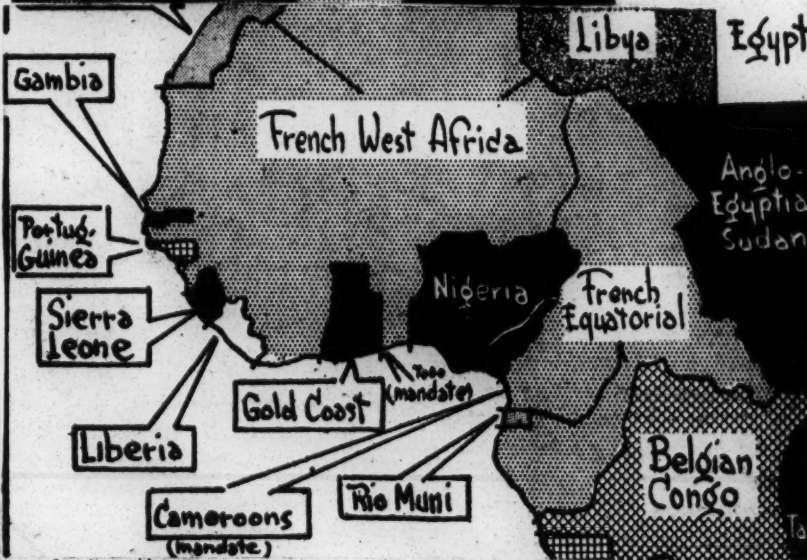
Dr. Azikiwe will leave soon for England where he hopes to correct this violation of treaties in meetings with the Colonial Office and officials of the Labor Party.

"We are willing to work with the English if they will only work with us in the interest of the Nigerians," he said. "We propose a 15 Year Plan in which we will strive together to wipe out the 90 percent illiteracy, build local industry, open Nigeria to the markets of the world."

At the end of the 15-year plan, he said, Nigeria should be free to decide its own future, either as a Dominion in the British Commonwealth or an outright inde-



Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, author, anthropologist, publisher and leader of the Nigerian people in their struggle for independence.



pendent nation. The Nigerians are struggling to set. Nigerians cannot buy products from other countries without a license from the British government. They are therefore at the mercy of the British buyers and sellers, although the British are able to buy on the open market. West African leaders, we learned, are prepared to go to the UN on a number of issues, including that of keeping sources of raw materials open to all alike. Nigerians are not depending alone on the goodwill of the British and the Americans, Dr. Azikiwe said. "We have some strong trade unions and we are not interested in passive resistance like the Indians. Our philosophy is different, more active." He would control the board at prices they not go further than that.

*Fri. 7-4-47*

**DR. AZIKIWE** pointed out how the Cocoa Control Board in England sets the price of cocoa and the Nigerians are forced to sell their products to the men who control the board at prices they

"Democracy is indivisible," he continued. "One part of the world cannot have democracy and leave the other out. That would lead to war." *Fri. 7-4-47*

As an author, anthropologist, publisher and political leader Dr. Azikiwe speaks with firmness and authority.

The British Colonial Office will find him and his people much tougher than the early English traders found his forebears the tribal chiefs.

## The British Deputed Nigerian Delegates

### Arrive in London

*Sat. 8-2-47*  
**LONDON.**—(ANP)—Seven members of the delegation from the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, who have come to London to protest the new Nigerian constitution, arrived in London Thursday night. They were met at Waterloo station by some 100 West African students headed by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, president of the organization and influential African publisher who had preceded the group, having arrived from America by plane the day before.

Dr. Azikiwe explained the purposes and aims of the delegation to newspaper reporters who met the delegation. *Sat-8-2-47*

"We come with two plans," he said. "The first stage is for 10 years during which we are governed by 50 per cent English and 50 per cent Nigerians. The second stage is for five years with an all Nigerian government with British in advisory capacity and will full domain status. That is all we want." *Sat-8-2-47*

This assertion by the African leader who had just come from America where he was welcomed by many important figures in Negro life is that country, was regarded by British officials as much more reasonable than they had expected. Previously the "Zik" group has been credited with desiring to throw the English out of Nigeria and West Africa immediately.

Dr. Azikiwe suggests that 1,000 Nigerian students a year should be given scholarships "to study and master various techniques and branches of human knowledge." Out of this nucleus would come, he believes, the men and women who

could help to govern Nigeria during the early stages. Elevate African To High Judgeship

LAGOS, Nigeria.—(ANP)—A. A. Ademola, who has been serving as police magistrate at Saint Anna Court here, has been advised that when he returns from leave in



## Our Civil Service Needs Reform

*West African Pilot*  
THE NIGERIAN civil service has for long indulged in some administrative and routine prejudices that promote national disintegration. Perhaps these practices came into force in the days when we knew nothing about British psychology and dared not question a British act, publicly or privately. Today, circumstances have changed. We have begun to think reflectively. *20a (Lagos Nigeria)*

First, we find certain forms which require the citizen to say what his Christian name is. The post office money order blank is one of the commonest examples. No doubt, this form was printed when British administrators still believed that we must all be Christianised. Today they have realised beyond doubt how utterly fantastic and parochial such view was. Since these forms have nothing to do with one's religion, it is urgent that they be substituted with proper post office forms that do not tend to proselytise one religion over another. *1-6-47 Ihu.*

Second, we have examples of blanks requiring citizens to state their ethnic identity — Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Efik, Benis, Ibibio, etc. The Immigration Office, the Department of Labour, the Police Force and many others have no tenable excuse whatsoever to continue this practice. In the British, American or Swiss civil service, citizens are not asked to state whether they are of Irish, German, French or English descent. Nigeria should not be an exception.

Last, we deplore the attitude now prevailing among many government officials in ranks high and low. Instead of replying courteously to applicants with whose tax those officials are maintained, they tell the applicants, mostly ex-servicemen, to go to this or that nationalist for jobs. This nuisance must cease because the nationalists can only provide civil service jobs when the ruling classes themselves have ceased controlling our civil service. The NCNC has suggested an immediate reform of our civil service. We want a start made now even along the lines pointed out in this leader.

## U.K. Press Relays Mission Of N.C.N.C. Delegates

*West African Pilot*  
*20a (6) Tue. 8-12-47*  
**'They Are Not Anti-White'**

By OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON.—The delegation of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons now touring this country

issued their first official statement to the public at a special press conference on Friday, August 1, and received favourable comment from all sections of the progressive press. *8-12-47*

Under the title, "Zik Demands Self-Rule," the "Daily Herald" reports: *Lagos Nigeria*

"A plea for immediate steps towards self-government for Nigeria and the Cameroons was made by seven African delegates at a press conference in London.

"Dr Naamdi Azikiwe, forty-two-year-old African nationalist leader who claims 10,000,000 followers and owns five newspapers, said they were neither anti-British nor anti-white.

"But the constitution of Nigeria was imposed on the people in 1945 without their consent or knowledge.

"The Africans were in majority in their government but had no voice in their administration.

"The delegation is to meet Mr Creech-Jones, Colonial Secretary, on Tuesday."

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN  
Entitled, "Zik in London," the influential Liberal paper, the "Manchester Guardian," says:

"His blue and white gown, gold embroidered hat and red and white baton made Prince Adeleke Adedoyin of Ijebu Remo the most striking figure of the delegation from Nigeria and the Cameroons, which met the press today.

"But it was Dr Naamdi Azikiwe, the Nigerian politician and publisher, of whom much has been written lately, who talked for an hour almost without pause on the grievances the delegation intends to put before Mr Creech Jones on Tuesday.

"Zik," as he has become known, complained apparently that he and his actions have been misrepresented and distorted.

"He spoke with the fluency to be expected of a man who is a Master of Arts and of Science, a Doctor of Laws and of Literature, and made it clear that his case will be vigorously presented.

"The only other of rank in the party is Chief Nyong Essien of Uyo. *8-12-47*

"Mrs Familayo Ransome-Kuti,

the woman representative, is a teacher from the Western Provinces."

In the same edition of the newspaper, a fuller report of the press conference entitled, "Grievances from Nigeria and the Cameroons," begins:

"Dr Naamdi Azikiwe, who is the leader of the delegation from Nigeria and the Cameroons which has come here for discussions on the constitution of their country and other matters with the Colonial Secretary, spoke in London today on the grievances of his countrymen and explained that the mission has three main objects which will be put before Mr Creech Jones on Tuesday. . . .

"The best friends are those who tell their friends the truth, no matter how much it hurts," said Dr Azikiwe.

"Some of those concerned with the administration of his country were hyper-sensitive to criticism.

"But it was untrue that the people or the officers and members of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons were anti-white or anti-British.

"They were, however, convinced that the Crown Colony system of governing their country was despotic and obsolete.

"Present-day administration was not in accordance with the democratic ideals for which they had contributed their share in manpower, money and materials during the war.

PROTECTORATES & COLONIES

"For the past forty years, said Dr Azikiwe, protectorates had been governed as though they were British Colonies.

"They asked for a clarification of their status and for Britain to remember her treaty obligations.

"Among other complaints of Dr Azikiwe were that the government took over without compensation, land is classified as unoccupied, that mineral rights were vested in the Crown, and that mine officials had the right to arrest suspects without a warrant.

"It was also wrong, said Dr

Azikiwe, that the Governor should be the sole judge of what were native customs and laws and that women who paid taxes should not be allowed to vote.

"Dr Azikiwe said that it was 'un-British' that they had not been given a proper opportunity of considering the constitution.

"Instead of being put before them at the eleventh hour, it should have been a matter for round-table discussions.

"They wished to take an active part in the management of their own affairs and to feel confident that they were moving towards self-government.

"As it was, they had no opportunity in the management of the government of their country, and the government was encouraging separatist movements.

"HERB TO URGE SELF RULE"

Not even the Communist "Daily Worker" haug d back to be beaten in this race of publicity.

"Under the title, "Nigerian Delegation Here To Urge Self-Rule," it reports:

"A handsome African Moslem in dignified native dress stood up in a London hotel room yesterday and bluntly denounced attempts to cause division between the peoples of his country.

"He was Mallam Bukar Dipcharima, one of the seven delegates of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, who hope to see the Colonial Secretary, Mr Creech Jones, on Tuesday.

"Representing the Northern Provinces, where there is still only one secondary school for 12,000,000 people and where peasants earning £15 a year must pay £1 in taxes, he said that efforts of government agents to sow the seeds of dissension against Africans of the Southern Provinces were no longer succeeding."



## We Have Dynamic Leaders

THE AIR was calm and the people were enthusiastic as the NCNC delegates stood before Oba Falolu of Lagos on October 9 and gave an inspiring account of their mission to London. One by one they rose and gave official and personal account of the delegation's escapades among the Britons. It was a factual report, an eye-witness account by those whose deeds will be immortalised in the annals of Nigerian history. 20-11-47

Without a dissentient voice, the six gallant citizens of Nigeria and the Cameroons affirmed our view that the delegation was an astronomical success. Dr Azikiwe spoke, Dr Nimbe concurred, Mrs Kuti elucidated, Honourable Essien eulogised, Mallam Dipcharima affirmed, Mr Kale epitomised the report of the success that the delegation has achieved. 12-11-47

We were struck with the sense of public responsibility which characterised the delegates' declarations. They, all of them, showed by their comportment and words that they respect our natural rulers and us their public. "We have done our job," they said, "the subsequent step is left to the decision of the people of Nigeria and the Cameroons." Nigeria n

The NCNC has given us the kind of leadership any nation would be proud to have. It is dynamic. It is optimistic. It is positive. It is honest. It is co-operative. It is human. It is selfless. It is courageous. It is patriotic. It is scientific. It is democratic. What else does anyone want in a leadership? For our part, the NCNC is on the right track because it has sound leadership and the people's sanction. May all our people rally round this fountain of freedom and extricate the race from the iron grip of oppression and bad government.

## We Have Faith In NCNC

WHEN the faith of the people of the Eastern Provinces in the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons was tested last Saturday, October 4, it was not found wanting. According to telegrams received from Aba, Port Harcourt and Enugu, there were no markets and shops owned by Africans were closed down to mourn for Mother Nigeria. 20-10-47

We are glad the sorrowful demonstration came off very successfully. It shows the amount of confidence that is reposed in the NCNC. It shows also the bitter feeling the people have in the reply given to their delegates by the Secretary of State for the Colonies Mr Arthur Creech Jones. Despite the fact that much propaganda was carried out at the eleventh hour by some imperialist agents here the people paid no heed only to obey the orders of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons.

Nigerians want freedom. This is a legitimate demand. There had never been a time when freedom walked to a nation who never demanded it. If we wait for the British Government to grant us

self-government without asking for it, we can still wait forever. There was nothing India did not do in order to obtain self-government from Britain. Gandhi and Nehru were at the initial stages of the fight regarded as irresponsible agitators. They were called several names. But today, they are regarded as the most responsible men of India.

There are so many ways of fighting for freedom. The NCNC is ready to lead us to independence if only we can rally round it. We can assure the people of this country that if they will only unite and abide by the instructions given by the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, time will soon come when we shall have our self-government.

## October 4 — The Day Of Sorrow

*Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha*  
SATURDAY October 4, has been selected by the National Council to be observed with as a sorrowful demonstration throughout Nigeria and the British Cameroons. Saturday October 4, that is tomorrow will be a day on which the faith of the people will be tested. There will be a total boycott of all amusements. Anyone who is a serious freedom fighter will not fail to adhere to all the instructions given by the NCNC Secretariat. 20-10-47

According to a release from the Zikist Movement, Onitsha branch, fasting starts as from the early morning of October 4, and breaks at 1 p.m. the same day. After this the entire community of Onitsha will gather on the New Bethel College ground. Starting at 3 p.m. prompt the crowd — men and women will then demonstrate sorrowfully, touching the principal streets in the township.

Because of this the Zikist Movement has withdrawn its programme of Saturday which has in it fun fair and grand all-night dance to mourn for Nigeria. It would be quite out of place for anyone to carry his or her goods to the market tomorrow. We hope that the NCNC Reception Committee will join up with the Zikist Movement in the arrangements against tomorrow. Different unions and societies should also help in preaching to the people the importance of tomorrow's demonstration. 10-3-47 J.H.

There is no doubt that the whole people in the Eastern Provinces will show great interest in the demonstration. We appeal to all Church organisations to join us in asking God to change Britain's heart. The sorrowful demonstration it should be remembered is in protest against Creech Jones' unsatisfactory reply to NCNC delegates in London. We suggest that at the towns where there are no movements to plan the demonstration, the communities there should observe fasting and the boycott of all amusements. Farmers should not go to farm. Traders should not step into the markets and all local shop-keepers should close their shops tomorrow. Let us all bear in mind that October 4, 1947, is a day of sorrow.



# WHAT I THINK OF BRITISH JOURNALISM

By **NNAMDI AZIKIWE**

(Chairman of Associated Newspapers of Nigeria)

*West African*  
THE visit of the delegation of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons to Britain has afforded me opportunity to appraise the British press.

How the mission of these delegates was handled, how their personalities were attacked unprovoked, and how the British public was informed of their activities, journalistically, form the bases of my evaluation.

## FACTS AND FANCIES

One week before their arrival, the Daily Mail informed its readers that the NCNC Delegation was on its way and that their leader had £8,500 to squander.

This publication was a mixture of facts with fancies, and it distorted statements, apparently aimed at prejudicing the minds of the British public against the just and legitimate aspirations of our people.

When the delegation arrived in London, the British press published the news, and it was signal for a campaign to interpret the mission of the delegation.

Normally, there should be no objection to this, provided it is done objectively; after all, a delegation of this sort should welcome such publicity.

## ATTACKS & WELCOME

The Daily Express editorially wel-

assuring them that Britain At this conference, oppor- cares for their welfare astunity was given the press to colonials, since they had question the delegates on any professed friendship for Bri-aspect of their mission. tain.

The Daily Mirror attacked the person and character of the leader of the delega- reports and comments on the tion, accusing him of xeno- activities of the delegation phobia and Anglophobia, and I have formed my without adducing admissible opinion. evidence to justify its allega- tions.

The Daily Herald opened its columns to him to state his views on British colonial policy, and published same concurrently with a reply by its Foreign Correspondent.

In the meantime, African Affairs (journal of the Royal African Society), Crown Colonist and Economist attacked the integrity of the delegates, following the same tactics of the Daily Mail and Daily Mirror.

It remains to be seen whether these papers would continue their apparently inspired effort to misinform and mislead their readers.

## MISSION EXPLAINED

At a press conference which was organised by the delegation, their mission was explained and clarified to the press that contrary to opinions expressed in official and certain quarters, they were neither anti-British nor anti-white, but that they were opposed to the autocratic and antiquated Crown Colony system of governing them.

From my experiences in perusing the British press, I have assessed the newspaper reports and comments on the activities of the delegation and I have formed my opinion.

## FAIR & OBJECTIVE

(1) In so far as the Reporting of Facts is concerned, the papers have been truthful, objective, bizarre, and untruthful.

(2) In so far as the Making of Comments is concerned, the papers have been objective, fair, courageous, reticent, and hostile. The Manchester Guardian, The Times, Daily Herald, and Daily Express were truthful in their reports, although the Daily Express and News Review were inclined to be bizarre.

The following newspapers were objective: Illustrated London News, The Star, Evening Standard, Glasgow Citizen, Glasgow Evening Times, Scotsman, Yorkshire Observer, Daily Graphic, Western Mail, Exeter Express, Birmingham Post; Birmingham Gazette, Irish Times, Edinburgh Evening News, West Africa, and Illustrated Leicester Chronicle.

## UNTRUTHFUL

Those papers which were

untruthful, ill-informed, and whose presentation of facts bordered on scurrillity include the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, African Affairs, Economist, Crown Colonist, and World Press News.

Between these extremes are certain papers which appear to have published untruths innocently, although their sincerity cannot be doubted; these include the Daily Telegraph and the National News-Letter.

Whilst the Manchester Guardian, Daily Express, Daily Worker, and Daily Herald were objective, fair and courageous in making their comments, The Times was reticent and expressed no opinion.

It was left to the Daily Mail, Daily Mirror, Economist, Crown Colonist, and African Affairs to advertise their prejudice and hostility to the NCNC.

## SECTION SCURRILOUS

On the basis of the above, I have arrived at the conclusion that, with the exception of Manchester Guardian, The Times, and very few papers of their type and standing, an influential section of the London Press is scurrilous and irresponsible, due to factors of ignorance, intolerance, prejudice, and poverty.

When I accuse a section of the London press of IGNORANCE, I have in mind that they left impression of professional incompetence.

The confusion of facts with comments in a news report is inconsistent with highest journalistic standards.

It is not professional ethics to distort facts so as to mislead the innocent.

Yet this section of the London press indulged in such mischief and frivolity.

They demonstrated INTOLERANCE because their reports and comments betrayed assumption that Africans have no rights which Britons should respect, since the latter are in command of organs of public opinion and can distort news and comments, and suppress any rejoinder.

I will admit that capitalism and imperialism have allowed such social forces to thrive, but that is no justification for treating fellow-nationals of the British Commonwealth as "natives" who have no feelings and no idea of ethics.

Their PREJUDICE is obviously based on a false assumption of the inferiority of Africans, and so blinds them to reason.

Probably, persistent teaching in the British schools about the alleged backwardness and primitiveness of Africans has inculcated certain fixations which affect their behaviour.

## OUT OF PREJUDICE

So too the portrayal of Africans in the films.

The section of the London press which took for granted that the NCNC delegates were either ignoramuses or "agitators" did so either out of prejudice to which they had been exposed, or because they were influenced from inspired sources.

In either case, they were irrational.



The factor of POVERTY and elevated journalism as an as a contributing factor to exalted profession with codes this strange perversion of ethics and standards com-journalism can be understood parable with other leading when one takes into consi- professions. 202101

deration the ownership and **TAKING THE CUE** control of the British press, It is with regret that cer- on the one hand, and the tain sections of the British existence of unemployed press have given me cause to journalists, on the other. evaluate their reportorial and

Some newspaper proprie- editorial methods in this tors believe in embittering way.

human relations without just A press which deliberately cause, and some journalists thrives on half-truths or un- sell their "labour" to the truths is a danger to the com- highest bidder. 7-8-47 munity.

**ALL NOT HOPELESS** The experiences of the NCNC delegation to London However, all is not hope- make it clear that the anti- less. African attitude of this sec-

The deplorable (or shall ition of the London press can say decadent) stage of Lon- create disaffection and incite don journalism can be re- ill-will in the British family of adjusted by re-education and nations, because the peoples professional training. of Nigeria and the Came-

If British schools should rooms are being forced to be- teach their pupils honestly lieve that British opinion about human equality and persists in accusing them brotherhood, so as to banish falsely and maliciously, ignorance, intolerance and through their accredited re- prejudice from British society presentatives of being Anglo- the prospective journalist hobs and zenophobes.

would have background. Suppose they take the cue which could enable him o and become anti-British and her to appreciate that fairness: anti-white, will that encour- and fairplay are essential vir- age goodwill and co-opera- tues in the realm of human tion between colonial peoples relations. and their British colleagues?

There is need for profes- sional schools of journalism in the United Kingdom in order to produce more com- petent journalists.

With all the faults of Ame- rican journalism I believe that when it comes to compe- tence and proficiency in news- paper reporting and editing, the British journalist is far in the rear.

Schools of journalism in such American universities as Columbia, Northw- Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Minnesota — to mention a few — have justified this view



## Departure Of The Three Big Guns

THIS year will see the end of services of the three key holders of the Nigerian Government, in the persons of His Excellency Lord Arthur Richards, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, who is returning to his homeland on retirement; Mr G. B. Stooke, Chief Secretary to the Government, who has been promoted Governor of Sierra Leone, Mr G. F. T. Colby, Administrative Secretary, who is also promoted Governor of Nyasaland in South Africa.

The history of the 1945 General Strike will always march side by side with the activities of Governor Colby. At that time we pleaded the adamant British Government to remove those at the helm of affairs as they had lost the confidence of the Nigerian people. As usual, our demand was completely ignored until the worst happened. Commander Colby showed no least sympathy for the strikers. His Excellency was in agreement with him and at last the Nigerian workers' case against Geoffrey and Baron Richards was justified by the Tudor-Davies Commission. *Britisha*

Considering the thousand and one laws enacted since the arrival of Lord Richards to this country including his sugar-coated Constitution which have created rebels and nationalists we find it difficult to regret or rejoice at His Excellency's departure. All these oppressive laws brought the people of this country closer than ever before. We have not remembered at any other time when impossible laws were enforced on the people as those under the Richards regime.

No, we do not say au revoir to Geoffrey but goodbye. We reserve our au revoir for our friend Mr Stooke. We shall continue to watch the activities of the newly promoted governors in their respective colonies. As Nigeria has become the training ground of colonial governors, we wait to know who are going to be appointed as new trainees. Goodbye Lord Richards; au revoir Mr Berestord Stooke, goodbye Mr Geoffrey Colby. *Sat. 1-12-47*

## Enemies Of Unity

SINCE we realise that certain newspapers in this country which have no policy of their own think that it is only by attacking Zik and his group of newspapers that they could sell, we are no longer bothered about their unreasonable criticisms. Intelligent Nigerians who can read between the lines have known them and are not being worried. Some have sworn never to read such papers as long as they cannot mend their ways. Every honest citizen — Yoruba, Hausa or Ito knows that such newspapers aim at destruction instead of building. *Wed 11-12-47*

It was Olu Alakija who asserted that those people who contributed nothing into the NCNC Delegation Fund make the greatest noise. This is quite true. We certainly know that if this money was to be distributed among the owners the noise makers would have nothing to share from it. Yet they must continue to shout in order that there would never be unity in this country.

Without being ashamed of themselves they continue to broadcast the failure of the NGNC which the whole world acclaimed to be a great success. There was never a delegation which the English

people received with great pleasure. It was Mr Winston Churchill who last week lamented at the mistake of the Labour Government in granting India and Burma self-government when they were not ripe for it. How our political experts thought that the NCNC delegations would have been met even before they landed in London with a Royal saloon car by the Colonial Office and their demands granted without argument baffles us. The Indians, Burmese, Ceylonese, West Indians, Gold Coastians, Sierra Leoneans etc., lauded the bold step taken by Nigeria in sending such a delegation to London. But our wise men at home think that the delegation is a failure and talk any amount of nonsense.

We know this nonsense is being published in order to sell their papers. But it is really very regrettable. What will it profit a man to earn all the wealth in the world but lose his freedom? We warn every freedom fighter in this country to be careful about destructive criticisms. Prejudice and envy will surely retard the progress of this country.

## Nigeria Union Endorses NCNC

A WORTHY contemporary completed on last Saturday a serialised publication of an address presented by the Nigeria Union at Edinburgh to the NCNC Delegation. The union expressed their "deep appreciation and gratitude" for "the selfless services" the NCNC has been doing to Africans, especially in Nigeria and the Cameroons. The union specifically expressed "an abiding and unshakable confidence in the leadership of our dear Dr Naamdi Azikiwe and the delegation." *20a(6)*

Continuing, the union said: "We cannot any longer allow ourselves to be fooled by unfulfilled promises from alien rulers. We ask of you all not to be perturbed by such silly statements from the intolerant groups which know too well freedom in Africa for African peoples means deprivation and loss of their present absolute accessibility to our lives and properties." The union, with a solemn tone asked the delegation never to look back no matter how tough the going might become. *10-13-47*

We recommend to our readers a careful study of these thirteen points which the Nigeria Union asked the delegation to take home and consider: (1) The building of a permanent NCNC secretariat; (2) the maintenance of the confidence which the public has reposed on the NCNC, by telling them the truth, educating them, being sincere and approachable; (3) organisation of farmers and workers; (4) setting up industries and technological institutions; (5) giving scholarships for youth to study creatively in the U.S.A., U.S.S.R., India, Switzerland and France; (6) founding of schools and colleges for our children; (7) amalgamation of ethnic unions into western, eastern and northern unions; (8) exposure of imperial machinations and evils; (9) non-observance of laws which we know to be against our own

interest; (10) Youth education to respect their elders; (11) federation of West African countries; (12) proclamation of Hausa as our national language, and (13) postponement of force until other methods have failed to land us on the haven of independence. *Lagos Nigeria*

We are gratified that the NCNC records substantiate all these points. More positive actions, however, were promised by the delegates last Thursday in the presence of the Oba Falolu of Lagos.

**The Inverse Proportion Continues**  
ONCE MORE a correspondent of this newspaper came out last Friday with the demonstration of the inverse proportion and geometrical progression which mark the distri-



bution of salaries paid to chiefs generally and Northern Nigerian natural rulers in particular. (20a16)

This time it was the army of second and third class chiefs, all innocent pawns in the hands of capricious administrative officers of a seriously questionable mentality. Until a completely satisfactory explanation is forthcoming over this vexed question of the criteria governing the amount of salary paid to individual Emirs and chiefs, the impression (wrong or right) must continue to gain credence that salary disparity is an instrument of intimidation and victimisation of those chiefs who have no "friends at court." Due. 11-25-47

What explanation have the authorities responsible to give for paying the Aku Uka of Wukari a salary of £240 a year out of a revenue of £8,554 whilst the Emir of Kazaure with a revenue of £7,886 earns £1,000, and the Emir of Yawuri bags £600 from a revenue of £4,855?

A study of the thirty-four second and third class chiefs listed last Friday together with their salaries, revenues and establishment charges, leaves the average observer in a most bewildering quandary as to how the distribution is made. From one native authority to another the salaries seem to rise by a geometric ratio, while, when placed in relation to the respective revenues, they seem to vary inversely. Who blames some of the Emirs if they appear on the Leftward trend?



# George Padmore

Can No Longer Be Ignored

WHATEVER MAY BE the final outcome of the political mission of the delegation of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons now visiting this country under the leadership of Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, popularly known among Africans as "Zik," the aspirations of Africans of Nigeria for political self-government can no longer be ignored.



The delegation consists of seven other men and women apart from Dr. Zik who flew from America where he was visiting, to join his colleagues on the day of their arrival in London.

Although the mission has been sponsored by the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons, it is a true reflection of the heterogeneous racial and religious communities making up Nigeria and Cameroons—the largest dependency in the British Empire, now that India has been promoted to the status of a self-governing Dominion, and Burma has declared her intention of proclaiming herself an independent Republic outside the British Commonwealth of Nations.

## Delegation Personnel

MEMBERS OF THE delegation are: Dr. Zik, chairman and political strategist; Mallam Tukar Dipcharima, a Moslem representing the Hausa peoples of Northern Nigeria; Prince Adeleke Adedoyin, secretary and Dr. Olorun-Nimbe, the treasurer of the delegation. Both the Prince and the Doctor are members of the newly set-up Legislative Council, which they, together with Dr. Zik, boycotted as a protest against the anti-democratic

nature of the Constitutional structure.

Other members of the delegation are: Mrs. Ransome Kuti, a teacher and member of the Executive Committee of the Teachers' Union of Nigeria. Her husband, Rev. Ransome-Kuti, served with the present Secretary of State for Colonies on the Commission on Higher Education for West Africa; P. M. Kale, a young man representing the Youth Movement of the Cameroons; Chief Nyong Essien, a member of the Legislative Council for the Calabar, eastern province.

## Aims Of The Delegation

CHIEF PURPOSE of the delegation is to make certain representations to the Secretary of State for Colonies on the recently introduced Constitution and to protest against a number of ordinances affecting the status of chiefs; the mineral rights of Africans and other "obnoxious" legislation. They also hope to present to the Colonial Secretary a detailed programme for economic reconstruction of the country and to demand complete self-government within ten years, during part of which an interim National Government controlled by Africans will be established for the gradual and orderly transfer of power as in the case of India, and Burma, where the Constitutional Assembly framed its own Constitution.

However, before meeting Secretary of State Creech Jones of Union of South Africa, with a population of 11 million, about 2½ million of whom are Europeans, descendants of English and Dutch settlers who sprang from what the English call the lower classes.

In this, the delegates have been very successful. Many organizations, influential individuals and members of Parliament as well as the Press, have already expressed their interest in the mission and are planning meetings and receptions for the visitors not only on London but through

out the most important cities of the British Isles.

The delegation, and Africans in London, have welcomed certain concrete suggestions offered to the mission by an ex-British official in Nigeria, W. T. Fox, on "how to win the sympathy of the British public." Dr. Zik is obviously adhering closely to these suggestions for the work of the mission has already achieved marked success from a publicity point of view.

## British Grip on Nigeria, Colonial System Scored

*Afro-American, Baltimore, Md.*  
The Chicago Tribune, commenting editorially recently on Britain's rejection of a plea for independence by a Nigerian delegation headed by Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, charged that the British and other colonial powers are carrying on "the master race theories" of Adolf Hitler. The editorial captioned "The Master Race," pointed out that the Nigerian delegation announced "they would do no more begging for independence, but would fight on, possibly by boycotting everything British."

**6,000 Rule 21 Million**  
"Nigeria has 21 million inhabitants, of whom less than 6,000 are white. Native chiefs administer much of the local government but the highest offices are reserved for Britons. Few natives get more than the most rudimentary schooling."

The Tribune emphasized that "conditions are no better in the Union of South Africa, with a population of 11 million, about 2½ million of whom are Europeans, descendants of English and Dutch settlers who sprang from what the English call the lower classes."

**Bantus, Indians Exploited**  
"These people have now constituted themselves into a new aristocracy which exploits the 8 million native Bantu and about 300,000 Indians."

The editorial asserted: "Britain wants no outsiders to encourage the independence movement in Nigeria or to interfere with the profits from other colonies."

**Others Just as Bad**  
"France wants nothing to disturb her West Africa, where 30,000 whites rule 15 million blacks,

or her colonies in Equatorial Africa, where 3½ million blacks are controlled by 10,000 whites.

"Belgium can be counted on to resist any UN interference with Africa. She wants to continue milking the Congo, one of the richest colonies in the world."

"Portugal has five African colonies with a population of 9 million ruled by 100,000 whites. No interference is wanted here."

**Smuts Imperial Spokesman**  
The Tribune quoted Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts of South Africa who recently summed up the attitude of all colonial powers when he said:

"We stand for the maintenance of western civilization in Africa and we believe it vital that Europeans should hold and keep control of the development and government."

"Our policy provides for parliamentary representation of the natives by Europeans, and we do not intend to alter it."

**UN Called Farce**  
The editorial concluded: "The master race theories of Adolf Hitler thus are carried on by others. No more attention will be paid to UN pronouncements on Africa than was paid to the fifth of President Wilson's 14 points for settling World War I, which called for:

"An impartial adjustment of all colonial claims on the principle that the interests of the population must have equal claims with the claims of the government."

"As the years go by it will be increasingly apparent that UN is a device for maintaining European sovereignty over the colored races of the world."

## Nigerian Youth Movement At Odds With Dr. Azikiwe

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
Sun. 12-21-47

The Nigerian Youth Movement passed a resolution last week urging the four elected members of the new constitutionally constituted legislative council of Nigeria to return to the country or resign their seats.

The four elected members of the new legislature, three elected here and one at Calabar, southeastern Nigeria, were spokesmen of the National Council of Nigeria and the Cameroons, a political party which deputised seven of its members to seek from the British colonial secretary in London last summer "a more democratic constitution" for this dependency. The deputation failed.

Feelings are mounting among the tribes, especially between the Yerubas and the Ibos on the one hand, and the Ibos and the Hausas on the other. The Yorubas on the southwest constitute four-fifths of the 10 per cent literates in Nigeria.

## FIVE MINUTES SILENCE OBSERVED IN ONITSHA

LAST Sunday, September 14, will go down in the history of this small metropolis as a great and memorable day, for it saw the Zikists assembling in the "Zik Square" near the African Club Tennis Lawn to maintain the five minutes silence to protest against Mr Creech Jones' refusal to amend the much-hated Richards' Constitution, 12-19-47.

Memorable because it marked the first time in the history of this city on the Niger in which a

over 300 people overcrowded the Square to carry out the orders. The four chief speakers were Zikists G Onyiah, Chukwueke, M. I. O. Otiare and F. N. Nwagwu.

These were respectively introduced to the people and called upon to address the audience by Mr P. Ebo the Proteem Vice-President of the Zikist Movement.

At 3 pm on Sunday, September 14, Vice-President of the Zikist Movement, political Movement summoned a mass meeting in an open air to discuss a matter affecting the country. In spite of the late information given to the members of the Zikist Movement



Onitsha  
*Nigerian Spokesman*

Mr G Onyia, Protem General Secretary of the Zikist Movement Onitsha addressed the people on the Zikist philosophy having as his authority Zik's "Renascent Africa".

Mr Chukwueke dealt on Zikism as opposed to imperialism and also on the capitalistic form of government.

He explained the cause of NCNC and elaborated on the objectionable parts of the Richards Constitution and dealt at length on the obnoxious ordinances.

Mallam Ohiare spoke on the relationship between the Northerners and the Southerners and made it clear that the Northerners were now understanding the Southerners and that the time was gone when they were blinded as not to see the grip of imperialism on them.

Mr F I Nzimiro spoke basically on universal brotherhood and referred to the glory that was Africa 9-19-47

The youths, he said, should wake up to their responsibilities for on them the salvation of the country hinged.

The last speaker was an elderly man from the crowd in the person of Chief Adazie Egbuna who spoke on the youths' days.

He asked for co-operation.

The five minutes silence was observed with solemnity and the invisible bell tolled in the hearts of all.

The crowd broke at about 4.15 pm after prayers had been said by Zikist Eboh.

## The Beginning Of The End

By V. OBIKWE IBENEME  
*West African Artist*

The demonstration made by Nigerians in London and their English and other friends was a landmark in the political history of this our great country — Nigeria.

On Sunday, September 14, at 3.30 p.m., the procession wound its way from Russel Square to Trafalgar Square bearing posters and banners on which were conspicuously written amongst other phrases: "Give Nigeria and the Cameroons a more democratic constitution." Mon. 9-29-47

The demonstration was in honour of the Nigerian delegation to the United Kingdom and as if to give a lie to the continued propaganda against the delegation, Nigerian nationals turned out in

great numbers.

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe's speech easily kept the public spellbound and I realised more than ever how much of an orator Zik is.

I overheard some of the things said by white men in the public.

One was whispering an answer to the other that 'this is Zik, from Nigeria: the man we have heard so much about these last few weeks.' Lagos Nigeria

'Blimey', replied the Cockney, 'he is really going it!'

Beneath the statue of Nelson, Zik spoke to the sons and daughters of Britain.

He told them wrongs that are being committed by their representatives in the colonies who live like kings. Mon. 9-29-47

He told them that we are not against the white man nor are we against his friendship.

We are segregated in the church, in clubs, in cemeteries and in public offices and in establishments.

We are, he told them, against the forces that have made Nigeria the playfield of an intolerant and oppressive white regime.

He outlined the defects of the constitution and charged the public with the duty of seeing to it that they who appoint Members of Parliament and thus ministers of state should realise that the colonies are being daily alienated from the British interests.

He said much more than this, but as the theme of this writing is not to discuss individual speeches I shall leave it awhile at this.

Several other speakers spoke, amongst them an Englishman, an Ethiopian, an Indian, a West Indian and a Malayan.

For the two hours the meeting lasted, more and more people (mainly British) thronged the square so much so that the police had to shovel some people in in order that the sidewalks of the main road should not be overcrowded.

And all this time the loud-speakers kept on blasting condemnation of the British policy in the colonies and triumphantly stating the support of the National Council and the stand of the people of Nigeria.

I think it was Mr Makonen, one of the speakers, who told the

public that although Britain today is on a drive for more export of things British, it is apparent that British democracy is not for export. Mon. 9-29-47

They had the heart to export more goods to poor people whose only claim to wealth was an average of one shilling a day, yet that same heart of the 'benevolent' British could not find it in its policy to alleviate the lot of these poor peasants and workers of the colonial territories and give them a lead into having a say in the government of their country as British workers and peasants have.

How true!

What with the Agriculture Bill and the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance staring the land-owners of Nigeria in the face, how can Britain claim to have given the lead in the constitution which is anything but democratic?

I agree with Makonen that 'empire' is not compatible with peace.

That word and its logical implications cannot be compatible with democracy.

Otherwise how can one explain the determination of the British Government to harp on the inability of a people to govern themselves?

When do they expect us to reach a grade in which it would be said we are capable of managing our own affairs?

We did not ask them to govern us! 9-29-47

We did not ask them to be our spokesmen!

All we ask is that the true principle of partnership be implemented in Anglo-Nigerian relations and as senior partners to have the right to call off the deal when desired because rightly the property is ours and there can be no moral or ethical grounds to bind us to the arrogant and insulting attitude of a people who cannot claim to be perfect and who, in spite of their so-called ability to govern themselves, have not the goodness to let others be governors of themselves.

Nigeria has made a history in London and the impression can never be erased.

Sunday September 14 was the beginning of the end!

It was the beginning of the march of a movement to end the exploiting propensity of the British capitalists.

And in a resolution supporting the resolution of the Lagos mass meeting of August 15 in condemnation of the attitude of the Colonial Office towards the delegates, the Nigerians in London did no more than to associate themselves with the decisions and actions of their brothers and sisters who spell a New Nigeria.

Time marches on!

It marches towards the end when Nigeria would be really Nigerians'.

LONDON.

## The NCNC Guarantees Basic Rights

WE ARE proud to comment on the two highlights of yesterday's serial number six of the NCNC memorandum. It says: All power in the commonwealth belongs to the people and shall be exercised through their executive, legislative and judicial institutions. It expressly states that the land belongs to the people and not to the government which are the people's servants.

The second landmark is the enumeration of basic rights of a Nigerian citizen. Of the twenty-four such rights we wish to emphasize these most significant ones: (1) The right to pre-natal care. (2) The right to post-natal care. (3) The right to have elementary, secondary and university education. (4) The right to sexual equality. (5) The right to religious toleration. (6) The right to speak or to write. (7) The right to meet in public and engage in public discussions. African 9-17-47

These rights also are guaranteed by the NCNC draft constitution: The right to demand for better working conditions, to strike, to picket, to boycott, to arbitrate, to conciliate, and otherwise to settle labour disputes. The right to speedy and public trial by an impartial jury is the arsenal of all rights. This is also

guaranteed. *Editorial* 9-13-47 *Wid*  
Finally, the people reserve the right to enlarge, or modify the constitution at any time. Borrowing phrases as well as inspiration from the Americans, the NCNC says that the aim of this draft constitution is "to form a more perfect union, to maintain law and order, to administer justice, and to insure the safety, happiness, peace and tranquillity of their people." We must work hard to create the atmosphere under which these noblest of democratic ideals may be practicalised.



# British Colony Gets New Charter

CHICAGO 11  
FREETOWN, Sierra Leone —

Following the steps already taken in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, the British Colonial secretary in a recent proclamation announced a new constitution for this "ancient and loyal colony" in British West Africa.

This new constitution, while providing for Africans a greater share of responsibility in their own government, made no mention as to how long it would run or gave no specific date as to eventual self-government.

Great Britain acquired Sierra Leone in 1789 following a proposal made in 1786 to make that part of Africa a settlement for freed Negroes. More than 400 Africans mostly from the Yoruba tribe in southwestern Nigeria were landed on the shore of St. George's Bay near here in 1789.

There will be in the new legislature meeting for the first time early in the new year 14 Africans to a maximum of 10 Europeans. These African unofficial members will be made up of three elected members from the colony representing the rural and urban areas, nine Africans nominated by the three protectorate assembly houses in the North, Southeast and West of the country, one African nominated member to be appointed by the governor to represent interests which could not otherwise be adequately represented, and one member nominated by the legislative council members of the three assembly houses to represent African interests in commerce, shipping, mining and banking.

The 10 European official members will consist of the governor as chairman without a vote, with seven ex-officio members, and two other Europeans nominated by the governor to represent European interests also in commerce, shipping, mining and banking.



# Matthews Refused Visa;

By RALPH MATTHEWS

WASHINGTON - After several months of vacillation, the

Union of South Africa has finally come through with a statement flatly denying me permission to make a study of the social, economic and political life of that country for the benefit of AFRO readers.

A communication from the legation of the Union of South Africa, received this week, says:

"In further reference to your letter of Feb. 3 last, I regret to say that we have now been informed by the authorities in the Union of South Africa that they are unable to authorize the issuance of a visa from the Union to you at this time."

## Issue to Go to UN

Naturally I am immediately referring this matter to the American representative to the United Nations, to determine what action that body will take in the matter of iron curains drawn against colored newspapermen by Gen Jan Christian Smuts.

Incidentally, it was General Smuts who audaciously wrote the preamble to the United Nations charter, calling for world freedom of press and information when the organization was founded in San Francisco.

We are also anxious to know how representatives of the Western bloc can become so indignant when Russia bans admittedly hostile reporters from areas in their sphere of influence and still permit the raising of barriers within their own ranks.

## No Doubt as to Purposes

There was no doubt about either my purposes, my identity or my credentials.

My application was cleared by the U.S. State Department, I gave proof of having the necessary inoculations and submitted all of the required data as to police records, etc.

I also used no subterfuges about being a tourist or educator. I've told them exactly what I intended to do—to see how native Africans were being treated and put it in print for the public.

Apparently the South African Government does not want this story, whatever it is, to be told.



## RALPH MCGILL

A Visitor  
From South Africa

T. C. Robertson, Editor of "Libertas," monthly magazine of Johannesburg, South Africa, asks that you smile when you call him that. An Eng-

lishman, I mean.

En route to New Orleans to take ship for return to South Africa, he is in the South looking around, chiefly at soil and crops.

Aside from some South African troops, whose ebullient spirit was so much like that of our own that I recall little of my visit with them save they were pleasant and that time, in their presence, spun its web in bright colors, I think Mr. Robertson is the only South African I have met.

Let him talk for a while—

"Our chief problem is not racial conflict but soil erosion and the inability to find more soil which can be cultivated. The problem is not the native problem but the survival of the white man's economy upon which the native economy depends."

**History** "The history of South Africa—an area about the size of your state of Iowa—is a history of man moving northward and of his being flung back."

"First, there was malaria; then sleeping sickness, and the sun. The first two have been conquered. The last one, the sun, has not. Our scientists, after many years of being willing to spend money on the care and propagation of animals, have at last become willing to spend money on persons. We are studying climate and man and what the body does to him."

"The next great story will be the attempt of man to subjugate the tropics, and I think the greatest effort, and success, will be in Africa."

**State Farm** "One of the greatest experiments, and one about which I have seen little, is the vast project of the Socialist Government in Britain to build the greatest state farm in the world—not a collective state farm such as Russia knows, but a state-owned farm which will be operated by hired labor on a vast scale."

"Already, hundreds of tractors—perhaps, two or three thousand of them—are clearing the ground for the planting of peanuts—another reason it should interest you and your State."

"Peanuts provide the only source of vegetable oil which can be ready in a year. Soy beans will do it but that oil is not as readily used as peanut oil in as many ways. Literally thousands, and eventually a million or so acres, will be put into peanuts."

"This bush land can be had for 25 cents an acre, and it has never been fit for anything. But it will grow peanuts well. This is, apparently, the first big-scale attempt of Britain to feed herself by establishing there—and perhaps elsewhere—steadily increasing farms which will produce vegetable oils."

**Desert** "Land is the problem—land and the desert. Our wealth began with supplying ships in the old days. Then our wealth was ostrich feathers, and they are coming back, and then timber and then gold and then diamonds."

"We never had much land, less than 10 percent of our land is suited for agriculture. We are very interested in hybrid corns. Whatever you people may think of Henry Wallace's politics, he is one of the great genetitivists of our time."

"We can duplicate in South Africa any climate of this country where corn will grow, and I have arranged with Mr. Wallace to ship us out some seed. We have our own hybrids, but we have not been too successful."

"Oddly enough, the natives will not eat yellow corn. Yellow is associated with some evil witchcraft, and we have to have white corn for them."

**Problem** "Our native situation is much more different, basically, than your own. The natives in Africa have their own culture and their own customs which they wish to retain. Our segregation, while much more sharply drawn than your own, even, is positive—not negative. By positive, I mean that within his place we try to do all that can be done for him. We do not separate him to prevent him from improving. Here there is no separate culture or customs and your problem differs."

"I am convinced that this country does not yet realize that it must take a position with regard to Africa. As a world power your great country must realize that the new lines of defense must include Africa."

**Politics** "In world politics your people must realize that Africa, a continent larger than Canada and the United States together, is the half-way continent. Therefore, it becomes important to ask: Which way is the continent of Africa going—East or West? Have the American people been informed about Africa and her place in the world today and the developments, social and political? It was interesting to us that the United States voted against South Africa in the United Nations on the race problem. And now, looking at India and the developments there—seeing in Africa the bitter hatred between the natives and the coastal Indian developments, from Indians imported as indentured sugar cane workers many years ago, I see it as a complex problem which must be faced and for which there is no worldwide formula."

There was more talk—and when Mr. Robertson had gone I wearily put in some orders for some books on South Africa and the continent. Why is it foreign newspapermen always seem to know so much?

CIVIC RIGHTS FOR  
AFRICANS SOUGHT

A resolution favouring the election by non-Europeans of European representatives to Town Councils was passed unanimously by members of the Springs branch of the National Council of Women at a meeting last week.

It was decided that the branch should urge Springs Town Council to work for the amendment of the relative Ordinance to this end.

It was also resolved that the forthcoming biennial conference of the N.C.W. should be asked to request the Minister of Health to ensure that adequate maternity hospital accommodation is provided for women who are to become mothers for the first time and for abnormal cases, and that, in the meantime, nursing homes in areas where insufficient hospital maternity beds are provided should be subsidised.

The meeting unanimously recommended that the market at Payneville Township, which is at present run by the non-European Affairs staff, should be a municipal market and that Springs Town Council should subsidise it.



## AFRICA'S NON-WHITES NOT A UNITED FRONT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 10—The Colored Advisory Council, which is an official body, issued a statement today after a two-day session here demanding full political rights for nearly one million colored South Africans.

The statement urged the need for "creating a better inter-racial spirit in this country and removing the stigma which now rests on our international reputation."

This was the first manifestation by any recognized non-white organization since the United Nations General Assembly declared itself against South Africa's racial policies.

On the other hand, the session of the Advisory Council went to show that "non-white unity" against the present regime remains a very distant threat. The council expressed opposition to an improvement in the status of Indians unless colored persons received similar rights.

The council also protested against the "tendency to associate Indians with Europeans in public buildings and to herd 'Coloreds' with natives (Negroes)."

"Coloreds" are half-castes derived over the centuries from an admixture of whites, Negroes and imported Malay slaves. They number nearly one million, compared with 2,000,000 whites, 250,000 Indians and 7,000,000 Negroes. Nine per cent of the "Coloreds" are located in Cape Province where they enjoy certain franchise rights.

All members of the Advisory Council are men of education—mostly school teachers with university degrees.

## South Africa Moves To Tighten Her Ties To Southwest Africa

Giving Mandate Seats  
In Parliament May Lead  
To New Proposal In U. N.

CAPE TOWN, April 12—(AP)—South African political leaders Saturday were reported preparing a bi-partisan campaign aimed at strengthening the union's ties with mandated Southwest Africa in a way that would not flout the United Nations.

Their intention apparently is to bring the League of Nations mandate territory—a German possession before World War 1—a step closer to absorption into the union through representation in the Cape Town Parliament and then to con-

ation is in order. Parliament approved Friday night a government proposal to give Southwest Africa representation in Parliament as "an integral part of the union."

The last session of the U. N. General Assembly rejected Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts' plan for annexation and in turn "invited" the union to offer its mandate for trusteeship under the U. N.

Friday night's Parliament session rejected an opposition motion which would have provided provincial status for the mandate in a step which would have amounted to defiance of the United Nations.

# South Africa's Proposed Fusion Develops Into Racial Question Laboratory

## Leader of 30,000 Natives of Dark Continent Offer Opposition

By Russell Landstrom

Associated Press Correspondent

WINDHOEK, SOUTH AFRICA.

EVENTUAL incorporation of Southwest Africa into the Union of South Africa appears to be a certainty, regardless of the United Nations' snub of the proposal.

Seemingly, there will be little if any internal opposition to the move, except from leaders representing some 30,000 natives.

The dissidents are the proud, uncompromising "Hereros," often referred to as the "Black Herrenvolk" and strongly reminiscent of the unyielding American Sioux, who say they'll be satisfied with nothing less than the return of all the lands held by their warlike ancestors. They feel that fusion with South Africa would be harmful to their interests.

In this sprawling territory of 317,725 population, the "Hereros" come close to matching the white numerically. The white population is some 38,000, of which roughly one-third are Germans, most of them disfranchised.

Officials say the whites are almost unanimously in favor of incorporation, even Germans who are not naturalized believing that the territory has no real destiny apart from the union.

Public sentiment among the whites bears that out. Their conviction that annexation should come to pass is even stronger than last year when, for the second time, the union government was asked to dissolve the mandate and formally incorporate Southwest Africa.

All told, the nonwhites number about 300,000. The largest tribe, that of the Ovambos in the north, is a primitive people, simple, trusting and pastoral as only Afri-

cans can be. In some of the territory's most fertile land approximately 130,000 Ovambos enjoy virtually complete self-rule, with white supervision reduced to one commissioner and his staff of 30.

Their needs relatively few, their living reasonably spacious, their contact with the whites limited, the Ovambos are less restive than other tribes and more responsive to the white man's counsels. The Ovambo vote in favor of incorporation was practically unanimous. Exceptionally good relations between the Ovambos and the whites are due in a large measure to the work of Major Carl Hugo Hahn, a native commissioner of long experience.

South of Windhoek lies a reserve occupied by a strange, pathetic, gargoyle race known as the Reheboth Bastards. They are a mixture of Hottentots, Malays, Bantus, Damaras and European infiltrations from the cape's half-caste products of generations of miscegenation. No opprobrium is implied in the term "bastard," an accepted description of which some are even proud.

Among the 6,000 on this reserve and several thousand other bastards beyond its boundaries, the voting as recorded largely favored incorporation.

Alone among the various tribes, groups and clans, the Hereros held out conspicuously, presenting grievances and yearnings which assume unusual importance because of large aspects of the whole African situation.

Responsible men and women in many parts of South Africa told correspondents accompanying the British royal family on their recent tour that they believed great social and political issues would be fought out in Southern Africa during the next 25 years.

What happens to Southwest Africa and the union, these spokesmen postulated, may affect profoundly the lives of all peoples on this continent for many generations. This remote corner of Africa, one of the most

rugged and primitive areas anywhere, has become a laboratory for testing crucial racial theories.

Cold practicality, it is widely argued, dictates the incorporation of Southwest Africa. Geographically and economically, the territory should become a fifth province. But the issues involving complex questions of human relationships prejudice questions which ultimately will determine the fate of this continent.

There can be little doubt that the United Nations' rebuff of Premier Jan Christiaan Smuts' proposal for incorporation has deeply shaken the people here and in the union. It is freely acknowledged here that consultations of the nonwhites were probably too hasty; that the handling of the vote was awkwardly publicized, and that the strength of the opposition, led by Russia and India, was greatly underrated.

Challenged by critics on results of consultations which gave 208,850 for incorporation to 33,520 against, with 56,790 not consulted, officials said that no pressures had been brought and no favor courted improperly among the chiefs or headmen to influence the rank and file. They said it was impossible to consult thousands of natives scattered on farms in remote areas and that large numbers of bushmen were altogether inaccessible.

Sensitive to criticism and aggrieved by the UN setback, the whites of this subcontinent are striving for a solution of problems which to many seem insoluble.

Four new developments, however, are thought to have exceptional significance:

Colonel P. I. Hoogenhout, administrator for Southwest Africa, has just asked the assembly here to vote £50,000 (\$200,000) to open new areas for natives.

A recent conference in Windhoek resolved boldly to tackle the housing problem and laid the groundwork for a program which leaders said would lead to the abolition of

the native location system and the establishment of healthful townships where natives "can live in dignity and decency." At the same time, Major Hahn said that £2,000,000 (\$8,000,000) would be spent on expansion of native reserves.

Commenting on this conference, the Windhoek Advertiser said it was "one of the most encouraging indications of a determination to do something practical in the native policy."

Smuts, Dr. D. F. Malan, the opposition leader, and other parliamentarians are expected to visit Southwest Africa next month, touring the entire territory with the object of consulting the people on the question of

are not permitted to farm their own lands without interference, and that police regulations impose indignities.

Leaders at gatherings of Hereros, Ovambos, Hottentots, Damaras and other blacks ridiculed the manner in which the consultations were carried out. They expressed general dislike for the union's policies and favored a South African trusteeship administered by Britain or the United States.

Chief objections of natives to incorporation are that their vested interest in farm-lands might be disturbed under the new regime, that more and more whites might encroach upon the natives' domains, and that the "union's policy toward natives is repressive."

Others commented that UN action had intensified the union's desire to keep what it has, regardless of outside opinion. Several UN officials declared that "we shall never give up Southwest Africa except by force of arms."

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Opponents of incorporation complain that Hoogenhout said that consultations with the tribes were thoroughly above board and that the question was put not only to the leaders but to their followers as well. hospital facilities are inadequate; that they small areas; that educational, medical and their people already are crowded into too the tribes were thoroughly above board and that the question was put not only to the leaders but to their followers as well.



# AFRICANS REJECT SMUTS' ATTEMPT AT COMPROMISE

*Atlanta Ga. Daily World*  
**Sat. 6-14-47**  
 NEW YORK.—The recent overtures made by Prime Minister Smuts toward conciliating some of the grievances of Africans in the Union of South Africa have had a cold reception among African Affairs in a statement issued by that organization today. 2000  
 The Council referred to the prime minister's move toward re-establishment of the Native Representative Council with a grant of wider powers, as a step designed to strengthen the prime minister's position at the next meeting of the U. N. General Assembly.

The Africans' attitude to the prime minister's tentative proposals as "vague and disappointing" and said:

## SIDESTEP CAUSE

"The prime minister seems to have sidestepped the main cause of the deadlock—the demand of the Native Representative Council for the repeal of discriminatory color legislation against Africans and the Council's consequent resolution to adjourn indefinitely until such demands have been complied with:

"The proposals in fact are a retrogressive step in that as long as present discriminatory legislation remains on the statute book the Africans are in effect asked by the prime minister in his proposals to administer their own domination, discrimination and oppression under the cloak of giving them responsibility and participation in the administration of their own affairs. 1-18-47 Sat.

"In other words, we do not accept any proposal that does not provide for direct representation of all sections of the community in all legislative bodies."

## The Status of Chiefs

*John S. Lewis* Sat. 6-14-47

There is a widespread dissatisfaction among African chiefs on account of the unsatisfactory position in which they are placed. In Cape Town recently, Chief Victor Poto, one of the prominent chiefs in the Transkei told General Smuts that it was essential that chiefs should be given more responsibility and more authority in areas over which they have jurisdiction.

Chief Poto pointed out that although great progress had been

done in the last fifty years, the majority of the African people still, in a large measure, looked to the chiefs and headmen for leadership and guidance. The chief further went on and said, "perhaps to the surprise of the Prime Minister, that even in regard to the people who are in the urban areas, who may be regarded as detribalised, they still have a great regard for their chiefs. These people have not left the reserves because they have no respect for the chiefs and their authority, but because they have no way of making a living in the reserves. And although they are away from their homes, they still retain their regard and respect for the chiefs under whom they have grown up." 1-18-47 Sat.

Chief Poto's request and remarks will undoubtedly be endorsed by every thinking chief in the Union. He was speaking not for himself but for every chief. Rightly or wrongly there is a feeling that the chiefs are no longer the rulers of their people but the agents of the Government, who under the provisions of the Native Administration Act of 1927, have the right to appoint and depose them. The object of this Act as stated in its preamble is "to provide for the better control and management of Native affairs," and although it provides for the recognition of chiefs and confers upon them certain rights it nevertheless makes it difficult for them to make their influence felt among their people. In the Trust lands adjoining the reserves, the Government has appointed superintendents or overseers who have virtually become the rulers of the people who live on these lands, and yet the authorities had promised the chiefs that they would have jurisdiction over the Trust farms adjoining their reserves.

In discussing the provisions of this Act, the Natives Representative Council in 1945, pointed out

that they could "not see what useful functions are served by the

officials styled Superintendents of locations as the duties assigned to these officials are already being performed by chiefs and headmen." There can be no doubt that there is constant friction and misunderstanding between the chiefs and these officials, the majority of whom are men who cannot rise above the traditional bullying attitude of the white man. In our opinion there appears to be no need for the interposition of these functionaries between the Native Commissioners on the one hand and the chiefs and headmen on the other. This multiplicity of Native affairs officials is causing a great deal of unrest in the reserves, and is making chiefs feel that their powers are being taken away. We know that the official view is that these officials are necessary for the purpose of supervising the allocation of land. We do not here propose to deny this, but we want to emphasise the fact that if their duties and functions clash with those of the chiefs, there is bound to be a great deal of dissatisfaction and misunderstanding. The authorities cannot ignore this fact and yet hope to be able to prevent the disintegration of tribal life.

Another complaint which the chiefs have is about the inadequacy of their salaries. Let us admit at the outset that not all the chiefs are poorly paid, but the majority of them are, particularly those of the Transvaal province. As the result they are unable to maintain and uphold their prestige and dignity. It is our firm conviction that if measures were taken to improve the status of chiefs and their salaries, there would be effective co-operation between them and the Government and the development of the reserves. We feel that it is absolutely essential that the authorities should take them into their confidence, and make them feel that they are part and parcel of the machinery of the administration of their people's affairs.

# Colored South Africans Ask Political Equality

*Baltimore Md.*  
**1-18-47 Sat.**  
 CAPETOWN, South Africa—A demand for full political rights for nearly one million colored South Africans, and opposition to an improved status for East Indians unless colored peoples receive similar rights, featured a statement of policy by the Colored Advisory Council here Friday, following a two-day session.

The Council, an official Government agency, thus took cognizance of the moral spanking given the South African administration by the UN General Assembly last November in NYC, for discrimination against East Indians and maintenance of racial policies inconsistent with the UN Charter.

## Raps Racial Policy

The CAC emphasized the need for "creating a better interracial spirit in this country and removing the stigma which now rests on our international reputation."

It protested against the tendency to associate East Indians with Europeans in public buildings, and to herd colored people with natives ("Negroes").

## Divide and Rule

For purposes of racial separation, the Government of Prime Minister Jan Christian Smuts has by legislation divided the Union into racial cleavages—Europeans, colored and Negroes, with East Indians being placed in a special category.

Colored persons are half-castes, descendants through the centuries of an admixture of Europeans, Negroes and imported Malay servants.

## Voiceless Majority

The one million colored South Africans compare with two million Europeans, 250,000 East Indians, and seven million Negroes. Ninety per cent of the East Indians reside in the Cape Province where they enjoy certain franchise rights.

All members of the Colored Advisory Council are men of education with university degrees earned in the British Isles, Europe and the United States of America.



# PUBLIC SERVANTS CONFERENCE IN CITY

Controversial and delicate issues affecting the African Public Servants' Association and its relation with the Government formed the subject of discussion at the annual general meeting of the association held in Johannesburg last Sunday. Mr. Walter Pela, President of the association, presided. Representatives came from Pretoria and all over the Reef.

Branch organisation and recruitment of new members received great attention at the conference. It was pointed out that recruitment of new members was poor. The use of the press as an agency for propaganda purposes was criticised by some delegates who contended that the affairs of the association should not be placed at the disposal of newspapers.

The majority of delegates felt, however, that the contention was wrong and said that this was a misconception of the functions of the press.

Mr. Pela reminded the meeting that in January this year, a Treasury Circular No. 28 of 1946 was issued giving financial relief to public servants stationed on the Reef and Pretoria.

This Circular discriminated against the non-European public servants. Representations were made to the Public Service Commission through the Secretary for Native Affairs, and in consequence the original circular was replaced by Treasury Circular No. 19 of 1947 which came into effect as from November 1 this year. But even according to this circular only certain grades of the African Public servants can be issued with second class railway warrants.

The operation of the circular is not retrospective, and those African public servants who had been travelling second class at a charge to the Government had to refund the difference. As the Head Office was taking up the matter with the Public Service Commission he thought that it would be unwise on their part to take any steps until the outcome of the negotiations.

## APPRECIATION

Speaking on the results of their interview with the officials of the Department, Mr. Pela said, "May I suggest at this stage that a letter be sent to the Under-Secretary, Major Rodseth, expressing the thanks and gratitude of the Association for the warm reception he gave the deputation, and for the sympathetic manner in which he listened to our representations, and

"I wish to extend a warm hand of welcome to our colleagues in the Unemployment Insurance Section of the Department, who have decided to enrol en bloc as members of the Association," concluded Mr. Pela.

## DELICATE ISSUES DEBATED

Controversial and delicate issues affecting the organisation and its relation with the Government were debated. Branch organisation and recruitment of new members, which is said to be poor, was discussed at length. To this effect a resolution was passed urging members to redouble their efforts in the drive for new recruits.

The use of the press as an organ of propaganda was criticised by delegates who contended that the affairs of the association should not be placed at the disposal of newspapers. This contention did not find favour with the majority of the house led by the chairman.

Mr. Pela said that he had personally sought the assistance of the "Bantu World" when he had an interview with its editor, Mr. Selothe Thema a little while ago. He was grateful to him for sending a special reporter to the meeting. Members did not seem to understand how effective was the press in educating public opinion. Mr. A. L. Rabotapi was elected organiser for East Rand, Mr. Qwabe for Johannesburg and Mr. J. F. Dlamini for West Rand. It was also agreed to appoint an additional organiser for Pretoria and district. Mr. Nxu, organiser for this area was unable to be present and was represented by Mr. J. J. Kali.

## INTERVIEW WITH NATIVE AFFAIRS SECRETARY

The most important matter placed before the meeting was a report of a deputation of members of the Executive Committee of the Association which met the Officials of the Department of Native Affairs in Pretoria on September 19, 1947.

These were Mr. W. S. Pela (President), Mr. G. W. Xala, General Secretary, H. M. Tshandu, Treasurer and S. K. Nxu, Organising Secretary, Pretoria district. The officials were Mr. F. Rodseth, Under Secretary for Native Affairs and Mr. M. Smuts, Chief Clerk.

## MAIN OBJECT

The main object of the deputation was to seek for recognition of the Association by the Government. After Mr. Pela had put the case for the Association, Mr. Smuts replied that the Department would help to get whatever recognition the Public Service Commission could give. Provided it did not become a political body, he could not see why such an Association should not be recognised. So long as they remained reasonable he thought they could do much good for the people they represented.

Mr. Pela objected to the employment by the Department of non-matriculated clerks and those holding the Native Primary Higher. He said this was not fair to those who had matriculated. Schools were turning out hundreds of matriculants every year. The Native Primary Higher was never an equivalent for matric. Mr. Rodseth replied that the Department would put forward their proposal.

## ASSAULTS

Mr. Pela said that there had been several cases of assaults by European officials on members of the African staff and the African public. Since the Moroka incident constant threats had been made by European officials. The African staff also felt hurt at the fact that they were being addressed by European clerks as "boy" and "kaffir".

Mr. Rodseth stated that the Department was taking various steps to obtain European officials with the right background and outlook. The Department was most anxious that the Native members of the staff should become an integral part thereof and be treated accordingly. Any threats or assaults should be immediately brought to the notice of the head of the office concerned.

Regarding judicial posts for Africa, Mr. Rodseth told the deputation that the Department was exploring the possibility of appointing Africans as clerks of the Courts in Native areas and they would place the matter before the Native Affairs Commission.

They had also appointed a number of African typists in the Department.



# Independence for the Sudan

Country Is Said to Be Ready and  
Desirous for Complete Independence

*The Times*  
TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:  
The Anglo-Egyptian dispute, which  
is being considered by the Security  
Council, brought the Sudan question  
into the light and you may welcome a  
few explanatory words. 9-5-47

After sixty years of Turko-Egyptian  
foreign occupation and misrule, the  
country was ready for a revolt which  
was led by El Mahdi, my grandfather,  
who succeeded in evicting the foreign  
rulers and established an independent  
state in the Sudan. The country en-  
joyed complete independence for four-  
teen years until it was invaded by  
Anglo-Egyptian forces which were su-  
perior in number and arms, and as a  
result the country was occupied and  
the so-called Condominium rule was  
staged. New York, N. Y.

Needless to say that the Condomin-  
ium rule outlived its time and func-  
tion; it did, however, all that was ex-  
pected from it and prepared the coun-  
try for self-government. The Con-  
dominium rule has become impracti-  
cable because the Condomini are in  
dispute. The Sudanese have reached  
a standard that makes them more able  
to develop their own country than un-  
der any of the Condominium powers.

We played an important role in  
the Second World War and helped the  
Allies' cause, and it is only fair that  
we should get our independence.

The Sudan is today ready for inde-  
pendence and has attained levels su-  
perior to those existing in many of the  
other Middle East countries. We have  
all the necessary organs of independ-  
ence: local government councils are  
set up throughout the country and are  
in full swing; our budget is well bal-  
anced and our economics are sound;  
a legislative assembly is in the process  
of formation; and, last but not least,  
we have our Sudan Defense Force and  
our Sudan police to preserve order and  
insure public security. 9-5-47

The desire of the vast majority is  
for complete independence from both  
Britain and Egypt. Any decision dis-  
regarding the wish of the Sudanese will  
be resented and resisted. As to our  
relations with Egypt and Britain,  
these will be determined by the Inde-  
pendent Sudan. In this I express the  
views of my father, the political and  
religious leader of the Sudan, who  
supports the Independence Movement  
and who represents 70 per cent of the  
inhabitants of the Sudan. *Tru.*

SIDDIG ABDEL RAHMAN EL MAHDI.  
New York, Sept. 2, 1947.



20a(6) 1947

Uganda

**Young African Ruler**

**Honored by British**

20a(6) *British Pa,*

LONDON—(ANP)—King George of England has approved the grant to Mutesa the Second, Kabaka of Buganda, a young African chief of the honorary rank of captain in the Grenadier guards, one of England's oldest regiments.

The Kabaka, who is only 23, is the constitutional ruler of the Uganda protectorate having succeeded his father in 1939. About one million subjects are under his rule.



## This Government Is Ours

*West African Pilot*  
WE CALL on all citizens of this great Nigeria to revise their previous third-person attitude toward Nigerian civil service jobs. Change is the law of nature, and wise beings change as circumstances change. Consequently, we advise all Nigerians to begin now to regard Nigerian Government as theirs. For surely, this government machinery is ours. *20a(6) N. A. P. 10-4-47*

Our public revenue is the contribution by taxes levied on all of us in one way or the other, directly or indirectly. Although the control of what to do with our public funds is not really in our hands, yet we must fight on until we regain that control.

Some of us should remain independent of the government pay roll so that we may have the freedom of thought and of criticism of public servants. But many of us, administratively or technically inclined, should seek, accept and keep government jobs. The tradition that the Nigerian must always be under a European must be scrapped immediately. Let our qualified men and women in all departments push ahead quickly to top and policy making positions. Not just as assistants, for often the assistant teaches the boss the control and operation of the department or bureau. *10-4-47 League Nigeria*

We showed on October 1 that only 139 out of 1,897 superior posts in the civil service are held by black men and women. The Judicial Department is nearly satisfactory because it has 25 Europeans to 17 non-Europeans. The worst departments are the Veterinary, Agriculture, Geological Survey, Colliery, Forestry and Public Works. We think Nigerians can independently man the following departments: Railway, Account, Audit, Education, Judicial, Printing, Posts and Telegraphs, Prison and Police. This government is ours. Let us invade its senior posts as we have done the junior.

## For A United States Of West Africa

*West African Post*  
SOME YEARS ago, West African leaders got together and formed a West African Congress. Its object was to unify all the West African countries, at least under Britain in order that they might fight in common to retrieve those birthrights West Africa had lost to foreign usurpers. For some time it fought, then staggered, and died out. The West African Youths League later came up. And, by the West African National Secretariat, it was recently reinforced. With spunk and tenacity, these lonely allies now plod along the dreary road towards a United States of West Africa. *20a(6) 9-31-47, Luv*

How encouraging it is to learn that our brothers of the French West African territories have united into one! They have a Congress of French West African Territories. From Dakar, via the French Equatorial Africa, to the

Congo frontier, they have all flown into this one body. They regard the idea that they are French citizens as merely designed to keep them, for ever, docile slaves of France. Thus like us in British West Africa, the restoration of freedom to the blacks is their only aim.

We believe therefore that the stage is well set for the formation of a United States of West Africa. The desire for this grand move is expressed in both regions. And we must wait no longer. Let the NCNC jump into it. Let the United Gold Coast Convention be up and doing. Let the West African Youths League and the West African National Secretariat follow. West Africa is one. The talk of French this and British that is resentful *West African Pilot*

With unity alone will we break the backbone of our oppressors, since atom bomb we have none. Social, educational, cultural, economic, political, linguistic and ethnic diversities and inequalities must not debar it.

## Port Harcourt To Become A Municipality In 1949

## Women To Be Enfranchised

*20a(6) N. A. P.*  
*9-19-47*  
PORT HARCOURT, Sept. 18.—Port Harcourt township is to be raised to municipal status not later than April 1, 1949.

The proposed Port Harcourt Town Council is to have fourteen members eight of whom are to be elected (two each from four wards). *League Nigeria*

Women are to enjoy the franchise for the first time in the history of Nigeria—here in Port Harcourt. *9-19-47*

These were some of the most welcome points revealed at a press conference held on Wednesday, September 3, with the Local Authority, Mr R. K. Floyer.

It will be recalled that in 1945 the Port Harcourt Community League put forward suggestions towards raising the status of Port Harcourt to that of a municipality.

These were forwarded to government and, as a result, in 1946 Mr R. K. Floyer, District Officer, was given the task of reducing these proposals to a practicable form, in consultation with the people of Port Harcourt.

His report was completed in September 1946, and has now returned approved with slight amendments.

## Britisher Opposes Freedom For Africa: Time Isn't Ripe

*20a(6) N. A. P.*  
New York—A Typically-British plea for gradualism in lifting the British yoke of slavery from the necks of the natives of West Africa was made here last week by one of the beneficiaries of British exploitation of the darker races. He is "Sir" Alan Burns, former governor of Accra, British Gold Coast, W. Africa, who spoke to a group of white churchmen and business leaders, and started that there is no need to rush to Africa to change the current of events until it was first found out what the people of that continent want. *12-26-47*

He confessed that an unnamed nation was spending a lot of money in an effort to promote Communism in West Africa but indicated that this should not disturb promoters of the "Marshall Plan" which seeks to scatter billions of

dollars everywhere in the world to combat Communism.

The African natives are afflicted with "fear of the supernatural" and an inferiority complex, the British overlord advised, and held that the Africans themselves are largely to blame for these personal handicaps. He failed to confess that during the long years of British domination and exploitation of the Africans it is remarkable that they are not even worse afflicted with an inferiority complex than they are. *12-28-47*

"Sir" Burns, after deploring the backwardness of the Africans in one breath, in the next, credited them with having too much sense to promote the building of a large Communism party in their country. He charged the Africans with being bitter against the slave trade, exploitation and misgovernment, when they ought to be taking blame upon themselves for "faults of their own that have held them back."

He held that the future of Africa is bright because the whole world is now about convinced that Africans are "men same as we are." But this must be viewed realistically. "Sir" Burns advised; no great attention should be paid to a small group of not too well educated persons who are clamoring for self-government, he said. The British overlord admitted, finally, that British rule of Africa had not been the best. "We know that we have failed, but we do not know who could have done better," he said in an apparent effort to discourage Americans and the Russians who might want to try.



# Boycott Has Made A Farce Of Richards Constitution

West African Pilot Wed. 4-23-47

## Says British News Review

LONDON.—That the strategy of boycott which the three elected members of the Legislative Council adopted was a weapon which had made a farce of the Richards Constitution, formed the basis of an article which appeared in the News Review of April 3 under the title of "Zik Does It Again."

The article which occupied a column and half and which had a bust photograph of Zik taken during the press delegation to London, in 1943, reads as follows:

With the flourish of trumpets which marked its birth still faintly echoing, Nigeria's first native-dominated Legislative Council was beginning to wear a tarnished look last week.

The trouble was Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, usually known as Zik.

### "SHAM DEMOCRACY"

Owner of five violently anti-British newspapers and the boss of the country's most powerful political machine, Zik is avowedly out to wreck the colony's new constitution, introduced by 62-year-old Governor Sir Arthur Richards.

He calls it "Richards' sham democracy." Wed. 4-23-47

Though it gives the colony rule by an African majority, the council of 45 has only four elected members.

The remainder are a hotch-potch of government nominees and indirectly elected members representing native councils.

The official explanation: the ballot is not understood by the mass of Nigerians.

Convinced that Nigerians can vote as well as anyone else, the infuriated Zik sent a long letter of protest to the Colonial Office demanding changes in the constitution.

When no reply came, he started a country-wide tour to raise money and it was clear that his astute move had made a farce of the new democracy.

By the time the tour ended last December, he had £12,000 in the kitty.

With the money in his

Zik suddenly called off his plan to go to London in favour of contesting the Legislative Council election in Lagos.

As he had been saying for months that anyone who sat on the council would be a stooge of the government, this was a big pill for his supporters to swallow.

Obediently, they gulped it down.

### ELECTION VICTORY

When the votes were counted, all four seats had been won by Zik nominees.

Zik himself was at the head of the poll. Wed. 4-23-47

Two days before the council was to be sworn in, he switched again.

To a slightly bewildered mass meeting in Lagos, he announced that he would boycott the council.

When the swearing-in ceremony began, three of the council's hard leather seats were empty.

Zik and two of his supporters had stayed away.

### THREE EMPTY CHAIRS

Trying to ignore the three empty chairs, the council exchanged good-will speeches, then got down to considering the colony's budget.

But though Zik's own newspapers gave columns of space to the council's meetings, by week's end it was clear that his astute

double move had made a farce of the new democracy.

In the streets of Lagos, the young clerks and semi-literate

West Africa

workers who are his chief supporters were going around saying jubilantly: "Old Zik's done it again!"

EDITOR'S NOTE: We vehemently resent the accusation that the Zik Group is "violently anti-British" because it is false and misleading. Wed. 4-23-47

## Right Of West Africans To Own Rulers Is Declared

West African Pilot

## WASU Says Quit To Britain

Thurs. 4-24-47

LONDON.—Sunday, April 13, was a red letter day in the annals of the West African Students' Union, because it was on that historic day that the students of West Africa, assembled in London, at an extraordinary general meeting, under the leadership of American-educated Ako Adjei, M.Sc., Barrister-at-Law, demanded the termination of British rule in West Africa and declared the right of African peoples to form provisional and national governments in the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, and Nigeria.

The following is full text of this epoch-making pronouncement:

### LONG STRUGGLE

In the long struggle of the African peoples to free themselves from foreign domination and exploitation, the West African Students Union of Great Britain and Ireland has always played a leading role during the twenty one years of its existence.

The Union has made persistent protests and demands, and, in the past, has called the attention of successive British Governments to the continued injustices and humiliations, which the African peoples have suffered for a long time under alien rule. Thurs. 4-24-47

These efforts have all failed.

### RESOLUTION OF 1942

It is from this background of experience in our relations with the Imperial Government of Great Britain that the Union, in 1942, adapted a resolution demanding that the respective countries of West Africa, namely, Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, be given internal self-government immediately and be declared as sovereign independent states within five years thereafter.

That resolution was in consonance with the democratic principles laid down in the Atlantic Charter, which was proclaimed by the British and American Governments on August 14, 1941.

In Article III of the Atlantic Charter, the Imperial Governments of Great Britain and America declared that "They respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them."

The period stipulated in that resolution expires this year.

But the Imperial Government of Great Britain have shown no indication of their intention to leave West Africa in order that the Africans might govern themselves as free and sovereign peoples.

The Union views this situation with grave concern, and is of the opinion that the time has come when the question of national independence of the African peoples and their complete break from the imperialist domination of Great Britain must be decided once and

for all time in the interest of world peace.

We are convinced that the declaration of the sovereign independence of the African peoples is necessary, not merely because domination by a foreign power is, in itself, a deliberate and humiliating injury to the self-respect of subject peoples and is inimical to their national life, but that Africa in bondage cannot contribute her full share in the maintenance of peace and prosperity among the peoples of the world.

### AFRICAN FREEDOM

The freedom of the peoples of Africa is therefore essential for the safety of the entire world, and for the extirpation of militarism and other forms of imperialist aggression of one nation over another.

It is our firm conviction that any refusal to recognize and to respect the national aspirations of Africans is a direct negation of their right to exist as independent sovereign nations in the world community of free peoples.

So long as the system of colonial administration, which keeps the entire people out of the machinery of government, exists, the African peoples can always be accused by the governing interests as being incapable of ruling themselves.

The peoples of West Africa have reached a critical and historic stage in their national life, and the time has come when they must now divest themselves of the imperialist domination of Great Britain, and assume control over the conduct of their own affairs.

Now, therefore, with a view to achieving the sovereign independence of the peoples of West Africa, the West African Students Union of Great Britain and Ireland, in extraordinary general conference here assembled at Africa House, 1, South Villas, Camden Square, London, on April 13, 1947, do resolve and declare, and it is hereby resolved and declared:

### HISTORIC RESOLUTIONS

1. That the Imperial Government of Great Britain relinquish the unjust claim which they have for a long time exercised over the countries of West Africa and over the fortunes of the African peoples in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra



Leone, and Gambia, and terminate immediately their imperialist domination over the respective countries and peoples herein mentioned.

2. That the peoples of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia, respectively, delegate their sovereignty to a national political organization, and that such a representative national organization be called upon and empowered immediately by the people to form a Provisional National Government in each country. *Thurs. 4-24-47*

3. That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Imperial Government of Great Britain and their representatives in Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone, and Gambia; the peoples of West Africa through the West African Press and existing organizations in each country; and also the Press of the World.

Resolved and Declared by the West African Students Union of Great Britain and Ireland in Extraordinary General Conference Assembled at Africa House, 1, South Villas, Camden Square, London, this Day, the Thirteenth Day of April, in the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty Seven.

**George Padmore**  
*Defender*  
**WORLD VIEWS**  
*Win Seats in Legislature*

THE MOVEMENT FOR FEDERATION of the West African colonies of Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Nigeria and self-government for the united territories achieved another forward stride when the candidates of the Nigeria Democratic Party, won the four elected seats in the newly established Legislative Council.

The successful candidates were Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Managing Director of the Zik Press Ltd., and acting President of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons; Dr. Ibiyinka Olorun Nimbe and Barrister Adeleke Adedoyin, for the city of Lagos.

The part also won the seat for Calabar, securing the election of the Barrister Eyo Anwan against the Rev. Okon Efiog, a former nominated Government member who was recently awarded the O.B.E. (Officer of the British Empire) decoration for his services to the British Government.

The election was the first to be held under the new Constitution which came into operation on Jan. 1, 1947; but which is very unpopular with the overwhelming majority of Nigerians. They originally intended to boycott the elections, but on the advice of the leaders of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons to which the Democratic Party is affiliated it decided to contest the seats, capture them and use the Legislature as a forum to criticise the despotic administration instituted by the Governor Sir Arthur Richards, who was transferred from Jamaica to West Africa after the labor riots in the West Indies, just before the outbreak of the last war.

**The New Constitution**  
AFTER YEARS OF OPPOSITION to the old Constitution, the Labor Government approved of a new Constitution for Nigeria. It was drawn up by Sir Arthur Richards without consulting the African leaders, and when it was rushed through the old Council the entire progressive sections of the people voiced indignant protest. *Sat. 5-10-47*

In order to consolidate the opposition against the Constitution and other reactionary laws passed by the outgoing Council, the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons was established by the late Hubert Maqaulay, Nigeria's "Elder Statesman" and Dr. Azikiwe, the leading newspaper publicist in Africa.

Under the new Constitution, the British Government will operate through a Central Legislature composed of 20 instead of 30 official members — European heads of government departments of the Civil Service and an unofficial majority of 29 instead of 28.

**Four Are Elected**  
OF THESE LATTER, only four are elected as under the old Constitution. And it is these seats — three for Lagos and one for Calabar that were captured by the nationalist candidates running under the banner of the Democratic Party, spearhead of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons — the progressive United Front Movement which is leading the agitation for self-

government and a Federated West Africa.

The other 25 unofficial members in the new Legislative Council are all Sultans, Emirs and Paramount Chiefs or agents of the chiefs, who in turn are instruments of the British Government. It is through the chiefs that the British officials operate what is known as "Indirect Rule." So apart from the four elected representatives of the people, the British Government will have 20 white members and 25 black ones. The white members are all high-ranking civil servants such as Provincial and District Commissioners, and heads of various departments. The black members (chiefs and other tribal rulers) take their orders from the white officials in charge of the chieftain districts into which the whole Nigeria is divided.

The National Council of Nigeria and Cameroons is sending a delegation to London next summer, headed by Dr. Azikiwe, to protest against the Constitution and to demand real democratic system of government.

## States Recognized W. Africa Opposes

*20a (6) Baltimore, Md. Afro-American*  
FREETOWN, SIERRA LEONE, West Africa (ANP)—Native Sierra Leonians are opposed to the new constitution proposal submitted recently by Gov. Hubert Stevenson to Sir Arthur Creech-Jones, secretary of State, because it provided for 23 members on the legislative council, aside from the governor. Seven are to be official members—the European heads of government departments. The others unofficial members.

Main criticisms are that Europeans still hold the balance of power over Africans, the proposals are confined to only a reconstitution of the legislative council; and Gov. Stevenson by-passed leading African figures in mapping out the change. *Sat. 12-20-46*

**Lorded Over by Europeans**  
It was pointed out that about 2,000,000 Africans would continue to be lorded over by 2,000 Europeans. Protectorate members are to be elected by a protectorate assembly, composed of European district commissioners which is indirectly instrumental for the selection of council members.

The last objection is that the Governor sent out his proposal to be forced upon "a powerless people," that he failed to follow "the democratic procedure adopted in neighboring Gold Coast a few years ago."



*Chicago, Ill. Time*  
These gowned and skull-capped men are some of the 103 members of the Tribal Authority of the Kholifa Rowala-Mamunta Chieftdom in Sierra Leone, British West Africa. They met as representatives of their 11,000 tribesmen to elect a new paramount chief. Here one of the 26 candidates (from eight royal

*progress is hampered because very few as yet have chosen to take the technical courses which are essential for appointments in certain of the technical departments.*  
For example, attention has been drawn to the fact that no African holds a superior appointment in the Forestry Department, but the qualification for appointment as Forest Officer is a university degree in forestry and no Nigerian has ever chosen to take a degree in that subject. *Lagos Nigeria*  
It is obvious that until some do, the nine government can make no progress with Africanising the Forestry Department. *West African Pilot*  
The same is true of other departments and as the press has rightly pointed out recently there is a great need for students to qualify in other subjects than law or medicine. *Thurs 10-9-47*

houses in the chieftdom) is trying to convince the elders that he is the man for the job; he failed. The two men leaning on their umbrellas, symbol of authority since the days of ancient Egypt, are thinking it over. The broad and bored gentleman with the goat (right center) is the regent, who acts as chief until a new one is elected. Later, after the new chief was elected, the members of the Tribal Authority swore allegiance to him, and the British Commissioner gave him a staff of office engraved with the British Royal Arms. An enthusiastic crowd of his new subjects then carried the chief off for a night of singing and dancing, immediately prior to the war that government declared its intention to Africanise the service. *33 Africans given government declared its intention to Africanise the service.*  
**High Posts in 1947**  
Before that Africans had been appointed to superior posts but such appointments were admittedly exceptional circumstances. Continuing its defence of the government's Africanisation policy of the government, the Public Relations Department recalls that it was only twenty-three only twenty-three Africans were appointed to such obtain these qualifications but pro-



# Blacks and Browns

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

## Only "Boys" in Africa

By CHATWOOD HALL

Sat. 2-22-47

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (Exclusive to the AFRO-AMERICAN)—While spending a fortnight at the ritzy and swanky Sheppard's Hotel in Cairo, en route to Haile Selassie's empire of Ethiopia, I rang for the waiter. My ring was answered by an English-speaking Italian.

However, he did not himself bring my meal; he merely "accompanied" it. Within 15 minutes a six-foot, middle-aged black Sudanese waiter arrived with the food, followed by this same five-foot Italian.

"This is my boy," said the Italian, who looked like a pygmy beside the stalwart Sudanese.

"You certainly look more like a boy than he does," I replied. "You seem to be healthy and able-bodied and could have brought the meal without your 'boy,'" I added. This took him unawares, and he had no come-back.

### Where "Boys" Begin

Cairo, as I was later to learn, was the place where "boys" begin. Black and brown Sudanese and Nubians, regardless of size or age, are only "boys" in all those places I visited in these parts—Cairo Khartoum, Asmara (in Eritrea), Aden, and Hargeisha (in British Somaliland).

It looked and sounded disgusting to see and hear Englishmen, Egyptians, Frenchmen, Italians, Greeks and other well-to-do foreigners clapping their hands (the customary method of attracting a "boy's" attention) and calling out "boy" to grown-up black and brown Nubians and Sudanese.

On the veranda of the luxurious Grand Hotel in Khartoum, overlooking the Nile, I found a medley of "boy" handclapping and "boy" calls on all sides by wealthy and thirsty guests, mostly British.

### Italians and British Use It

At the Italian built and operated Alberco Ciaano hotel in Asmara, Italian hotel officials and guests (mostly Italian and British) were unable to find any other word than "boy" when they addressed one of the servants. Sat. 2-22-47

Most of the Italians had fled into Asmara and other parts of Eritrea to escape the wrath of the Abyssinian people, and here they were lording it over the Eritreans, who are blood-brothers of the Abyssinians, with the disrespectful term of "boy."

Aden and Hargeisha, where British rule is supreme, seemed to be "lousy" with only "boys."

The "boys" in the places mentioned above usually serve as waiters, bell-boys, chambermaids and in other menial capacities and usually are black and brown. While there may be some who occupy better positions of more responsibility, I never saw one.

Only lighter-colored Egyptians and Europeans of every white nationality seemed to occupy the better and more lucrative jobs. The "boys'" wages are extremely low, sometimes as low as six dollars a month.

### Repay Courteous Treatment

So accustomed have they become to being addressed only as "boy," that when I addressed them as "Please, Sir" or "Thank you, Sir," they seemed to become rather bewildered and to feel that I was a man from Mars. However, their appreciation at being shown this small mark of respect was expressed in innumerable helpful and appreciative ways outside the routine of their work.

Only once did I come across a white European who did not use the term "boy." He was an Englishman and a fellow-traveller from Cairo to Addis Ababa. Inasmuch as I was almost always within hearing distance, he may not have used the term out of deference to me. Then again, he may have been one of those real human beings, of whom there are millions, who are kind and respectful enough as to show respect and well-bred courtesy to all men, regardless of skin color. Anyhow, this was one of his parting remarks at our destination:

"We have seen many black men on our journey, and we have seen some white men, too," he said. "Most of those with black skins have white hearts, and a large number of those with white skins have black hearts." Sat. 2-22-47



## Equality Sought in French Africa

*20a(7)*  
*Native American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
Natives Unite to End  
Exploitation by Whites

*11-22-47*  
DAKAR, French West Africa—Dedicated to the attainment of equal rights for all Africans throughout French West Africa's eight colonies, the Rassemblement Democratique Africa or RDA, is looming as a threat to white supremacy and exploitation in this area. *11-22-47*

Headed by Felix Houphuet Voigny a plantation owner and son of an African chief, the RDA in one year has grown from practically nothing to an organization with more than a half million members.

### Would Call It 'Red'

So feared is the organization that in France, efforts are being made to label it "Communistic" although those who would do so admit that the mass of the membership neither is Communistic nor recognizes any Communistic connections.

By adapting itself to African issues and to the African mind, RDA is rapidly overcoming the influence of Dakar's major, Lemine Gueye, who France had felt would be able to keep the Africans satisfied with their lot as French colonials.



**African Ex-Vounteers'***The Bantu World Sat.***Dilemma***Johannesburg, South Africa*  
**Hosiah Smith N. Ledwaba,**

Pretoria, writes: African ex-volunteers who proved their loyalty, and served in the battle fields in the last war, are experiencing a miserable and unpleasant peace-time life. They are hard-hit by unemployment—the most outstanding economic problem of the day. It is disturbing to witness hordes of “forgotten and neglected men” wandering around the streets in search of employment.

Some of these men gave satisfactory service in the army as clerks, typists, interpreters, drivers, telephone-operators, despatch-riders etc., but to-day the only employment available for them is of the pick and shovel type. *Sat. 6-18-47*



## Only Africans Suffer

THE last thing we blackmen would ever regret or lament over is the gift of our colour simply because the white-faced nation who overlords us tries to make us believe that our deplorable condition is due to our colour. This is an illogical and unscientific statement. The blackman had ruled and hopes by the grace of God of Africa to rule again. *20a(7) Nigeria Sat 1-4-47*

Every day it is being preached to us by them that we are not being discriminated against. But as they preach along they discriminate. Wonderful preachers. They say, democratically, all races should be treated without disregard. This may be true with the Russians, but they are Communists. In this little metropolis of Onitsha, race discrimination reigns galore. We do not know the one to mention first. We can only touch that of the water supply.

Every one resident in Onitsha knows pretty well the sufferings of the tax-payers (Europeans excluded) in connection with the question of water supply. Today, what gives us a great headache about the irregular water supply at Onitsha is not the usual closing up of the supply two times a week, but the discrimination therein. Whilst the blackmen are being denied two days' supply per week, our white neighbours have their taps very wide open all the days in the week. Why should not all suffer equally? And if this is not discrimination we would like to be told what to call it. *Sat 1-4-47*

Of course, Mr Harragin wants us to believe that Europeans are maintaining two homes, one here and the other in Europe. The blackman who has only one home to maintain has no water to drink, and he must pay his annual water rate willy nilly. We have to warn the Public Works Department to cease from discriminating in its water supply. If it has been decided that we should be having our supply on ration, then something must be done about the water rate. We mean that those number of days (about 126 days a year) should not be paid for by the water rate payers. Every day we are being told of the arrival of the new engine. This very engine started to arrive since over four years ago. Most people who had waited to see the arrival of this new engine have long died. We can only compare this kind of waiting with that of our Christian brothers waiting for the second coming of our Lord. Public Works Department must please relieve the poor thirsty souls at Onitsha. *20a(7) Nigeria Sat 1/11/47*

## We Are Surprised

IN England, Europeans and Africans mix freely in universities. They make friends. In fact they think less of their colours or race. But immediately two friends — black and white, arrive together in Nigeria on appointment, British imperialist agents waste no time in tutoring the white employee on how to deal with the coloured people who are nothing but slaves to Britons. *Nigerian Spokesman*

Due to this silly propaganda, most of our European friends who have good intentions about the Africans have been persuaded to have different opinion of us. That is why we are surprised at the entertainment by Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs K. M. Steven, accorded to the staff of the Civil Engineering Department, Nigerian Railway, Enugu. *Sat 1/11/47 Onitsha, Africa*

Colonel Steven has thrown a great challenge to other European officials who have sworn never to regard Africans as their fellow human beings. If the Europeans in Nigeria would take to this kind of attitude of Colonel Steven, the gap between the British Government in Nigeria and the natives would be abridged immensely.

But who knows what Colonel Steven is going to suffer at the hands of the imperialist agents in Nigeria for exposing his love for his African workers. Whatever happens, we shall keep on watching what would be the attitude of officialdom towards him. God knows he has done the right thing that is required of humanity. We have to advise Britons in Nigeria to emulate Colonel K. M. Steven's recent attitude.

## Work Without Pay

TAXATION without the attendant benefits is nothing short of oppression. People pay taxes everywhere that they may reap the benefits accruing therefrom. The ancient Britons were taxed by the Romans and with the money streets, bridges, schools and other amenities were provided. The Britons did not regret for what they paid. *20a(7) Nigeria Sat 1-4-47*

When taxation was introduced in this country in the later part of 1920s many promises were made. The people were told that roads would be constructed, bridges built and other numerous promises which lured the indigenes into accepting the burden of taxation. There is no adult who does not pay tax every year. Every town contributes its quota. But the ordinary elementary benefits of these taxes are denied many of them. No amount of petitions can give them these. If they refuse to pay the tax they will be prosecuted and convicted. What are they to do to reap the benefits of their money? They pay the money and they have to write petitions for its proper use without even any effect. If this is not oppression then we know not what is. *Sat 1-4-47*

At times insult is added to injury by the administrative officers posted in the interior of the country. Not only that the taxpayers are not benefited by what they pay but they are at times forced to do some work for the government without pay. This allegation was made by the people of Agbor to the NCNC delegates.

If this is correct it shows how some of the administrative officers misuse their offices. Why should tax-payers be forced to do a piece of work free of charge when they had contributed their money for such work? We hate to hear this sort of news,



# *Nigerian Spokesman - Onitsha* Body To Improve Race Relations Has Now Been Inaugurated

AGEGE.— An organisation known as the Nigeria Institute of Race Relations is being promoted in this town.

Stating the aims of the promoters the Liaison Secretary writes:

I am directed by the promoters of the above organization to communicate you the formation of a new body which aims to promote inter-racial co-operation in this country, with the following aims and objects:

To promote pure racial relations and understandings; further inter-tribal peace and co-operation and encourage the respect of human rights.

To establish close relationship and co-ordination between this country and other contemporary nations.

To help maintain good relations between employer and employed by assisting in the settlement of labour questions, by helping to adjust differences and disputes and making for smooth running of the public service

To foster the spirit of solidarity, mutual respect and goodwill between rulers and their subjects.

To serve as a clearing house for valuable and useful information on all matters affecting the destiny of this country

To publish a bulletin on all the aspects of this country life and thought, especially the co-operative activities of the black and white races

The importance of understand-

gion, the press, employers of labour trade unionists; in fact a representative assembly of white and black

This will serve as a common meeting ground of public discussion, where people will be brought into close and more regular consultations, thus reducing the causes of disagreement and

disagreement between nations cannot be over-emphasised at this stage of affairs

One of the lofty aims of the Institute is to set up in Lagos a Joint Council representing all races and drawn from different circles of life — leaders of reli-

gion, the press, employers of labour trade unionists; in fact a representative assembly of white and black

All comments and suggestions from the people of all races must either pass through the medium of the local press or directly to the Liaison Secretary. Nigeria Institute of Race Relations; Agege; Lagos.



# George Padmore

WORLD  
VIEWS

Chicago Defender  
How Long Will They  
Be Patient?

Chicago, Ill., 5-24-47

HOW LONG ARE THE COLORED RACES going to be patient and loyal as they are?

asked Miss Mary Attlee, sister of British Prime Minister Clem Attlee, speaking of the appalling conditions of poverty and stark exploitation of the 8,000,000 Africans and 250,000 Indians and other colored races living under the rule of General Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa.

Miss Attlee, who lived as a missionary in South Africa since 1910, recently returned to England to see her brother and other members of her family in order to give them a first-hand report on the Fascist-like set-up in the African dominion. Addressing a packed audience at the Royal Africa Society and the Royal Empire Society, Miss Attlee condemned the attitude of the vast majority of white people in South Africa towards the colored races.

"I do not know how long they will tolerate this appalling attitude, especially by the police. Their contempt and irritation is growing at the despicable attitude of authority toward them," she warned. *Sat. 5-24-47*

## Hitlerite Doctrine Condemned

ALTHOUGH THE COLORED RACES of Asia and Africa took up arms to help Great Britain defeat the Nazis and Fascists, the doctrine of "white superiority" was increasing in South Africa according to the picture given her listeners by Miss Attlee. The arrogant Europeans lump all colored people together regardless of their education or qualifications, she said, and very cruelly refer to them contemptuously as "kafirs" and "niggers."

In all theatres they are excluded except in the galleries. They are excluded from hotels, lodging houses and other public places patronized by the whites. Neither are colored folks allowed in restaurants, street cars and buses, and are turned away from railway buffets and other public

places serving food and refreshments. Everywhere there are benches marked "For Europeans only" and "Non-Europeans."

The Africans are denied the most elementary democratic rights and civil liberties.

Miss Attlee, who surveyed the entire political, economic and social problem, was warmly congratulated by progressive minded Britishers for her moral courage in exposing the shameful way the Africans are treated in their own country at a time when the South African Government is spending millions of pounds to stage a Royal Circus with the hope of distracting public attention from General Smut's defeat at U.N. Africa, who are now on a visit to India.

## Questioned Miss Attlee

LADY SIMON, wife of Lord Simon, former Lord Chancellor, who was at the meeting asked Miss Attlee whether any political parties in South Africa did anything on behalf of the colored races.

"I am very stupid about politics, but the only people who are very brave on behalf of the darker races are the Communists," she replied. Adding, Miss Attlee said: "Although I deplore their attitude on religion, but they do speak up for the Non-Europeans. Although we deplore their methods and principles, they are braver than most white people and have the courage of their convictions."

It is estimated that as a result of the lack of houses for African workers in Johannesburg, the richest city in Africa, over 80,000 natives are living in self-erected hessian shanties, under conditions which defy description. An average of 100,000 Africans are arrested and sent to prison annually in the Transvaal alone simply because they fail to carry proper passes.

"Although it is a crime to incite people to violence, we offer this advice: If non-Europeans intrude themselves amongst Europeans, throw them out on their necks."

"There are many occasions when a blow from the fist is a display of vitality and not unmannerliness."

Mr. Cilliers, member of the Union parliament representing the White Labor party, says on the

# Natives, South African Indians Unite Against Smuts Nazi Regime

By D. A. S. CHARI

NEW DELHI, India—(ANP)—There is a growing feeling of unity among the South African Indians and the African Negroes. General Smuts may not be afraid of the UN, but he is very conscious of unity among the colored peoples and fears the strength of this united struggle," said Dr. G. M. Naicker and Dr. Yusuf Dadoo, leaders of the Indian community in South Africa, who are now on a visit to India.

Addressing a meeting in Bombay Naicker and Dadoo continued: "General Smuts is very much mistaken if he thinks that he can break up the passive resistance movement of the Indian community in South Africa by methods of intimidation and blackmail. Over 1,600 Indians have already courted imprisonment and the entire Indian community is behind the struggle."

"Life in South Africa for any non-white is a hell of misery. The dark-skinned man is being looked upon only as a source of labor. But the colored peoples have awakened and are now determined to free themselves from the shackles of imperialism."

Recent examples of Nazi violence as a method of dealing with the question of the colored races, have received wide publicity in the Indian press. Here is the prescription of Oswald Pirrow, a former minister of South Africa, for dealing with the color problem.

Writing in the latest issue of his newspaper "Die Nuwe Orde," Pirrow condemns what he calls attempts at complete equality between the white and the black. "It is time," says this prospective fuhrer of the dark continent, "that powerful action should come from the nation itself against this attempt and that is physical violence."

"Although it is a crime to incite people to violence, we offer this advice: If non-Europeans intrude themselves amongst Europeans, throw them out on their necks."

"There are many occasions when a blow from the fist is a display of vitality and not unmannerliness."

subject, "The only way to deal with a young native is to tan his hide." J. N. LeRoux, another member of parliament, who is apparently an authority on the education of the uncivilized natives, has to say on that subject: "Natives should not receive academic education, which will be of no benefit to them, but should learn to use their hands skillfully, especially in skilled farm work."

George Bernard Shaw, British playwright and philosopher, said recently that the white Africans were "shallow, ignorant and irresponsible," adding: "British South Africans are mentally lazy and snobbish. In trade, they cannot compete with the mentally alert and flexibly-witted Indian. But having the whip hand politically, the whites can and do persecute the Indians. The ghetto legislation is flat persecution, like that of the Jews by the Nazis."

But even George Bernard Shaw could not have predicted the extent to which whites of South Africa could go. The council of the University of Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, recently prohibited Shakespeare's "Othello." The reason? Othello is not a white, but a brown

to the British people since such legislation may be disallowed by His Majesty." *Sat. 5-3-47*

Prime Minister Huggins, who is an English doctor settled in Southern Rhodesia and trying to build up an empire on the foundations laid by the great imperialist Cecil Rhodes told the delegation that he intends to maintain the present system of white minority dictatorship over the African population in order to safeguard "European civilization in Africa."

Must Be Under European Control

all strikes would be conducted in the same fashion. A Labor advisory board had been set up and an inquiry was being made into the whole question of the representation of the Africans."

DEALING WITH THE RIGHT of Africans to form and control their own trade unions, Sir Godfrey Huggins told Lord Faringdon and his colleagues that "he did not believe that at the moment Africans could run their own trade unions without supervision. In the railway strike their behavior had been exemplary, but this was not to say that

# George Padmore

WORLD  
VIEWS

Chicago Defender

White Supremacy in Africa

THE SIXTY THOUSAND British settlers in Southern Rhodesia, like the Boers in South Africa, intend to keep the two million Africans in a position of perpetual servitude by means of a number of racial restrictive laws based upon the Nazi herrenvolk doctrine of "white supremacy."

This was openly revealed by no less a person than Sir Godfrey Huggins, Prime Minister of Southern Rhodesia during his recent visit to London where he was interviewed by a delegation of labor leaders associated with the Fabian Colonial Bureau.

The delegation was headed by Lord Faringdon, the Labor Party colonial expert in the House of Lords, supported by Dr. Rita Hinden, secretary of the

Fabian Bureau; Miss Marjorie Nicholson, assistant secretary; Dr. Margaret Wrong, Missionary Society African expert; Rev. Reginald Sorensen, M.P.; Tom Driberg, M.P.; Harold Davies, M.P.; D. R. Rees-Williams, M.P.; C. W. Greenidge, secretary of the Anti-Slavery Society and Miss Olive Cruchley. *Sat. 5-3-47*

ALTHOUGH AFRICANS, from Rhodesia and other parts of the Continent were called upon to fight for and defend "democracy" when it was threatened by the Nazis and Fascists, Sir Godfrey Huggins told the delegation that he was definitely opposed to democratic government for Africans. "He totally disagreed with the policy of encouraging Africans to believe that they could work a parliamentary system on the Westminster model."

According to a report of the meeting in "Empire," journal of the Bureau, "Lord Faringdon explained to Sir Godfrey that our main concern was not with that one particular act (the Natives Urban Areas Accommodation and Registration Act) but with three disquieting features in Southern Rhodesian Native policy—the African franchise proposals current in South Rhodesia to restrict the number of Africans on the common measures are of specific concern lary, but this was not to say that



# MAYOR STEPS IN TO Bantu World QUELL RACIAL STORM

Steps towards combating the growing friction between Africans and Europeans were taken by the Mayor of Johannesburg, Mr. James Gray, who decided to encourage the formation of a committee on race relations. In this venture, he has been supported by the Institute of Race Relations, whose acting director, Mr. Quentin Whyte, has stated that the new move would in no way cut across the institute's work as it would be a spontaneous movement from among Europeans. He said that it would go a long way towards lessening friction between the two races.

Sat. 10-23-47

Mr. Whyte said there had been an increase in racial antagonism in Johannesburg and the Press had done a valuable service in bringing to the attention of the public the number of assaults on Africans by Europeans and non-Europeans. Father Huddleston, who had helped to form the Active Citizens League and the African Citizens League, which aim at combating crime, was doing a good job by encouraging African co-operation.

"Public opinion must turn its face against acts of hooliganism and lawlessness," declared Mr. Whyte, who added that relations between members of the public service and Africans called for immediate improvement. "The Institute has information on the best authority of harsh treatment on Africans by some members of the Police Force."

## The Menace of Bantu World Racialism

The desire of good South African relations, European and African, is to see South Africa playing a leading part in the civilisation and development of the African continent. But this desire cannot be realised so long as there are men and women on either side of the colour line who are devoting their time and energy in fanning the embers of racial animosity. As far as we can see, this country will incur the hatred of the rest of Africa, unless her rabid racialists realise that there is no security for any of them in racial feuds and misunderstanding. This is an his-

Unless you continue with the good work you have already done," he said, "you may find that the people whom you have been trying to benefit will become your enemy."

The policy of treating educated and uneducated, civilised and uncivilised, law-abiding and criminal Africans alike is one of the factors largely responsible for the anti-white feeling against which the Rev. J. B. Webb recently warned the African clergymen of the Methodist Church. And it is not surprising that, encouraged by this policy, certain Europeans cannot resist the temptation to attack well-behaved and well-dressed Africans. To these "upholders of the prestige of the white race," the black man has no right to behave and dress decently like a sensible human being. He must be kept in his proper place and be taught by means of kicks and sjambok how to respect the authority of the white man.

Against this unfriendly attitude, there is a growing feeling of hatred against the white race on the part of the majority of the African people who have now come rightly or wrongly to the conclusion that it does not pay to be law-abiding. This unfortunate state of affairs is certainly not conducive to peace and happiness in our country. If not nibbed in the bud, it may lead to serious consequences.

It is the bounden duty therefore, of those on either side of the colour line, who believe in the harmonisation of race relations as the solution of our inter-racial problems, to mobilise their forces against the evil of racialism. The South Africans, both white and black, should be taught that, although different in colour, racial characteristics and in different stages of development, they form one nation, and should, therefore, respect each other's life and property. It is gratifying indeed to note that as the results of the efforts of the Mayor of Johannesburg, Councillor James Gray, M.P.C., and other Europeans of goodwill, a scheme whereby Africans could be taught the essence of good citizenship, is being inaugurated. There can be no doubt that ignorance is the hall-mark of the evils that embitter race relations.

We Need Each Other  
Bantu World  
The colour question in South Africa will be made the most important issue of the forthcoming general elections. Some of the men, who ten years ago supported General Hertzog's segregation

Bill, have suddenly discovered into the sea." What he wants is that he should not be deprived of his place under the sun. He wants to share with Europeans the task of building up a better and greater South Africa. Those Europeans who think that the black is their enemy, and a danger to European civilisation, are misleading white public opinion and are sowing the seeds of racial hatred which will not be conducive to peace and happiness. It is not by allowing the African to develop along his own lines, that the European will save his civilisation and maintain his leadership. The truth is civilisation and barbarism, like corn and tare cannot flourish side by side. The men as Dr. Phillips and others of the London Missionary Society cannot eventually overwhelm the other. It is absolutely essential in the interest of humanity that Africans should be brought into the fold of Western civilisation. They should be encouraged to develop along lines which will enable them to make their distinctive contribution to the progress of mankind.

The African does not want to encroach upon the society of the white man; he does not want to mix his blood with his, because he realises that in God's scheme of things he was given a dark colour for a purpose. What he wants is that he should live in this country not as a servant, but as a partner with his European country man. Surely this is not asking too much. Let us, both white and black, forget the things that are stirring our racial feelings and are alienating us from one another, and let us remember the things that have brought, and are still bringing us together. Together we have laid the foundation upon which we can build up a structure of a new South Africa which might play a leading part in the civilisation of the African continent. We have met in this country for a purpose and whether we like it or not we cannot be separated. This is a fact which cannot be ignored, and which must be faced, by all those who love this sunny land of ours.

What they do not seem to understand is that the policy of social, economic and political segregation cannot be achieved unless there is a complete territorial separation of the races. There was a time when territorial segregation could have been put into operation if only white South Africa listened to those who advocated it, such men as Dr. Phillips and others of the London Missionary Society. These men wanted the creation of Native States, but they were daubed as Negrophilists who did not want "Natives to be taught the dignity of labour."

Their scheme was rejected because the farmers then, as now, wanted the labour of the black man. To-day it is not only the farming industry which needs labour, but also other industries which did not exist at the time of Dr. Phillips. As General Smuts pointed out in his speech at Standerton two weeks ago, the European cannot, in this country, dispense with African labour.

"We need the Native," declared the Prime Minister. "Our industries and our farms need him. We must not make him an enemy. We must not lead the Native to think that the European regards him as an enemy. Let us do our utmost to return to the old paths of good feeling and amity. Anything else would be a danger to the country."

The Prime Minister went on to say that "the leadership of this country will remain in European hands. I do not think the vast majority of the Native population will dispute this, but are prepared to play their part under continued European leadership and guidance."

The African of to-day, whether he be a moderate or an extremist, does not at present look upon the white man as his enemy. He realises the fact that if the white man had not come to South Africa, he would still be groping in the darkness of Africa's ancient life, like his ancestors, he has no

Sat. 9-27-47



# Fined For Living In Negro Section

Chicago, Ill. Defender

SAT. 4-5-47

SAT. 4-5-47

CAPETOWN, South Africa — (ANP)—White South African citizens, no matter what their calling or their views on the brotherhood of man, cannot live with non-whites unless they have the approval of the proper authorities.

That in effect was what a Johannesburg magistrates' court told the Rev. Michael Scott, an Anglican priest, here early last week when they slapped a fine of \$20 or a 14 days' prison sentence on him for living in the Orlando Negro section without the approval of the minister for native affairs.

The prison sentence, which is optional, was suspended for 12 months on condition that he was not convicted under the native urban areas act in that period.

Orlando township belongs to the Johannesburg City council, which has the duty of providing for some 60,000 homeless Negroes. The township itself is already crowded, and several thousand families have thrown up improvised squatters' shacks in the vicinity.

Rev. Scott's crime was his recent decision to take up residence in a 17,000-inhabited squatters' camp to give on-the-spot aid to non-whites. SAT. 4-5-47



of the white race against a mass of non-Europeans. But as Mr J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance had stated in reply to the Nationalist propaganda in their election meetings the old Cape policy which gave Africans of certain qualifications franchise and direct representation in the Provincial Council had not shown any sign of capturing power and overwhelming the Europeans. They had followed the Cecil Rhodes formula of equal rights to all civilised men South of the Zambesi, a formula which enhanced the popularity of the British colonial policy. Had the Union Government adopted instead of discarding that policy they would not have had cause to suffer the present stigma of colour discrimination in a world organization in the framing of which their leader had played so prominent a part and helped to frame a charter for the protection of the weaker nations and minorities apparently forgetting that South Africa was no exception from the other countries.

The non-Europeans in South Africa are now considering ways and means of coming together and forming a united front in order to take advantage of the foothold afforded by the UNO resolution and so to break down the South African bulwarks of colour bars and claiming equal political economic and citizen rights. One Indian leader has expressed somewhat the same view and so did an African leader. Indians and Africans have been driven together as a result of the Union's discriminatory laws and the two may form a strong camp to oppose their European rulers, especially now that they have UNO to see that justice is done to them.

General Smuts after stating that the South African case was defeated because the members supporting non-Europeans formed the majority in the UNO admitted the injustice of having to deny recognition to the well educated people who had proved their capacity for holding important posts and bundling them together with the lowest class simply because of their colour. In the face of such injustice he was unable to defend South Africa, and advised that such mistakes required correcting.

The Africans in pleading for a

more liberal policy from the Union Government have repeatedly stated that in South Africa there was room for both white and black and as they were destined to live together they must adjust their differences with a view to gaining harmony. Time has proved that the old Cape policy was the right one. Ou Baas Smuts has already admitted it. Mr J. H. Hofmeyr has always advocated a policy of harmony in diversity and was misunderstood. Many today will realise the significance of what he said, and we hope change their views. Not only does the UNO decision affect the Union but even the High Commission territories that some time in the future may be incorporated in the Union. In fact reference, it is alleged, has already been made to them by one politician who is stated to have suggested the creation of white and black states as a solution of the colour problem. In South Africa those Native states might perhaps be the Swaziland area, as the home of the Zulu tribes and Bechuanaland an area for the Basuto tribes. Possibly, that might also lead to a further suggestion that the Basutos of Basutoland be removed from their Country to Bechuanaland which if contemplated would even cause grave concern.

Let us hope UNO would not countenance any such a policy, but would condemn it.

## Coloured People and UNO Discussions.

### "Indians Claimed Rights for Asiatics Only."

Criticism of the attitude of Indians, Chinese and Japanese to the Coloured people of South Africa was expressed by Mr George Golding, chairman of the Coloured Advisory Council, when he addressed the Council recently.

Referring to the recent discussions at the UNO meeting, he said that the Government of India put up a strong case for the rights of Indians in this country. But through out the debates the Indian delega-

### 'AFRICANS' AND 'NATIVES' Controversy in S. Africa Over

Terms Applied to Negroes

Special Correspondence THE NEW YORK TIMES

PRETORIA, South Africa—The use of the term "Africans" in relation to Negroes is being much discussed in South Africa. In official correspondence the customary term is "Native," but the Prime Minister, Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, has referred to "Africans" in recent public pronouncements and progressive organizations also have adopted this description.

White South Africans of Dutch origin object to such use. They point out that they are known generally as "Afrikaners" with which "Africans" could easily be confused. "Native," on its part, leads to contradiction; as in the term "foreign natives," meaning Negroes from territories outside the South African Union.

any concessions are to be derived from decisions of UNO they will be for the Indians only, who will grab them eagerly and who will not be magnanimous enough to refuse them on the grounds that their one-time friends, the Coloured people, are not being similarly considered.

The Coloured people have only to look back on the situation in which the Japanese and the Chinese communities found themselves in this country a few years ago. Then we, the Coloured people, were their friends and companions. They lived in our homes, married our daughters, attended our schools, and in fact identified themselves with us and endured the same disabilities.

### European Status

"Now as a result of their national status having been raised through war conditions, a proclamation in this country has given them European status. What do we find as a consequence of this?"

"They immediately withdraw themselves into exclusive sections, mingling freely with Europeans at cinemas, dances, and night clubs. They have had no hesitation in looking down on the Coloured people—their former associates and friends."

"As to the status of the Indians, I have to refer to another war-time proclamation which gave the Indians European status as far as liquor rights are concerned."

"Today we find Indians having free access to European bars and lounges, while the Coloured people have been entirely overlooked and excluded from this privilege. Indians who frequent public houses now openly flaunt their new status before the eyes of their erstwhile companions by deliberately entering the European section of bars and exhibiting the same scorn towards Coloured people as the Chinese and Japanese do."

### Public Buildings

"With this state of affairs we are intensely dissatisfied. In another sphere, there is a tendency in public buildings to associate Indians with Europeans as regards accommodation, while the Coloured people

are herded together with Natives."

"In the Transvaal, in the new law courts, this policy has already begun to take effect, and notices appear on various entrances indicating "Europeans and Indians only" and "Coloureds and Natives." The Coloured people of the Transvaal are incensed at this new move of the Government department's concerned, and the Coloured Advisory Council strongly supports their attitude.

"The lesson which the Coloured people must learn from all this is that the Indians, like the Chinese and Japanese, will take whatever improved status may come their way, and will not be concerned about the lot of Coloured people."

### Cannot Be Tolerated

"While we will not deny the Indians improved status, the time has come when the Coloured people cannot tolerate the granting of any further facilities to the Indians unless those facilities are granted to the Coloured people."

"What we would impress on the Government is the fact that the old-established Coloured people of this country should be the first to have their status raised. Their grievances have been stated over and over again, and it is up to this Council to make sure that we, the Coloured people, as a group, do not find ourselves in the unenviable position of being the subject of a greater amount of scorn in our own home land than previously."

In conclusion, Mr. Golding dealt with what he described as another serious situation that had arisen owing to discriminatory legislation.

In January, 1945, there was 55,150 registered Coloured voters on the roll in the Cape Province. After the compilation of the new roll there were only 28,982, and 4,000 were being queried.

"We thus find the Coloured people in the hopeless position of having 26,168 voters less on the roll. Actually, in view of increased wages, our estimate is raised to 100,000. This must be done. If the Coloured people expect reforms and improved rights and if they



want to wage a successful battle against discriminatory legislation, they must only stir themselves and get themselves registered as voters.

"Their vote will decide who will rule this country."

[It is learnt that Chinese in this country do not possess European status. Before the war a "gentleman's agreement" existed between the Union and the Japanese Governments, waiving certain restrictions on Japanese. They did not actually have European status.—"Friend."

## The Road to Racial Harmony

The Nationalists have declared that they were going to fight the forthcoming general election on the colour question, and there can be no doubt that things would be said and done which will embitter race relationship. The Nationalists, of course, are not concerned with the question whether or not the embers of race hatred are set aflame. What they want is to get into power. It is not the first time that they are going to raise the "Black Peril Bogey." About twenty-two years ago they did the same thing and they succeeded in capturing the sceptre of power with the help of the South African Labour Party, because they convinced the leaders of this party that they stood for the maintenance of the white man's supremacy.

To-day, as in 1925, they are telling Europeans that "white civilisation is in danger of being overwhelmed by the forces of barbarism" and that South Africa will one day pass into the hands of the blacks unless the whites stand together. We would not worry ourselves about this mischievous propaganda if we did not appreciate the harm it was doing to our inter-racial relationships. We know it is not the aim of the politicians to improve the world and its peoples. Their aim is to secure and fortify their positions. But in a country like South Africa, with its diverse racial groups, politicians ought to make it their business to refrain from appealing to race and colour prejudice. They ought to understand that whether we like it or not, the

European and the Non-European are destined to live side by side in this country, that politically and economically they form one nation, and that this nation will be strong only if its people are happy and contented.

For nearly three hundred years white and black have lived together in this country, and have worked together for the development of its commercial and industrial life. As the result of their co-operation, South Africa has come the leading state of the African continent, and the centre of a new civilisation which is bound to enrich what is generally termed European civilisation.

In his Rhodes Memorial Lecture on "Native Policy in Africa" in 1929, General Smuts said: "What is wanted in Africa to-day is a wise, far-sighted Native policy. If we could evolve and pursue a policy which will promote the cause of civilisation in Africa without injustice to the African, without injury to what is typical and specific, we shall render a great service to the cause of humanity. For there is much that is good in the African and ought to be preserved and developed. The Negro and the Negroid Bantu form a distinct human type which the world would be poorer without."

We quote this statement in order to show that the advancement and freedom will not in any way imperil the so-called white civilisation. On the contrary they will enrich it. It is God's plan that every man, be he white or black, shall be free to live a life of dignity, good comfort, and good courage. Surely the African is entitled to this kind of life! He wants to be free in order to bring his gifts to the gathering achievement of the human race. He wants that liberty without which life itself is not worth living.

Those who think that the security of white civilisation in Africa depends upon their sitting upon the necks of the Africans are widening the gulf between white and black, and making co-operation between the two races difficult, if not impossible. Security, the dream of men of all ages and all races, lies in mutual understanding and harmony. It lies in doing

justice to others, and in giving them chance and equal opportunity in every sphere of human activity.

As in the past, the African is prepared to play his part in the creation of a better and brighter South Africa. But he wants to feel that he is an integral part of the national life of the land, that he is regarded not as an enemy but as a fellow-countryman by the whites. If this could be done, the road to racial harmony would be easy.

## We Can Live Together

There are men on either side of the colour line, who think that white and black in South Africa can only live together in peace when they are separated from one another. They are unable to realise that the two races are destined to live side by side, and that it is no longer possible to separate them. It is a great pity that the people of this school of thought are in the majority, and are, therefore, making the creation of goodwill and mutual understanding a difficult task.

But we are firmly convinced that with the passage of time, their numbers will dwindle. The spirit of goodwill is abroad in the world. Here in South Africa there are men and women who have two great a regard for human dignity to surrender their souls to the dictates of race and colour prejudice. The gospel of inter-racial co-operation which they are preaching to-day is bound to bear fruits sooner or later.

Already there is a growing number of white South Africans who are deeply interested in the advancement of the African people, because they are convinced that the security of civilisation in this country depends upon bringing the African within its pale. They realise also that the repression of the African cannot be maintained without injuring the whites themselves. These men and women have seen the vision of a better South Africa. Are there men and women on this side of the colour line who are prepared to co-operate and work together with those to whom we have already referred? It has always been the policy of the Bantu World to emphasise that co-opera-

tion between white and black in every sphere of human activity is the only foundation for the peaceful development of this country. There can be slightest doubt that there are followers of this policy. But there are those (and they are in the majority) who think that no good can come out of this doctrine. They still have the Makana spirit, and think it is possible to get rid of the white man. These men evoke our pity rather than our anger, for they do not understand that white and black are interdependent, and that in the economic life of to-day their interests are inseparably interwoven.

Those of us who believe that in God's scheme of things the two races have been brought together for a purpose, are not discouraged by the actions of those who will not see a ray of hope in the darkness of oppression. We believe that there is a light at the end of the tunnel through which we are travelling, and that sooner or later the people of South Africa, both white and black will find it possible to live together, not as masters and servants, but as partners and citizens of this, our joint fatherland.

## Bettering Race Relations

Warm tribute was paid to Mrs Martha Mahlaku on being the first African Guider to gain the Sunbeam Training Certificate at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Girl Guides Association which was held at the garden of Mrs F. C. Sturrock's home in Parktown at the weekend.

Mrs Mahlaku is a teacher at Orlando Township, and has been associated with the Girl Guides movement for a considerably long time.

Mrs David Strachan, Chief Commissioner of the South African Girl Guides Association, said the movement was useful to youth of all races, because it not only

taught them the good things of life out of which they derived immense happiness, but was a real stabilising factor to present-day early sophistication—it stressed reverence, loyalty and a spirit of service to mankind and helped all racial groups to build, while growing, the best in the country's society.

## BEGINNING OF MOVEMENT

The movement was first started among Africans in 1936, but it grew firmer two years ago, when the branch distinction was done away with. There are at present 85 African guide companies, comprising 1,200 African Guides, 125 Guiders, 670 Sunbeams and 65 Torch-bearers.

Among a large number of European Guiders, the five African ones present were Mrs J. S. Ngcobo and Miss M. N. Ngcwelane from Pretoria; Mrs Sehlabo and Mrs J. Nonwa from Benoni and Mrs M. Mahlaku of Orlando.

The Guiders were later entertained to tea by Mrs Sturrock, at which time a representative of the Bantu World was introduced to Hon. the Minister of Transport, Mr F. C. Sturrock. The Minister had nothing but praise for the work being done by this publication in fighting to build better race relations between Europeans and Africans in this country.



# Missionary Breaks Colour Bar & Lives With Blacks

## He Is Arrested And Jailed

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.— While African tribesmen are being rounded-up all over South Africa to stage war dances to entertain the Royal Family touring the dominion, General Smuts' Department of Native Affairs has ordered the arrest and imprisonment of an English missionary, Father Michael Scott, Oxford educated Anglican Clergyman, for breaking the colour bar by living among Africans.

While allowed to preach to Africans, the court held it an offence for a whiteman, even a missionary, to live in the native ghettos officially designated "localities." *Wed. 4-23-47*

This news has come as a great shock to progressive Britishers, for Father Scott was a well known social worker in the East End London slums before he left England some years ago to take up an appointment in India as Chaplain to the Bishop of Bombay.

This young man of forty, had he so chosen, could have himself become a bishop; for fifteen years ago, the man who decided to face jail rather than betray his convictions, was the curate of one of the most fashionable churches in Kensington Parish, wealthy West End London district inhabited by former Indian officials and ex-colonial administrators, high-ranking army officers, stock-brokers and bankers.

Inspired by a desire of helping to bear of black man's burden in South Africa, Father Scott turned his back upon the rich and sailed for Africa.

There he soon won the love and affection of the blacks and is today, the most popular missionary in the country.

Some people in the Union of South Africa got presented to the King and Queen, get their pictures taken while they are being presented,

and get their pictures published in the Union's papers" observes the London Picture-Post.

"Among these last, it seems safe to say, is the Rev. Michael Scott.

"And the reason that he is unlikely to be presented is not because he is black, but because being white, he decided in order to facilitate his work, to go and take up residence among a group of His Majesty's coloured subjects in the Tobruk Squatters' Camp at Orlando.

"In doing so, he contravened the regulations which forbid residence in a location or native village without the permission of the Minister of Native Affairs and the concurrence of the Johannesburg State Council." *Wed. 4-23-47*

For so doing, he was brought before the court, fined and sentenced to a term of imprisonment for lowering the white man's prestige by living among blacks.

### Smuts Finds Color Question Dangerous

PRETORIA, South Africa.— (ANP)—Jan Christian Smuts, prime minister of the Union of South Africa, deplored and called dangerous the "color" question in the coming elections. Smuts said the "dangerous" Nationalists talk about the color question would cause bitterness among Negroes, and lead them to speak of the "white danger." *Wed. 4-23-47*

### South Africa

who are in the majority in the rich one for Europeans and one for country. Protests are continually rising from the natives who only recently in the United States won a decision against one of Smut's pet schemes to annex to the Union of South Africa, the rich former German territories, now a protectorate.

### Racial Tensions "Highly Explosive" In South Africa

Washington, D. C. (Global).— According to a report prepared by Grant S. McClellan, British Commonwealth expert of the Foreign Policy Association, native leadership is beginning to emerge in the Union of S. Africa and before long the natives may be able to challenge the Europeans who now control their country.

*Sham Ala.* "In an area where the non-European population outnumbers that of European stock by nearly five to one, fundamental cleavages are to be expected," He declared. "Yet there is a surprising lack of realization among influential politicians and industrialists that a fundamentally different approach must be taken in order to relax the Union's racial tensions." *Sat. 6-28-47*

The Foreign Policy Association contended that because of the "deep-seated social tensions" between South Africa's native and European populations the Union of South is a "highly explosive" nation. *Sat. 6-28-47*

### EQUALITY FOR AFRICANS URGED

*Sat. 1-18-47*  
The Bantu World  
Johannesburg, South Africa  
DURBAN, Tuesday.— The

equality of the African with the European in South Africa in franchise, industry, commerce and all other walks of life, and the repeal of all discriminatory laws against the African, was advocated in a memorandum to the Native Laws Inquiry Commission in Durban yesterday by the Natal branch of the African National Congress. *Sat. 1-18-47*

The only segregation which congress could accept, said the witness, would be the country's division into two sovereign states,

### Non-European Frustration. Industrial Colour Bar Uneconomic.

The possibility of special conciliation machinery being set up to deal with African mineworkers grievances, is being investigated by the South African Institute of Race Relations, according to the annual report to be submitted to the Council meeting in Cape Town on January 22. *The Comet*

The institute is also examining the lines along which the Native Representative Council can be made to function with greater satisfaction to the Native people.

The report says the executive committee has been gravely disturbed by recent events affecting the Natives. "For some time past those of us who are in contact with the Natives have observed in them a growing sense of frustration."

On the Indian issue the institute feels that adequate residential facilities, including all recognised amenities, ought to be provided at an early date for this section of the population, and that elective representation—municipal, provincial and parliamentary—should be granted as soon as possible.

### Coloured People Resentful.

"There is considerable evidence," says the report, "that the Cape Coloured people were also more than ever resentful of their disabilities." *Sat. 1-25-47*

The institute regards the closing of the doors of entry into skilled trades as not only an injustice to the Coloured people, but also a serious injury to the best interests of the country.

It maintains that the full opportunities should now be given the Coloured youth for entering into the trades, and urges equality of opportunity for apprenticeship and other forms of training.

"There is no doubt that a potent cause of racial tensions in the Union is the industrial Colour bar, for this has its roots more in the conventionalised attitude of Europeans than in actual legislation."

The Colour bar had been declared uneconomic by every commission which had examined the industrial set-up since 1907, but it is as strongly entrenched in the minds and emotions of the bulk Europeans.

### Mechanisation

Through the mechanisation of industry, better use might be made of non-Europeans, giving them greater opportunities for improving their living. Already a large number of Europeans and non-Europeans previously unskilled were working as operatives with higher rates of pay. *Sat. 1-25-47*

The report says that the executive committee favours the repealing of the exclusion of pass-bearing Natives from the definition of an employee under the Industrial Conciliation Act.

"The machinery of industrial conciliation as laid down in the Act should be as available to Native workers as to others. Discriminatory legislation is likely to increase the already great resentment among Natives and unlikely to gain their loyalty."—Friend. *Sat. 1-25-47*

### The Blackman's Burden.

*Machochano-Africa*  
*Sat. 2-1-47*

When the whiteman came to South Africa three centuries ago he appears to have found the Africans leading a wild but comparatively happy life—they were ignorant of many things but were not without the means of livelihood.

This supposedly halcyon life did not, however, continue beyond the beginning of the 18th Century when among the Bantu started a series of movements which caused many disruptions. Tshaka's armies thrust deeply across the Tugela into Natal and fugitives from there fled to what is now the Transkei and caused further displacements; Mzilikazi drove across the Transvaal as also did the Mantatisi and Sebe



toane across the Free State and to make confusion worse confounded Dutch Trekkers soon arrived on the scene with their wagons, stock and guns and with them came the missionaries and the traders both of whom, and sometimes in different ways, acted as direct and indirect agencies of education.

Soon there began the inevitable struggles for control of land and in the arguments and resultant fighting that arose guns defeated assegais and the whiteman remained in control of the major part of the best lands of those days.

Following this period White and Black lived side by side as neighbours. Gradually, however, the Whitemen increased in numbers—an increase which gained momentum following the discoveries of diamonds and gold and gradually the blackman was subjected by the Western system of civilization and economics and their grazing lands dwindled. Education, thanks largely to the efforts of the early Missionaries was not entirely withheld but was some of us think, of such a kind as to divorce him often from the simple life of his tribe and to make him a handy tool for the production of raw materials and allied industries. *Sat. 2-1-47*

Comparatively small as was the European Population they grew to regard themselves as the brain of the country and the blackmen as the sinews. To-day we have 2 million Europeans ruling 8 million Africans with the Native problem to solve. So many solutions have been tried by different governments and yet the problem still remains to be solved.

The country is rich in minerals. There are gold, diamond and copper mines, also large coal fields which require cheap labour. The farms also require cheap labour. The Natives were induced to work for low wages because they were regarded as unskilled labourers. The time for the assegais and swords has come and gone. To-day it is an economic struggle and the whiteman in order to hold his own and uphold his superiority over the blackman has applied an economic stranglehold and has the advantage of the less blackman. At one time the blackman was kept down because he was inferior, at another he must be segregated to

maintain the purity of the white race and at another the whiteman must be regarded as the trustee of the blackman to guide him in civilisation. Nobody will deny that the blackman in Africa is unjustly treated. His education, achievement and skill is not recognised. It doesn't count from the wage point of view otherwise they would compete with the whiteman and even surpass him.

During the 1st World War Commanders regarded Africans as a discovery because they easily trained, cheerful during an attack, reliable and hard working, so said some reports, but here at home they are reputed for laziness and hard to deal with.

It was interesting to read Race Relations monthly bulletin last September in which reference was made to British Colonial decisions in which "African World" (of London) was reported to have stated in its comments that "the executive posts in the service will not only be open to candidates of whatever race, black or white, possess the right qualifications but a programme of action" spread over the next ten years, to be carried through, at a cost of £1,000,000 to train Africans and other colonials for the work of administration at the highest levels. In theory, perhaps, this equality of opportunity has always existed but in practice the higher Government posts in the African colonies have been filled by Europeans. *Sat. 2-1-47*

The observation of the "African World" are interesting to the Africans especially when it says: "One welcome feature of the new plan is that every man, black or white is to get 'the pay for the job.'" There is to be an end of discrimination between European and colonial officials." The concluding remarks of the "African World" include the following:—"Educated Africans must not be taught to believe that the Government service is the best or highest career open to them." "We are of course aware that there is no really progressive country in the World, to-day, in which the Civil Service is regarded as being the sole, or even most important career, open to men and women but the Blackman wants to feel that he is not excluded from the possibilities of

serving his fellows in such a Service. To debar him on the score of Colour as apart from qualifications and experience, can only result in an increasing sense of frustration." *Sat. 2-1-47*

### *The Border World* *Johnannesburg* *20-1-47* *Sat. 4-19-47*

While in South Africa, the apostles of race and colour prejudice are leaving no stone unturned in their effort to perpetuate the policy of "no equality between White and Black, in either State or Church," far-reaching developments are taking place in other parts of the African continent. Recently Nigeria, in West Africa, was put on the democratic road to self-government. Under its new constitution, African members of the Legislative Council will be elected by popular vote and will be in the majority.

In Kenya another African has been appointed a member of the Legislative Council according to Sapa's report from Nairobi, and the Governor of the Colony, Sir Philip Mitchell, has proposed to increase the African membership of the council to four. Next year Northern Rhodesia will have two African members of the Legislative Council. *Sat. 4-19-47*

We note with satisfaction that in spite of the activities of the herrenvolks, there are men who are taking notice of these developments. In its recent report, the Native Affairs Commission draws "attention to the great developments that are taking place in Native Administration in African territories beyond the Union, not only within the Empire group, but also in the vast territories administered by other European countries." *Sat. 4-19-47*

The Commission goes on to say "these developments are bringing about changes in Native outlook that must ultimately spread their influence to the Union." It is perhaps not generally known that the influence of the African National Congress has spread to Central and East Africa, and there are to-day political organisations in Kenya, Nyasaland and Southern Rhodesia bearing the same

name. Last year one of these at its annual conference unanimously passed a resolution advocating co-operation between East and Southern Africa.

Perhaps to the majority of White South Africans—men and women who are unable to realise that the change which has come over the world since the world war No. 1 has also affected Africa and her sons and daughters—these developments mean nothing. These unfortunate people cannot see in them the signs of things to come. Consequently they prefer to look to the past for guidance in their dealings with Africans whose outlook on life has changed considerably as the result of the impact of European way of life upon their lives. But let us tell these people that our political and economic problems cannot be solved by the ideologies and methods of men who lived a hundred years ago. It is no use therefore calling the past, however glorious, to our assistance when dealing with the problems of modern life.

What South Africa needs, as the leading State of the African Continent, is a new vision—a vision which will enable it to play its part in the civilisation and the development of Africa. But it cannot play this part well until all its inhabitants have learnt to work together for the common good. The theory that European interests and those of Africans are separable is misleading. It was Booker Washington who said: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers but one as the hand in all things that are for our mutual progress." There is no desire on the part of the Africans to encroach upon the society of the Whites. What we want is equal opportunity and equality before the law. After all, that is what all human beings want.

South Africa cannot ignore what is being done beyond its borders and yet hope to play a leading role in African affairs. It cannot be denied that its present Native policy is alienating the sympathies of Africans in other parts of Africa, while antagonising Africans within the Union

against the Whites. The time, in our opinion, has come when this policy should be revised so as to comply with the spirit of freedom which is abroad in the world to-day. The world is changing and Africa and her peoples are on the march, and they want to take part in shaping the destiny of our sunny land. *Sat. 4-19-47*

In the language of the Native Affairs Commission we "would urge that the conception of co-operation in the service and for the development of South Africa should serve as a rallying point for the mass of the people of South Africa, White or Black. It is the policy which could command the maximum amount of support from both groups. When both groups are thought of as loyal fellow-workers in the building up of a healthier, less ignorant, wealthier and happier South Africa, much of the conflict of interests which has been postulated in the past seems to be a fallacy." If we, in South Africa, could get rid of our race and colour prejudices, we would be in a position to ensure the peaceful development of Africa south of the Sahara Desert.



**The Quality of Justice**

The *South African World* has made since his return from the meeting of the United Nations' Organisation in New York give one the impression that, although he emphasised the fact that "the Government will continue to defend the rights of the Union to the utmost of its ability," he has had his eyes opened. At Uno he saw a new world in which men and women of all races and colours had come together to devise ways and means whereby they could live together in harmony and peace. Such a situation, he has told us, has never existed before. *Sat. 1-11-47*

In our opinion, it is a situation which must be faced:—It has not come into being accidentally; it is the product of world wars No. 1 and 2. It was during these wars that men of all races and colours met on the battlefields and shared together the cruelties and barbarities of war, in defence of civilisation and the rights of man. That, in a nutshell, was the beginning of what General Smuts calls, "The Parliament of the world." These devastating wars have brought about great changes in the life of mankind, and these changes cannot be ignored by those whose duty is to direct the destiny of the human race.

We have already expressed the view that what General Smuts saw and heard at Uno opened his eyes and made him seriously think of our inter-racial problems in this country. "There is too much tendency in this country," he says in one of his speeches, "to look merely at a man's skin and judge him on that. Man is not necessarily the same because he has the same colour of skin."

"A question to be seriously considered is whether we should not give a man of a different colour who is highly educated and with outstanding qualities of leadership a chance. Why treat them all on the lowest level. If we are wise and fair we will study that as a question of equality. General Smuts has complained that "the of a different skin who lives a Euro-pean life should not be accorded a position higher than the lowest level of his own people."

"We have our task to per-

form and much of this storm which has blown over us abroad may be for the good of our country. Great problems lie before us in the coming year, but we have the chance, which we may never get in the future, of building up a South Africa more powerful and more successful than before. Do not let us miss that chance. I appeal to you all to help and I will help you. I will be the youngest among you in this great task."

We certainly do not profess to know what was at the back of General Smuts's mind when he uttered these words, but this we can say, that he was appealing to White South Africa, not to close its ranks against "the rising tide of colour," but to study our inter-racial problems in a spirit which might eventually bring about satisfactory solutions to them.

At Uno, General Smuts had to defend South Africa's policy of race discrimination, which world opinion could not countenance. He fought hard but failed to convince people who are imbued with the spirit of "equality," and "wanting equal conditions in every respect." He has come back to South Africa, therefore, to say that "the storm which has blown over us abroad may be for the good of our country." For this he has been accused of "liberalism", in certain quarters and told to ignore the decision of Uno and withdraw from it. *Sat. 1-11-47*

Those who advocate this course, no doubt think that South Africa's only way of escape from the searchlight of world's opinion is to have nothing to do with the United Nations' Organisation. But no sane man can deny that the world has entered a stage where it is impossible for any nation to hide its wickedness from the penetrating eyes of progressive mankind. The mere withdrawal from Uno, therefore, will not free South Africa from the criticisms levelled against her.

One point raised in one of General Smuts's speeches is the question of equality. General Smuts has complained that "the of individual and racial equality," and has pointed out that "it is doubtful whether there is equality in the world, or, whether there can be equality."

What he means by this, it is difficult for us to say. But this we would like to say that all men are physically, mentally, morally and spiritually not equal, yet before the law they are and should be, equal. Among Europeans in this country as in Europe, the degenerates and inebriates are on the same footing of equality before the law with the highest cultured Europeans.

The equality which is being claimed is that which is contained in the following passage from the American Declaration of Independence, namely:

**"That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with inherent and inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."** *Johannesburg, S. Africa*

General Smuts has emphasised the fact that White South Africa should do justice to, and deal fairly with, the Non-European. We must confess that we are unable to see how this can be done in a country whose government is controlled by Parliament. After all, it is not the men and women at the head of affairs, but those who control the power of the ballot box, who are really responsible for the shaping of our destiny. White South Africa cannot deal justly and fairly with Non-Europeans until the latter are adequately and directly represented in the Councils of the State. As Uno is endeavouring to find the way to peace, let us here in South Africa strive to create a democratic way of life, which enables us to live together in peace and harmony. *The South African World*

**The Colour Question**

*Masaryk, Basutoland, S. Africa*  
*The Mankweng (The Mankweng)*

The UNO resolution on South West Africa and the Indian question has brought into prominence the colour question. The reaction to the UNO decision in South Africa was in general a considerable condemnation of that body and a suggestion to withdraw from same rather than submit to a decision

that requires the non-European to be placed on an equal footing with Europeans. There were, however, exceptions but the reactionaries were, on the horns of a dilemma. While they resented equality with non-Europeans on the one hand they were on the other confronted with the difficulty of isolating themselves from the World Organisation and holding the unenviable position of an outcast country like Spain.

In defence of the policy of colour discrimination it was stated by some that it helped to maintain Western civilisation and the purity of the white race against a mass of non-Europeans. But as Mr J. H. Hofmeyr, Minister of Finance had stated in reply to the Nationalist propaganda in their election meetings the old Cape policy which gave Africans of certain qualifications franchise and direct representation in the Provincial Council had not shown any sign of capturing power and overwhelming the Europeans. They had followed the Cecil Rhodes formula of equal rights to all civilised men South of the Zambesi, a formula which enhanced the popularity of the British colonial policy. Had the Union Government adopted instead of discarding that policy they would not have had cause to suffer the present stigma of colour discrimination in a world organization in the framing of which their leader had played so prominent a part and helped to frame a charter for the protection of the weaker nations and minorities apparently forgetting that South Africa was no exception from the other countries.

The non-Europeans in South Africa are now considering ways and means of coming together and forming a united front in order to take advantage of the foothold afforded by the UNO resolution and so to break down the South African bulwarks of colour bars and claiming equal political economic and citizen rights. One Indian leader has expressed somewhat the same view and so did an African leader. Indians and Africans have been driven together as a result of the Unions discriminatory laws and the two may form a strong camp to oppose their European rulers, especially now that they have UNO

to see that justice is done to them.

General Smuts after stating that the South Africa case was defeated because the members supporting non-Europeans formed the majority in the UNO admitted the injustice of having to deny recognition to the well educated people who had proved their capacity for holding important posts and bundling them together with the lowest class simply because of their colour. In the face of such injustice he was unable to defend South Africa, and advised that such mistakes required correcting. *1-18-47*

The Africans in pleading for a more liberal policy from the Union Government have repeatedly stated that, in South Africa there was room for both white and black and as they were destined to live together they must adjust their differences with a view to gaining harmony. Time has proved that the old Cape policy was the right one. Ou Baas Smuts has already admitted it. Mr J. H. Hofmeyr has always advocated a policy of harmony in diversity and was misunderstood. Many today will realise the significance of what he said, and we hope change their views. Not only does the UNO decision affect the Union but even the High Commission territories that some time in the future may be incorporated in the Union. In fact reference, it is alleged, has already been made to them by one politician who is stated to have suggested the creation of white and black states as a solution of the colour problem. In South Africa those Native states might perhaps be the Swaziland area, as the home of the Zulu tribes and Bechuanaland an area for the Basuto tribes. Possibly, that might also lead to a further suggestion that the Basutos of Basutoland be removed from their Country to Bechuanaland which if contemplated would even cause grave concern. *20a(7) S. Africa*

Let us hope UNO would not countenance any such a policy, but would condemn it. *Sat. 1-18-47*

**South Africa Fines Priest For Flouting Color Bar**  
*20a(7) 2-26-47 Ned*  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CAPETOWN, South Africa, March 25—In a Johannesburg magistrates' court today, the



black-white relations.  
New York, May 28, 1947.



## Guardian Attacks Colour Bar In Smoking & Drinking Tea At Government Offices

PORT HARCOURT.—That to bar African civil servants from smoking in the Government offices, whilst European civil servants are allowed to do so, tantamounts to racial discrimination, is the opinion expressed in an editorial of the Eastern Nigeria Guardian, here.

The newspaper commented vigorously on this issue in this vein:

"This is the latest on the colour front in the Port Harcourt theatre of war against discrimination.

"While Europeans could smoke and, in some cases, drink tea while at work, the African is not supposed to, obviously by reason of his colour.

"If he smokes, he does so at the risk of losing his job.

"The colour of his skin would not permit of his living side by side with the white, and skin pigmentation precludes him from refreshing himself on duty, however long the hours of his work."

It concluded by asking that since it was alleged that this brand of discrimination emanated from the Nigerian Secretariat, presumably from the Administrative Secretary or whoever is responsible, steps should be taken to cancel same, asking at the same time:

"But what has smoking got to do with a man's job anyway?"

EDITOR'S NOTE: If African civil servants are not good enough to smoke in Government offices, then non-African civil servants are not. Sat. 4-19-47

The Nigerian Secretariat, if it knows about this, should pay more attention to greater issues confronting the country, instead of wasting time on such trifles.



# WILD PYGMY TRIBE KILLS ELEPHANTS

*2 mi. 9-5-47*  
*Ware, Mass., N. Y.*  
Priest in Congo Finds People  
Who Run Like Deers, Climb  
Trees Like Monkeys.

WARE, Mass., Sept. 4 (AP)—A tribe of elephant-hunting pygmies who can run as fast as a deer and climb trees with a monkey's agility is still hiding out from the white man in the Belgian Congo.

The Rev. Pierre L'Heureux, 35-year-old American missionary with the Order of White Fathers, brought the latest reports of the strange little people on his return here after eight years in Africa.

The pygmies, ranging in height from four feet four inches to four feet eight inches, were described by the priest as a jolly, carefree people who spend all of their time hunting.

"They are a nomadic tribe who do not cultivate the land or grow anything," he said. "All they want to do is hunt. They barter their bag with other natives for food."

The little men, he said, were "completely fearless of everything in the wild jungle country—except white men."

"The only way I was able to approach them was through the chief of another native tribe," said Father L'Heureux. "Once assured I meant them no harm, they proved a friendly people."

## Hunts Declared a Ritual

The Ware priest said the pygmies used poisonous arrows and spears in their elephant hunts, which were a ritual with them.

"They wound an elephant with an arrow and then move so swiftly the elephant does not know where the next attack is coming from," he said. "It's amazing the way they can hide in the undergrowth."

"Once an elephant has been attacked, one of the pygmies will jump on its hind legs—holding on with one hand while using the other to cut into the hide with a sharp piece of metal until he cuts a tendon." *2 mi. 9-5-47*

"Then they finish off the elephant with spears and cut it open—walking into the carcass as if it were a tent."

Father L'Heureux said the pigmy tribe—numbering about 6,000—seemed to enjoy hunting as a sport as well as a means of existing and that the tribesmen knew the wild animals better than any of the other natives.

The skin of the Congo pygmies around Lake Albert, he said, was a brownish yellow—not as dark as the other African natives. They

have jet black kinky hair and wear few ornaments.

They live in primitive huts made of tree branches and leaves—so loosely constructed that they keep out neither sun nor rain.

"All they want to do is to roam the jungles," said the missionary. "They are complete lovers of liberty but want no part of civilization."

Father L'Heureux said he first ran across the pygmies while on an automobile ride with a native chief. *2 mi. 9-5-47*

"We were about 25 miles from the native village," he said. "When the pygmies saw me they vanished into the jungles as if into thin air."

"The chief with me knew their language and called to one of them, who happened to be the pygmy chief. He asked him to gather other members of the tribe and meet us at the village."

"We drove back about 30 miles an hour. When we got there, hundreds of pygmies were already waiting for us, with their drums."

The Ware priest is one of only twenty-eight Americans in the White Fathers, an international order of 2,600 missionaries with headquarters in Alexandria, North Africa.



# UN Told Girls Captured As Concubines For Kings

By NNPA News Service

LAKE SUCCESS, N. Y.—The St. Joan's Society and Political Alliance of London has petitioned the United Nations Trusteeship Council to investigate tribal rites in the British Cameroons, under which young girls become the concubine of native kings in that African trust territory.

The petition from London quoted the following story published in the Franciscan Missionary Herald, of Manchester organ of the Franciscan missionaries of St. Joseph:

"A girl was grinding corn in the small space in front of her father's hut. She was about 13. Two or three men walked down the road looking from side to side — they stopped — looked hard at the girl.

STRIPPED OFF CLOTHING  
"Then the leader, or 'chinda' as he is called, stepped forward — dragged the child to her feet and with a piece of red cam wood put a mark on her forehead—stripped off her clothes and left her standing naked. The girl howled like a wounded animal—she was doomed. Her father saw the mark and knew what it meant. She was branded. Off the 'chinda' and his men went; their day's work for the king had been done.

Next day papa, arrayed in his tribal splendor, set off for the king's compound. The girl, nothing on but a string of native beads round her neck, comes sobbing behind. They come to the king's compound. The king, a man of about 80, sits on a throne, a leopard under his feet. About 100 of his 600 wives stand around him in a semi-circle—naked—as is the privilege and custom of the 'king's own.'

FATHER SURRENDERS  
DAUGHTER

"The father steps forward, bends his knees, claps his hands three times, then drags his daughter forward, throws her on the ground in front of the king, who steps forward, puts his right foot on top of the girl's body which means 'I accept this piece of cargo!' the girl is then

taken away by one of the older wives and this poor child probably will be a mother at 14.

"Do not think this is just an isolated case. This is the everyday custom of the 'Bekom' tribe of the British Cameroons. The king sends out his 'chinda' and this is what happens with girls, young children and cattle."



## Ethiopians Seek Police Organizers

LONDON—(AP)—Emperor Haile Selassie, of Ethiopia, wants 18 experienced British police officers. He is prepared to pay them salaries ranging from \$2,800 to \$4,400 a year, there will be no income tax and free houses will be provided. The Lion of Judah, however, is not prepared to pay pensions at the end of the term of service.

The men are wanted to take charge of thousands of native policemen who are to be recruited for areas of Abyssinia never before policed. The vacancies are for two deputy commissioners (\$4,400 a year), 14 superintendents (\$3,600 a year) and two assistant superintendents (\$2,800 a year). There is no age limit but the candidates must be physically fit and capable of organizing, training and supervising 1,500 or more men.

## Keyed Count

## Col. Robinson Gets 3 Months

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—(ANP)—The high court of Ethiopia found Col. John C. Robinson, the "Brown Condor" of Ethiopia, guilty of assaulting Count Gustaf Von Rosen, commander of the Ethiopian Air Force, and sentenced him to three months in jail here, last Thursday.

Robinson, who won the title of "Brown Condor," he struck Gustaf in self-defense for his feats against the Italians when they invaded Ethiopia, was charged by the air force chief with assault and battery causing serious body injuries. Von Rosen suffered a brain concussion from a blow delivered by Robinson.

In his own testimony, Robinson said he floored the Swedish commander in self-defense. He also charged Von Rosen with calling him a "low Chicago gangster," and attempting to draw a gun on him after he had hit the dirt. Robinson said that Von Rosen previously had drawn a gun on Ethiopian aviation personnel.

According to the air force chief, the fight started after he had accused Robinson of being a chronic absentee and ordered his dismissal for dereliction of duty.

A former Chicagoan, Robinson joined the Ethiopian Air Corps in the early stages of Italian aggression and became famous as a top flight fighter pilot for his engagements against Italian flyers. During World War II, he was an instructor in the U. S. Army Air Forces, but returned to Ethiopia in 1945.

At an earlier hearing, he had requested a trial under Ethiopian law, hinting that he did not expect a fair trial under the Italian code. This plea was denied by the Presiding Judge Myles Abbott, a Briton, who looked upon Robinson as a foreigner and declared that all "foreigners must be tried under the Italian code."

## Col. Robinson Denied Ethiopian Law Trial

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Col. John Robinson, officer of the Ethiopian air force, was last week denied a trial under Ethiopian law in lieu of the Italian code, in facing charges of assault and battery against this country's Swedish air commander.

Colonel Robinson, a former Chicagoan, was denied the plea by Presiding Judge Myles Abbott, a Briton, on the grounds that it was made too late and that foreigners must be tried under the Italian code.

Count Gustaf Von Rosen, commander of the Ethiopian air force charged that he suffered a brain concussion from a fist blow delivered by Colonel Robinson. Colonel Robinson charges that Von Rosen referred to him as a "low Chicago gangster," and that he struck Gustaf in self-defense after the Swedish officer attempted to hit him.

The ex-Chicago flyer further charged that after he floored Von Rosen the commander "got up and started to put his hand down through his belt," as though he was going to draw a gun.

Von Rosen denied Robinson's charges and testified that he ordered his dismissal because of absenteeism and dereliction of duty. Robinson told the court that previously, Von Rosen had drawn a gun on Ethiopian aviation personnel.

## Ethiopia Buys 16 Swedish Bombers

STOCKHOLM—(AP)—The government of Ethiopia has bought 16 bombers from the Swedish air force to be delivered this month.

## U.S. Legation Aide Killed in Ethiopia

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—The U.S. Government has informed Ethiopia that it views the murder of an alien, Johannes A. Semerjibashian, employed by the American legation at Addis Ababa, with "extreme seriousness."

The State Department said Ethiopia's attention has been directed also to the "urgent necessity" for "apprehending and bringing to justice the perpetrator of the crime."

Mr. Semerjibashian, an alien employed by the legation as an inter-

preter, was shot down recently as he was entering the driveway of his home in an official legation car bearing diplomatic license plates.

## ETHIOPIAN CASE IS UPSET

Colonel Robinson Found Convicted Under Italian Penal Law

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia, Nov. 1

(AP)—The Supreme Court set aside today the conviction of Col. John Robinson of Chicago, Negro officer in the Ethiopian Air Force, on charges of assault and battery against Count Gustaf von Rosen, Swedish chief of the Air Force.

The decision sent the case back to the court of origin. Colonel Robinson, who was sentenced to three months Sept. 18, appealed on the basis that he was convicted under Italian penal law instead of Ethiopian law.

The Supreme Court ordered Colonel Robinson's release on bail and ruled that anyone brought into court under the Italian penal code might demand trial under the Ethiopian code.

The bombers are light two-seaters built in Linkoping for the Swedish air force but now discarded for war use.

Swedish military pilots will fly the planes to Ethiopia, whose air chief, the Swedish Count Carl Gustav von Rosen, is expected in Sweden shortly to supervise the delivery.

## Twelve Planes in Use

## Ethiopian Civil Air Lines In Operation Second Year

By CHATWOOD HALL, Foreign Correspondent

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia—Do you know that Ethiopia has its own regular airlines running not only within the country but abroad?

The chances are that you don't. But you ought to.

This black country on the Horn of Africa is now for its second year operating its own civil aviation services over three foreign and three internal routes. During the fiscal year just closed the Ethiopian civil airlines' planes had recorded 4,449,948 revenue passenger miles and 680,652 revenue miles.

The foreign routes of the Ethiopian airlines are Addis Ababa-Cairo; Addis Ababa-Aden, and Addis Ababa-Djibouti (French Somaliland). The domestic routes fan out from Addis Ababa to central cities in different parts of the country.

NO ACCIDENTS

It is worth mentioning that while many serious air catastrophes occurred elsewhere in the world during the past year, Ethiopian airlines had not "so much as a wing or wheel damaged, let alone a passenger injured." Ato Tacle Roro, director of Civil Aviation, told this

correspondent. Twelve American Douglas planes operate over Ethiopia's civil airlines. One year ago there were only three. The planes, all of which are owned by the Ethiopian Government, were purchased as surplus U. S. Army property.

The Addis Ababa Airport is the busiest in all East Africa. It serves not only the planes of the Ethiopian Civil Airlines, British, French, Swedish and South African civil airline planes also use it as their terminal or as a regular point of call.

TO BE ENLARGED

But it is becoming too small to safely carry its heavy traffic and for this reason plans are under way to appreciably enlarge it. According to Director Roro, it is planned to extend the airport from its present 1,500 metres to more than 2,000 metres. It is estimated that the airport will then be capa-

ble of handling on its runways any size and type of plane, not excluding the giant American Constellations.

Emperor Haile Selassie is known to be an ardent flying enthusiast. While he does not fly planes himself, whenever possible he always uses planes in making trips any distance away from the capital. Recently he and the Empress flew to Gondar, near the source of the Blue Nile and Lake Tsana. The Emperor has his own personal hanger for planes.

While all of Ethiopia's civil airline planes are now being flown by American pilots on contract, it is planned this year to open a civil aviation school where Ethiopian pilots will be trained to fly Ethiopian civil planes.

This is not to say that there are no Ethiopian flyers at the present time. Ethiopia has an excellent military aviation school which has

turned out, and is turning out, skilled pilots. But these are military flyers. Colonel John Robinson of Chicago is an instructor in this school and is the most skilled, respected and trusted black flyer in the country.



Col. Robinson





**VISITING THE VATICAN**—An Ethiopian priest, a Carmelite monk, and an English priest study parchments and ancient Hebrew prayer scrolls in the Palestine section of the famous Biblical Institute at the Vatican in Rome.



# Former Minister Inspects French Equatorial Africa

Living conditions in French Equatorial Africa were widely studied by M. Ricard, former French Minister for Agriculture who has just completed a few months' inspection tour throughout the country. In an interview given to Brazzaville radio, M. Ricard said that since he last visited the capital of French Equatorial Africa, i.e. in the first quarter of 1946, he noticed a greater proportion of Africans in the crowd of passers-by in the streets.

As a whole, they are dressed in finer cloth than in the past and a fairly good number of smart African women are to be seen. There is a general tendency towards adopting the European way of dressing in Brazzaville which, M. Ricard said, is not the case in North Africa. 12-27-47. Sat.

As for road traffic, the circulation although still limited to small means, appeared more active in that town. However, traffic regulations are still lacking in many ways and accidents are frequently recorded.

M. Ricard said he noticed many new buildings or houses either completed or in course of construction. Building was stopped in Brazzaville because of lack of material. Housing accommodation, added the minister, is acute in town. No rooms are to be found and many people, clerks and civil servants live there in bad conditions. However more stores: bookshops, hairdressers are found and there is even a cinema in the Poto-Poto quarter.

## PROBLEMS IN TERRITORY

Alluding to problems which French Equatorial Africa is facing, M. Ricard said that in his opinion, item number one is the question of the communications under its many aspects. Between Pointe-Noire and Brazzaville, there is only one rail track which commands the whole of the territory's activity. It is a 300-mile track which runs between the river and the sea and it is obvious that it is insufficient to serve a country four times as big as metropolitan France.

It ought to help highly in the development of the economic life of the Federation but instead of this, the line is merely a course of handicap owing to the limited

number of trains.

Goods are therefore packing up and get spoiled in Pointe-Noire in a "most unbearable manner" said M. Ricard. Strong complaints emanating from all quarters have been lodged both locally and in the metropole and time has indeed come to take energetic and definite steps to improve situation, M. Ricard declared.

## RIVER PORTS

The former minister added that the river ports of Brazzaville and Bangui, despite repeated official inspections, remain in a primary stage. In the same way, the magnificent net of rivers is not operated to its full capacity and if plans have already been established, it is hardly probable that the equipment scheme will materialize in the near future.

There are, of course, the roads which would constitute the best of communication means from the Tchad to the sea, both through douala and Brazzaville, but there again lack of equipment is felt and pending the construction of French Equatorial highways, the solution lies in the establishment of intense air connections for which the territory offers many facilities. The late Governor-General, Luizet, always showed in favour of the latter solution and he indeed paved the way by getting and piloting his own personal plane.

Finally, a broader distribution of electric current and power likely to improve to the utmost housing and industrial conditions should be planned, taking advantage of the nearby numerous waterfalls.



# A FLIGHT TO AFRICA

Black Dispatch Sat. 5-3-47

By CLAUDE A. BARNETT  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FREETOWN, Sierra Leone, West Africa.—(ANP) — Our first glimpse of Africa came from 6,000 feet up in the heavens. Flying south from Portugal, along the edge of the Mediterranean sea, the outlines of the African continent and then a wide expanse of green and brown squares and rectangles hove into view as the passenger plane which bore us prepared to land at Casablanca.

But perhaps we ought to go back a bit. Three days before, my wife, Etta Moten, and I had departed from LaGuardia field in New York. We flew in a British Overseas Airways corporation plane bound for Liberia. Our original plan to go by Pan American which maintained a field in Liberia, had been abandoned when that company temporarily halted its landings in Liberia a week before. So we took a BOAC plane to London and then on down, and are eternally grateful that we made the change en route for while it took more time we saw a variety of places we would have missed altogether.

Seven fast hours in a Lockheed Constellation after a stop at Gander, Newfoundland, and we had spunned the ocean, landing for breakfast at Shannon, Ireland. Three hours more and we were in London where we spent the night at the distinguished but cold Hyde Park hotel. Boarding another but smaller plane, a stop was made at Bordeaux, France, and then we flew over the entire length of Spain to land at Lisbon, Portugal for an overnight stay at the lovely Grand hotel which had all the warmth and food and sugar that London had lacked.

The next morning we were winging our way to Africa. A pause for refueling and lunch at Casablanca on Easter Sunday, gave us a glimpse from the air of that romantic city for which we were sorry because we had some nice introductions to people there. We stopped again at Port Etienne in French African territory settling for the night at Bathurst, Gambia, where we drove 15 miles to a rest camp high on a bluff overlooking the Atlantic Ocean.

Not until we reached Bathurst in native clothes were dressed had we been able to shed our topically. Some of the men, especially the Mohammedans, wore cal worsteds. Even then the temperature was not high, around 70. The next morning we left for gold, although the majority were

without head dress. Men wore everything from ordinary suits like mine to shorts with no shirts and about half had long flowing robes of all sorts of chapes and designs, colors and combinations.

Women on the streets had the same diversity. Many wore what looked like voluminous skirts with cloth draped around the upper portions of their bodies and with cloth head dress. Others wore skirts but were bare from their waists up with breasts hanging. Many of their bodies are beautiful as a sculptor's model and since both women and men carry bundles or baskets on their heads almost constantly, their posture and stance are excellent.

Children were dressed in little cotton dress-like garments although some of the little babies ran about as naked as ever they came into the world.

Pleasant faces they are on the whole. Curious as to who the strangers are, the natives, many of whom cannot talk English, or at best a sort of pidgin English, watched us newcomers with curious eyes but were ready to stop and talk or shake hands. The women were especially interested in Etta Moten. Though their own Creole women dress European, they sensed that this one's clothes were different and her friendly greetings drew her crowds in the dense market place where thousands come to trade, until I thought I would have to go extract her.

Every type of physiognomy which one sees in the United States, you see here in Freetown. The differences in class are marked however. The dominant, well educated class are the Creoles as they are called. The Creoles are the descendants of the first settlers, freed the slaves sent out by England when it founded the colony as a home for freedmen about 150 years ago.

The Creoles dress and live for the most part like Englishmen. They are the aristocrats. The doctors, lawyers, judges and most of the governmental employees come from their ranks. They have class, sophistication and charm. Many are wealthy. Formerly they were the principal inhabitants. In recent years, especially during the war, however, tribesmen moving into the city from the "protectorate"—as the area outside Free-

town is called—represent a large segment of the 80,000 population. There are about 1,000 white people living in the city.

Creole as used here is something of a misnomer to visitors from America. It does not mean a mixture such as exists in New Orleans, although when the first shipload of repatriated slaves was sent out the English, feeling the men would be lonely, sent along 50 dissolute white women to serve as companions. Whatever there was of white strain has been quite largely absorbed by the black although there are stately, gracious Creole ladies like Mrs. Casley Hayford and Mrs. Benka-Coker, beautiful young women such as the young barrister, Miss Frances White, or Miss Lattie Hyde. Distinguished, courtly men who would grace any company in the world are found in persons such as Barrister J. Powell Boston, the doctors Easmen or Dr. Rafol. The upper class Creole here is the peer of any racial aristocracy it has been my privilege to meet.

Probably the only mulattoes here now are the children which native mothers have by some few white government workers and officials whose wives spend but a brief time in the colony each year, and who it is reported take on native girls as servitors and companions. Sat. 5-3-47

There is some small local sentiment to try to force these fathers who never marry the women, to at least provide for the education of their offspring. At the moment, the local Catholic church has gathered most such children under its wing and care for them in a local orphan asylum which it operates. Business and education are both interesting subjects here which we will treat another time.

## Resident of Africa for 29 years tells Negroes to be proud of it

CLEVELAND — Pride in Africa was urged of Negroes here this week by Mrs. Constance Agard Bush, who has returned home after 29 years spent in various parts of the dark continent.

"Africans cherish a deep sense of things that are worthwhile, casting aside the sham and worthlessness we are likely to note elsewhere", Mrs. Bush, former wife

added, "their religious beliefs are such that you may lay a bag of money or jewels by the roadside, place a leaf or twig upon it and walk on. It would be there when you return, for the leaf or twig means to the native that something in the way of the spiritual has been placed over the package for protection, and it is taboo for him to touch it."

of a native African educated in this country, said.

"Some of its (Africa's) people are savages and uncivilized, but with the millions who have enjoyed the advantages of English schools, of culture and refined surroundings, there is a sense of social relationship and brotherhood that transcends the bigoted ideas and actions of the western world".

Mrs. Bush spent 24 years in

Bunthe, Shebra, on the West Coast of Africa, the region of the Mendi and Shebra natives, and in Lagos, capital of Nigeria, as the wife of Joseph Flicker Wilberforce. Her husband was principal of a missionary school. Sat. 5-3-47  
Among the natives, Mrs. Bush said, "you will find the biggest thieves in the world", but, she



# Mr Chuks Okeya: Says Literate Girls Are Miseducated About Marriage

## Says They Despise The African System

HALE does not flow from my heart to the pen when I write on our girls.

My burning desire all the days I have lived so far, is to reclaim them from the prison of false ideas and ideals.

I have no axe to grind with the gospel preachers who come into this country for the salvation of souls.

I may be a possible convert to their religion.

Of course much depends in the way he puts his theology to me.

I beg of our girls and religious leaders not to read this article with a bias.

If this is a criticism, then persuade yourself to believe it is meant for a check against mistakes.

### MIS-EDUCATION

In the field of education, the missionaries did the spade work.

This fact should fill their hearts with a sense of pious pride.

But there is a point where they come in for criticism.

The education our girls receive from their schools is a type that develops in them a mental perversion towards marriage under native law and custom.

To them this brand of marriage is an insult to their literary attainments and social position.

Marriage to be marriage, must have to pass through the ceremonial mutterings in the church.

In nine out of ten cases, factors contributable to a harmonious marital life are relegated to the back-ground—once the marriage will be contracted in the church.

In my sojourn through life, I have come across young couples, who in their marital voyage, had their ships sunk by the weak waves of trials and tribulations.

### NO THOUGHT FOR THE FUTURE

They simply got united in the church without a thought for the future.

Love and understanding were not the driving factors.

Fancy not happiness was only what they wanted.

The pity and bitterness in it all is that it is the husbands who are hard hit.

When the ghost of disaster hovers over the house, when the bottom falls out of the financial box, the wives calmly walk out of the houses.

And once out, they recruit themselves into the ever expanding army of prostitutes.

### ECCLESIASTICAL LAW

The men cannot take in other women as wives.

If they dare do it, the heavy hand of ecclesiastical and State law will mercifully fall on them.

They have to accept the price of unblindness.

The girls who are cheated by luck, after painful years of unsatisfied desire (desire to get married in the church) have no other alternative than to join the chorus.

In my personal opinion, any brand of marriage which places on the lips the cup of sweet smile and brings to the heart radiant happiness and contentment is good.

Almost always, the church marriage does not offer these.

This mania for church marriage is becoming a nuisance and this country can ill-afford to have more than her share of spinsters literate.

### RE-EDUCATE OUR GIRLS

If the aim of "Christian Education" in this country is to erect a gulf between things Nigerian and European, then down to hell with it.

Education is base and narrow when it only pumps historical facts and mathematical postulates into the heads. Education must not drop culture.

Any type of education, which admits only of the things of the soul at the expense of the things of the body, is a failure.

### OBEDIENCE TO CHURCH

When it lays emphasis on obedience to the church with an entire disregard of our heritage, it is miseducation.

If Christianity degenerates into a mere imposition of western ideas, it is religious imperialism. Education must be broad.

In the words of an African educator: "Education is a process of introducing to the members of a community their heritage with the object of enabling them to take their place in the community and to make their contribution to their stock of heritage."

Yes, that it is

"We must be introduced to our heritage, we must take our place in our community and contribute our quota."

"The African has his heritage, his culture — a traditional way of life."

Let Bible preachers begin to teach our girls to unlearn what they had learnt.

Let priests tell our girls from their pulpits that marriage according to native law and custom is as good (if not better) as the one contracted in a church or magistrate's court.

I do know that this article will call down on me the vengeance of the Christians.

I have poured out my honest mind and I offer no apology for it.



## LANGUAGE HISTORY:

# African Words Derived From Foreigners-Editor

*Afro-American*

ACCRA, Gold Coast (ANP)—In a brilliant research into African languages, a former editor of "The Daily Echo," M. Therson Cofie, has traced some African words to their original foreign derivations. An African journalist, he was trained in England and is now African editor of the European-owned "Times of Ashanti."

If as history records, Christopher Columbus anchored in the roads of Elmina and slept at the Elmina Castle, Gold Coast, in 1492, then contact between West Africans and Europeans dates back to nearly 500 years.

## Portuguese Contribution

Cofie maintains that the Portuguese introduced corn, maize, sugar cane, plantain, banana, pineapples and the cactus plant into the Gold Coast, and the greatest benefit they conferred was their introduction of Christianity.

From the Portuguese word porco for pig, the Fantis had prako, and the Ga people, kp'oto. Capato is Portuguese for shoe, and the Fantis have asupatir, and the Ga-Adangbe, asunatre. Pao, pronounced pane, means bread, and the Fantis call bread by the same name. The word, palaver, is derived from the Portuguese palabra. *Baltimore, Md.*

## English Influence

The Dutch, who also lived in the Gold Coast, left a word like kal-kum, the word for turkey. The Fantis and Ga-Adangbe people call turkey krakun. However, the French only left the word, juju, a very familiar word throughout the African continent. *Sat. 11-29-47*

English has had the greatest influence. Words like sixpence, shilling, pen, pencil, book, have been accepted without changes, while Fantis have Africanized bukun for books, and skul for school. Other assimilations are sirkyi or siriki for silk, saman or samana for summons, prete or plete for plate, and bensì or bensere for basin.



# NAACP URGES PATTERSON MAINTAIN LIBERIAN BASE

February 21, 1947

*Press Service of the NAACP*

New York, N.Y., Feb 20th--Upon learning of the possible discontinuance of Roberts Field, in Liberia, Walter White, executive secretary, NAACP, sent the following telegram of protest to Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson:

*2-21-47*

"National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been informed of the contemplated closing of Roberts Field, Liberia. If the report is true, we strongly urge you to use every means to have the matter reconsidered. *New York, N.Y.*

"Roberts Field is of strategic importance to Liberian progress, and the continued promotion of good relations between Liberia and America. The late President Roosevelt recognized the value of the project. Hope you will do what ever possible.



*Atlanta, Ga. Daily World*

VIRGINIA WOMAN SERVES LIBERIA—Mrs. Bertha Corbin, a native of Richmond, Va., is rounding out her twenty-third year of service to Liberia. She first entered the country with her husband, William Corbin, in 1924, through the National Baptist Convention. She is now a Red Cross field representative at Kakata, Liberia, and a member of the Liberian committee to cooperate with the National YMCA Reconstruction Fund Drive, which has allotted \$30,000 for services in Monrovia and other areas where "Y" facilities are needed. Mrs. Corbin was also formerly a staff member of Liberia's Booker T. Washington School.—(ANP) *Thurs. 5-8-47*

**Named Liberia  
Police Dept.**

## *Reorganizer*

KANSAS CITY, Mo. Dec. 8—(NNPA)—Leon Jordan, a member of Kansas City's police department for 10 years, and his wife left here last week for the Republic of Liberia where Jordan has been appointed by the Liberian Government to reorganize the police force of that country.

Mr. and Mrs. Jordan, both graduates of Wilberforce University, sailed from New York on Thanksgiving Day aboard the S. S. African Grove, a South African liner. They are scheduled to arrive in Monrovia about December 10.

Jordan was offered the position by the Liberian government for a period of two years beginning January 1, 1948. He was granted a leave of absence from the Kansas City police force.

His duties in Liberia will be to reorganize and train along modern lines the police forces of the Republic.

## TO GO TO AFRICA

Charles C. Johnson, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Johnson of 1176 Thirteenth street, was appointed recently as sanitary engineer with the United States Public Health Services, he revealed in an interview here last week.

His assignment will take him to Liberia, Africa, where many improvements are being made for the health, education and progress of the people.

As sanitary engineer, his work will be along building, construction and maintenance of sewer facilities. His contract is from 18 months to two

years and his sailing date is scheduled in January.

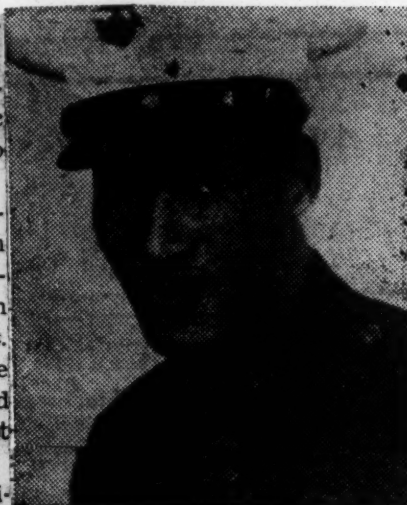
Before sailing he will take a refresher course at the U. S. Public Health School in Atlanta and go to Washington, D. C. for conferences.

A native of Des Moines, Mr. Johnson is a graduate of North High school. After graduation he was employed as a bank clerk and then went into the United States Marines. He served nearly a year in the Southwest Pacific and then returned to the states as one of the first Negro Marine officer candidates.

He took his training at Purdue university, was commissioned an officer and was discharged in June 1946. He has just about completed his training there for graduation, was scheduled to get his degree in engineering in January but was advised to take this appointment in Liberia.

A former member of the St. Paul AME church here, he is affiliated with the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

He was accompanied to Des Moines by his wife, the former Betty Jean Tanner. Plans are being made for her to accompany or join him in Liberia. The couple was honored at a dinner party here on Saturday night by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.



*Des Moines*  
**C. JOHNSON JR.**



## Wanted: Vigilant Film Censor Board

*West African Pilot Sat. 9-27-47*  
ONCE AGAIN, we denounce many of the films shown to us here because they neither make us happy in the end nor help us to feel friendly toward those who film those pictures. We must beseech the government to revamp its film censorship board. A man may be aged, wealthy and perhaps educated too; but these good qualities do not indicate that he is capable of acting as a social reformer. He may be totally ignorant of the tricks of film propaganda and psychology.

We do not agree with the education authorities here, foreign or domestic, who argue that a film that is good for Europeans must be good for Africans. Films depict cultures, ideas and customs. Never have we seen in this country cinemas depicting the liars, the crooks, the ugly, the poor, and the worst in Europe and America. Always European and white American film actors and actresses represent the best of their manhood and womanhood. They show their men always as conquering heroes, robust and successful. Their women are always pretty, intelligent and well off in life.

On the other hand, African actors are made caricatures of, laughing stock, poor, servants of the white man. Our women, many of whom the whitemen out here have openly accepted as beautiful, are falsely represented on the screen as big fat names, Aunt Jemimas, the ugliest works of God. The effect of this deliberate distortion is detrimental to the mutual appreciation and understanding which we wish to promote among all races, especially between the white and non-white sections of mankind. *9-27-47*

A dynamic board of film censorship, we propose to the government, must be made up of nearly only Africans. They must be men and women who are not behind time, citizens in the field of education, religion and journalism. For without these attributes it is impossible for persons who are little engaged in the problem of moulding attitudes and characters of the nation to be able to select films scientifically. *Las Nigeria*

## Stop showing Indecent Pictures

By DAGOGO

*West African Pilot Fri. 11-26-47*  
I wonder how many times cinema magnates will be told to stop showing films that depict Africans as backward and barbarous peoples. Take for instance the film shown in the Rex Cinema on Wednesday August 27, 1947, entitled "Fighting for Life."

In this film poor Africans in the Gold Coast were shown purely in the form of skeletons with some small pieces of clothes round their waists and their skins darker than even that of the devil as the English

## Motion Pictures

The government should realise that although it is the Africans that these people show in such pictures still the after-math of the show tells on them.

Is this not why we have been crying all the while against the British? *11-26-47*

Why do they call us liars?

Is it not what Dr Zik is saying against them in the heart of England today?

Why call him liar.

Beware — from thy words thou shall be judged.

Lagos.

LAGOS.— The PRO was asked by a local pressman what he thought of recent editorial criticism of the Colonial Film Unit production, "The Fight to Live."

His reply, given hereunder, may be of interest to other papers.

I was asked at many meetings on my recent tour whether it was proper for Africans who were still primitive in appearance to be portrayed in cinema films.

I always replied that it depended entirely on the motive with which they were filmed. *West African Pilot*

If they were filmed merely in order that the true facts of their manner of existence could be known, (and that is the object in the case of the C F U) there was nothing wrong with that.

If they were filmed with the idea that audiences should later on laugh at their nakedness, then there was every ground for complaint, just as I feel there is every ground for complaint against the Africans in some towns in the north who have so little sense of national pride that they try to make money by selling pictures of their pagan brethren to visitors who, they suppose, are interested in staring at unclad bodies.

I also used to tell my questioners that they should make up their minds which set of facts they wanted the outside world to accept as true.

They could not say in one breath: "After so many years of British rule, we are naked and starving". if they were going to say in the next, "We are all well clothed and therefore ready for self-government."

Personally I cannot see that the dress people wear has much to do with whether they are capable of managing

their own affairs.

I have visited the homes of some of our pagans in the north, whose women adopt roughly the form of dress shown in the C F U film.

I found they were pleasant and intelligent people and I, for one, am prepared to let them go on dressing the way they please.

We are in danger of being accused of snobbery if we take the view that the only Africans who should be taken into account are those who wear lots of clothes. *10-2-47*

You may remember that the American film producer Mr Armand Denis stressed this same point when he was here a few months ago.

He said Africans should be proud of their culture, instead of constantly apologizing for it.

He saw nothing wrong in nudity and said he wished he himself had the courage to wear less clothes while he was in the tropics. *Sat. 11-15-47*

The correct attitude towards the pagans, it seems to me, is not to try to hide them from public view, but to recognize them as fellow-Nigerians, who have their part to play in the development of their country and who do not necessarily have to put on robes or long dresses or shirts and shorts before they are eligible for treatment as equals.

Beauty, it is said, is in the eye of the beholder. *11-15-47*

Shame can be in the eye of the beholder too. *Lagos Nigeria*

On Cole's Hill, overlooking Plymouth Bay in the United States, there is a giant statue of the Red Indian Massasoit, Sachem of the Wampanoags.

He is shown practically naked.

Yet no Plymouth citizen looks at that statue with anything but reverence and admiration, for Massasoit is remembered, not as a man who wore few clothes, but as a great administrator and staunch friend of the original Pilgrim settlers, having signed a treaty of amity with them in 1621 and died with his word unbroken forty years later.



*Newsweek, Dayton, OH*  
**MURDER BY LEOPARD-MEN**  
*Mon-7-14-47*

Graham Stanford, a correspondent for The London Daily Mail, called it "the strangest, biggest murder hunt in the world." At any rate the story he sent back from "Leopard Land," Nigeria last week made an exotic wholesale murder yarn. His report:

"Man-leopards, with a blind belief in their primitive cult, are now taking human lives at the rate of more than one a week in this blood-stained patch of Africa . . .

"In almost every case the leopard-men strike at dusk . . . People huddled in villages hear screams from the bush. By the clawed, mutilated body of the victim will be the pad marks of a leopard. And only the distinctive claw marks on the face and body tell that the killing was done by man and not the beast . . .

**Heart Thieves:** "The method is first to stun with a heavy stick and then to jab a yam spike or needlelike knife into the neck and upper part of the body. Mutilation then takes place . . . Almost invariably parts of the body—usually the heart and part of the lungs—are missing . . . *Mon-7-14-47*

"Witnesses have stated the leopard-men are naked but for a loincloth and a raffia headdress like a mane . . . They roar like wild animals. The police believe that in some cases the killers actually think they have been turned into leopards . . .

"Yet police convictions show that in practically every proved case [of leopard murder] there is a motive. It is often a private quarrel over land, a dowry, or a debt. The leopard-man marks down his victim—often the female child of his enemy. It is believed he then goes for a consultation with a member of the now outlawed Idiong Society. The Idiong [black-magic] specialist, who charges for his advice, may suggest that the only way to 'get even' is to commit a leopard murder on either his enemy or relative . . ."

**Mind Fighters:** "One of the first moves by the police was the banning of the Idiong Society and the destruction of ju-ju shrines. But it has made little difference . . . In the grim words of a hard-bitten senior English police official: ' . . . We are fighting nothing so tangible as an organization, but rather an attitude of mind . . . Every single male adult is a potential leopard murderer' . . ."

**Man Hangs Himself In His Locked Apartment**

*Spokesman*  
**OBA.**—The entire citizens of this town were thrown into a dilemma when it was discovered that one Anachebe Muogbo hanged himself with a rope last Friday, February 8 *Wed. 2-12-47*  
 It was alleged that wilo Igbanugo went to the deceased

**Man Hangs Himself**

*Wed. 2-12-47*

Continued from page 1

use, but before he entered the premises he called on the deceased who was his relative *20a(8)*

As there was no reply, he went inside the house and to his great amazement, he saw the deceased hanging to the ceiling of his house

It was also stated that he had no trouble except that best known to him alone

The matter was at once reported to the Police Charge Office Onitsha

*Nigerian Spokesman*  
**Man Ends His Own Life In Order To Have Relief**

*Onitsha*  
**OGIDI.**—As a result of a protracted ill-health one Onuegbu Nweke committed suicide on Saturday, February 8 *Tues-2-11-47*

According to Onuegbu's son, the father had been ill for long and was praying for relief from whatever source.

The illness in the face of all treatments proved to be adamant and chronic. *Tues. 2-11-47*

Unable to bear the strain of ill-health, he the deceased decided to give back his life to the maker!

**Nigeria**

On Saturday last week, he put his resolution into practice.

**Two African Princes Take Native Brides**  
*Afro-American Baltimore*  
*Sat. 8-30-47*

**LAGOS, Nigeria (ANP)**—One of two African princes to marry recently is Mbonu Ojike, an American-educated economist and journalist, who returned from the United States on Jan. 19. The other is Nwafor Orizu, president-general of the American Council on African Education.

Both Ojike and Orizu strictly observed traditional laws and customs of African nuptial ceremonies. *Sat. 8-30-47*

Prince Ojike first met his wife, nee Nwakaku Kanu, at New Bethel College, Onitsha, on Feb. 10, during his country-wide lecture tour on "Road to Economic Freedom."

**Counted Through Middleman**

He fell in love with the girl there, but according to custom, never spoke to her. When he returned here, he employed a middleman, according to custom, to make arrangements for securing the girl's consent for marriage.

The necessary palm wine, food and dowry ceremony were performed for Ojike in absentia, while the prospective bride stayed 400 miles away from the scene of action.

**Locked Wife in 24 Days**

The bride joined her husband here on May 7 and according to traditional matrimonial rites, Ojike had his wife locked in for 24 days to observe the "seclusion season."

The newlyweds observed their first outing ceremony on June 13 when Mrs. Claude A. Barnett, better known as Etta Moten, visited here with her husband and entertained the Lagos community with a charity show at the Glover Memorial Hall.

Ojike has renamed his wife, "Nwannediya," meaning "sister to the husband." *Sat. 8-30-47*

**Orizu Has Both Ceremonies**

Prince Orizu married Miss Ada Nonyelum Onyemelukwe, daughter of a local Nigerian millionaire from Nnewi, Orizu's own State, on July 12.

The nuptial ceremony was hybrid, with the initial party being performed according to African laws and customs, then finalized with a church blessing.

*A Star south wif cut*

**Southward With The North!**

THE GENERAL trend of events in this country these days presents a contrast that will lend interest to the history of the people's struggle for political, educational, economic, and social advancement. While ethnocentric forces of disunity in a section of the South are making desperate but feeble attempts to foil the opposing and impregnable forces of national cohesion, the peoples of the North are fast awakening from a sleep induced by the anaesthetic of imperialist education.

One by one, they come streaming to the South, fraternise with their Southern neighbours, are missionaries and evangelists of a new order in the North, considering the influence they have among their less literate brethren. Nigeria 1 Lagos Nigeria 11-22-47

Group by group, they come seeking fellowship and communal acquaintance with a people whom political and racial destiny has placed in the same boat as they. The smug indifference engendered yesterday by mischievous imperial propagandists is giving way today for those who have been banking on an indefinite chasm between North and South. Theirs, however, will be a merited disillusionment; for what destiny has ruled no man can alter. Southward, then, with the North!

future. For these compatriots, in their burning desire to fraternise with their Southern neighbours, are missionaries and evangelists of a new order in the North, considering the influence they have among their less literate brethren. Nigeria 1 Lagos Nigeria 11-22-47

Doubtless, this trend of events is disconcerting to those who have been banking on an indefinite chasm between North and South. Theirs, however, will be a merited disillusionment; for what destiny has ruled no man can alter. Southward, then, with the North!

When we hear of Mallams coming from Kano, from Sokoto, Maiduguri or Bida; when we meet Hausa, Fulani or Nupe literates who give vent to sentiments in conformity with the general trend of the South, then do we envisage a promising turn of events in the near



## On Our Native Dress

*Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha*  
FOR some years now we have been appealing to our fellow Nigeriafricans to abandon European cultures and return to ours which are rapidly disappearing. Owing to ignorance, we imitated the whiteman blindly, caring little about our laws and customs. We took to everything European. The whiteman, who is always an active propagandist, took advantage of this regrettable weakness of ours. He took to painting everything African darker than what they call the devil. We became afraid of ourselves and imperialist agents rejoiced. *20.2.47* *man 5-12-47*

But thank God, scales are falling off our eyes. We have now discovered ourselves and have decided to return to our own culture. We must do it and we are happy we are now on the march. Africans are not slaves who cannot boast of any inheritance. Any nation without customs of her own is just like a homeless individual. We see no wisdom in borrowing foreign customs and laws which are not in any way better than ours.

That we should abandon our native dress in order to cling to very costly English attire is a silly imitation. India made this kind of mistake but immediately they realised their folly, they wasted no time in discarding same. Let us return to our native dress. It does not matter whether it is that of Yoruba, Ibo Fanti, Ga, Hausa, or Accra fashion — just let it be African type. It is true most people have been spoilt, but we feel it is not too late yet to

*and. Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha*  
Our African civil servants and other workers here need not wait longer to be told to follow their Lagos comrades. At first, this would look ridiculous and impossible but a continuous practice will surely crown us with success. We appeal to those who have no native dress at present to save money and buy one. Talking of dress reminds us also of our native diets. We must begin now to discard those foreign diets which are not helpful to us. Let us not look back.

## Any Wisdom In It?

*Nigerian Spokesman, Onitsha*  
A CASUAL walk around the Onitsha Inland Town will reveal even to a careless observer that the area is getting from bad to worse since the rainy season began. The most painful is that the new roads which are being constructed by the Onitsha Town Native Authority are all worse than useless. The old ones are not even better, for being utterly neglected, the running water after heavy rains has created ditches here and there along the roads. A typical example is the Ojedi Road which begins from the Etukokwu's School right up to the Okosi Road. *man 6-9-47*

The NA lorry which fills a portion of the road with rubbishes helps to render it nasty. As rain falls the odour that emanates is enough to turn the bowel of a healthy fellow. Not only this, the refuse is scattered all about the road by the rain water.

Ever before the rainy season set in, we had been warning the Native Authority about the havoc that will be committed if the roads in the Inland Town are not properly cared for. We detested the policy of surveying and constructing new roads whilst the ones already in existence are not properly maintained. We questioned the wisdom behind the method of doing work half and half. Now

that all we wrote are manifesting themselves who is then to blame? Surely the Onitsha Native Authority who have given the impression of being woefully ignorant of their duty. *6-9-47*

Is there anything more irrational than the method of demolishing people's houses that good road may pass through them which afterwards prove to be mere pretence? There are so many useful plants and wall fences destroyed but no roads in the real sense have been made. Is this tolerable? The people directing this affair have yet to show that they have conscience. Well if they have, they have to give evidence of human sympathy. Many houses are to be pulled down by rain if gutters are not provided on both sides of these roads if they are to be called by this name.

## Room For Colliery Workers

*20.2.47*  
In order to relate correctly what happens concerning the health of some Colliery workers dwelling in the black houses at the Coal Camp, I find myself compelled to describe some of those rooms which they are allowed to occupy. *and inspected those rooms, clearly stated that, even the prisoners in the prison yard, had the better rooms to dwell in than some of those in the Colliery*

Later he interviewed the Colliery Manager, and what afterwards was the result, has not up till now become visible.

In fact, an officer of good sense of administration, will not for the sake of humanity, permit his workers to suffer and groan in windowless rooms. To proceed exactly one of the rooms inspected measured three feet ten inches by six feet seven inches almost.

There are still many windowless rooms in the Colliery Camps at the Coal Camp. The floor had no concrete coating, damp and unhealthy. The door is about three feet one inch long and two feet two inches wide.

When the Editor of the Eastern Mail came to this Coal City, he made haste to interview the Colliery workers. The roof was made of corrugated iron sheets having no under cover so that nothing but intense heat which steadily permeated kept the occupants highly worried.

Many workers attended and in presenting their grievances to the editor, they showed how unjust the management of the Government Colliery had been to them, in that they were forced to occupy some rooms without windows. The room had no window of any kind and its principal feature was darkness at night or day. In this room two workmen with wives, servants and children

In order to make concrete their case, they desired that the editor should accompany them to inspect those rooms so that he might, thereafter, be enabled to draw conclusions that would stand him in good stead when he would intercede for them before Mr Bracegirdle. There were two beds; and because others found it impossible to get their beds, they had the choice to sleep on the dampy floor. The working materials of the workers were also kept in the same room, and the floor of the room was so much filled with things that, night or day, the

The editor, having gone through

those that of their wives  
are responsible, rule that such  
two workmen as dwell in such rooms,  
must either dwell with their wives  
to the exclusion of their servants  
In order to show a bogus



## Water Supply In Eastern Provinces

*Nigeria Spokesman, Onitsha, Nigeria*  
THE MOST pressing need of the people of Eastern Provinces today is adequate good water supply. Eastern Nigeria seems to be the most neglected area in the way of water supply and road construction. The natives are denied several amenities due to tax-payers in that many do not know that the taxes they pay are meant for the development of their country. If they, the people of the Eastern Provinces, had known this is the case, they would not have been silent over the acute question of water supply. 20a(8)

It is only a person who has been privileged to tour certain areas in the interior part of the Eastern Provinces that would be in a position to understand us well. In places like Agulu, Adazi, Igbo Ukwu and many other towns in Awka Division there is no water. They drink mud water. Going further to many towns in Nsukka and Udi Divisions the same thing obtains. No one thinks of washing ones clothes or taking bath for a good number of weeks and months. Yet these people pay their annual taxes correctly.

We know that if government is sympathetic and sincere to the people the question of water supply should never be a thing to be remembered to her as a part of her duty. For almost twenty years now the people have been paying a reasonable sum of money to the government without deriving any benefit from it. This is woefully lamentable. Sat. 11-22-47

Only God alone knows the number of souls that are being claimed from us annually as a result of impure water. Many people are today suffering from different kinds of water borne diseases. We are being told that water problem is included in the Ten Year Development Scheme. When the work on this pressing need would start is yet unknown. We earnestly implore the British Government in Nigeria to hasten with this work.

## Behold The Torch-Bearers!

*Loans Nigeria West African Pilot*  
GRADUALLY WE are discovering our brethren of the North. Gradually the soldiers of national freedom in the great territory of the Northern Provinces are coming to form. The day of liberation from the darkness which has long enveloped that land, is gradually coming nearer. 20a(8)

Now, behold the line up — Mallam Abdallah of the Zikist Movement; Mallam Zungur of Bauchi fame; Mallam Bukar Dipcharima of the memorable NCNC delegation; Mallam Zukogi of the NEPA; Mallam Mohammed Sanni of the Nigerian Citizen's Welfare Association; Mallam Yahaya Adda of Agege NEPA and the latest discovery Mallam Garba Mashi of the Nigeria Legion!

The above are by no means all the names connected with national aspirations and endeavours in the Northern Provinces. There are quite a lot of them not yet discovered; there are quite a lot of them working seriously under cover, who, for one reason or another, intend meanwhile to be silent workers. *Loans Nigeria*

Even the cynic ought by now to realise that the light has reached the North, and torch-bearers are rising up in quick succession. It is a happy discovery. It

augurs well for the future of the North and of our beloved Nigeria. Thu. 11-28-47

## A Walk Around The Market

*Nigeria Spokesman, Onitsha, Nigerian Spokesman*  
A WALK around the Onitsha main market is a mixture of interest and disgust. It takes a serious thinking individual time to find interest in such a walk but more easily to have himself exasperated by the nauseating condition of the market. We are able to see the two sides of the show apparently because we want to study the situation. 20a(8)

Crossing the Motor Park to dash into the southern part of the market ones eyes are greeted with the presence of a public latrine whose sanitary condition is anything but good. Young, old and infirm line up at the entrance as if they are for military parade. Unconsciousness caused by nature's urge compels some to be stamping their feet on the floor while others, with their two hands, hold up their bottoms to check their anuses. Fri. 11-21-47

This is not all, for a couple of yards from the latrine stands the famous mountain in the market which they call the public dust bin. A building is there all right to house the refuses from that section of the market, but it is now so full that it cannot take in any more. The marketers therefore use the precincts in lieu and surround the building with refuses which tower up in the sky earning for the dust bin the appellation of "Market Mountain" by which it is now known. There are no signs to show that the scavengers of the Health Department ever remove these refuses. The accumulation started some years past and not only once have we drawn attention to it.

Leaving this part of the market for the western section hard by the River Niger, one encounters much difficulty in ascending and descending hillocks formed by sharp rocks. This is where the fish sellers stay and display their fishes for sale. The amount of injuries these sellers are suffering daily can better be imagined than described. The only interest one has in a visit to the market is that one will see almost everything one wants. The plays and songs of the budding young traders appeal only to the lovers of humour.

## Enugu: A Shame To Easterners

*West African Pilot, Loans, African*  
THE PITTSBURGH of Nigeria and the Cameroons has a sordid and doleful history under the local administration. Her fame has reached the four corners of the economic world, for the coal deposits of Enugu Ngwo have since 1916 sustained many individuals and nations, white or black. 20a(8) Fri. 11-21-47

African sections of the community are left in a neglected and despicable state. European quarter is to African section what the proverbial heavenly Jerusalem is to this earth. Europeans have adequate and regular water supply whereas Africans suffer the ordeal of frequent water shortage, where there is water supply at all. Europeans have efficient lighting and properly tarred, macadamised and regularly maintained roads, whereas Africans, even the richest of them, are left to battle daily against poor lighting, dusty and bumpy roads, with no public school, elementary or secondary. Africans who wish to pioneer education have an uphill journey to receive the official

green-light.

tax assessment board which refuses to adjust current rates to the changing economic environment of the

Why should hot and cold water pipes, for example, be supplied exclusively to European residences at Enugu? Why should the European manager of the colliery constitute a stumbling block to the advancement of African colliers? Why should the Local Authority perpetuate a

Not long ago, we learnt that the colliers were on the verge of strike; that the Resident of the province



walked out of a Provincial meeting because of an apparent or real atmosphere of non-confidence in the government; that the house, following the Resident's walk-out drama, passed a resolution against his attitude and sent it to the Chief Commissioner of Eastern Provinces. Surely, steps should be taken at once by both Africans and Europeans to make Enugu a show window of the East.

## Moral Lapse In Nigeria

By J O OKIYA

Before the advent of the white-man, Nigeria was abundantly morally fit.

Among the greatest imports to this country by the civilizers are prostitution and some other forms of indecency.

In days goneby no one dared indulge in such ungodly actions.

Today, all sorts of immorality are commonest among the people who profess that they are christians than among the pagans who stick to the Nigerian law and custom in marriage which is more christian in outlook and principle.

Our girls go to school nowadays. About ninety per cent read only up to standard six and no further help.

The missions do their best by employing about ten per cent in teaching profession and nursing work.

But what does the state do to the remaining eighty per cent?

About ten per cent of the remainder might be fortunate to find husband—one man one wife.

What happens to the seventy? They find husband—none; they look for employment—none.

They eventually jump into the "wide road" by becoming "angels in the street, saints at church and devils at home."

Nor is this all.

They attract some married women into this their "wide road.."

Some of them become hunters—hunters of our full blooded young men and women whom we are endeavouring to train up as good citizens who would be leaders, good parents, and persons of good character and independence of mind.

Their guns shoot many.

They entrap a good number.

Those able to escape become comparatively few.

These things they do: and more also disease humanity and we allow them to wax strong and breathe the free fresh air of nature.

They must be stamped out!

Children of immoral homes are rude, void of character—character which buildeth a nation; stubborn, unfaithful, dishonest, full of hatred, pessimistic, disobedient, lack of diligence, always dependent, without sense of responsibility and willingness to serve, oppressive and aggressive, and other numerous inimical actions which change humanity into the "beast world."

The only ways out are:

Religionists should allow polygamy.

Employment should be found both for ex-elementary and ex-secondary school pupil and students.

Educationists should plan the method of introducing sex-education in both elementary and secondary schools to be taught to children of thirteen years of age and over, in order to avoid much thought about sex which leads to riotous living in the children's career.

Building a brothel under government's supervision and or police action is no adequate solution.

Builders of this country should then note that this nuisance must be purged out completely in order to build up a strong and enviable nation of character—Nigeria.

UMUAHIA.

## The Emmanuel College, Owerri

With great pleasure we published on November 28, the news of the dedication ceremony of the foundation stone of the Emmanuel College for Owerri sons. The college is a new institution and apart from the Owerri Middle School there is no other secondary institution for the children of Owerri. We can imagine what would be the joy of the people of this area who have been denied this very important amenity many years ago. It sounds strange to hear people complain against none secondary schools in a big town like Owerri whilst at Onitsha and Port Harcourt hundreds of Owerri students are seeking for admission into the secondary institutions.

Immense congratulations are due to Mr E. O. U. Kronini, the proprietor of the new college for Owerri for his patriotism. He has saved the people of Owerri from running the great risk of sending their children to other towns in search of secondary knowledge. He has saved them from the disgrace due to such a large town like Owerri without any secondary school.

Owerri is not the only populous town in the Eastern Provinces with no secondary schools. There are a lot of them and in those towns we have men as rich as if not richer than Owerri's Kronini. But such men do not think like Mr Kronini. They are not far sighted. Instead of helping to build up their towns to march along with the time they bury their pennies under the ground. This is really very painful. We appeal to wealthy Nigerian people to rally round and build more secondary schools for the children of this country. The population of the country increases with many demands. We have got to pay extra attention to the education of our children. Although the Emmanuel College has been erected in Owerri we ask that more secondary institutions should be built in order to avoid congestion in the existing ones.



## If This Be True ...

*West African Pilot*  
ANOTHER BAN is alleged to have been placed on this newspaper. This time it is not by any administrative officer to whom its persistent exposition of misdeeds constitutes the stirring up of anti-British feelings. Nor is it the European boss of Ibadan Government College. It is a blackman, one of ourselves, the Principal of Okrika Grammar School in the East.

And why? It is because the gentleman in question hates this newspaper. He hates the printers, the publishers, the principles and practices and policy of the newspaper. And because he hates these, and perhaps more, his boys must hate them too. And so the ban came.

Yesterday, a white Principal of a respected girls' institution in Ibadan placed the "dead hand" on the West African Pilot. Today, many of the alumni are not only devoted patronisers of the paper but also staunch believers in the creed it propagates. Yesterday, a Mr Bromage, an Assistant District Officer at Ilesha, got the Library Committee to ban "Pilot." Today, the ban is off and Ilesha readers relish once more the reading of the newspaper in which more, perhaps, than in any other paper, they repose implicit confidence. *Lagos Nigeria Sat. 11-15-47*

No, we refuse to believe it. Okrika's Grammar School Principal, a blackman, would not do it. But if he really did it, it would be up to Father Time to vindicate us. It did it yesterday. It does it today. Tomorrow, it will do it again.

## An Urgent Appeal To Nigerian Public

UNITY AND co-operation are the two virtues our nation needs badly today. All of us are agreed upon this truth. We must therefore work for its realization. Our good friends from abroad are also helping, or should help, us to scatter the seeds of unity and co-operation throughout Nigeria. *20a(8) West African Pilot Fri. 9-19-47*

There are four groups of social reformers to whom we must now appeal. The first is the press which has now become the most powerful soldier of Nigerian unity. We ask our colleagues to avoid as much as possible unnecessary references to ethnic adjectives. When a woman succumbed to an accident, it is enough to report that a woman suffered a fatal accident. To describe her as Hausa, Ibo or Yoruba is an unconscious way of dividing Nigeria and making us nurture and perpetuate provincialism and useless we-group sentiments. *Fri. 9-19-47*

In the same way we appeal to the church to help cement unity and tolerance among us. Christians must stop saying "this man is evil because he is not a christian," they must tolerate the Moslems and the Omenanans of Nigeria. Roman Catholics are most grievous offenders in this divisive attitude through religion. Nigeria needs all

Nigerians. *Lagos Nigeria*

Schools should register Nigerians as Nigerians. They should write text books to teach the young from the kindergarten upward how to be a Nigerian citizen. Schools in the east are open to all Nigerians so long as they pass the required examination. The apparent restrictive policy against easterners in some western schools and market places does in no way help unity. Northern schools must be open to all Nigerians. Labour unions, immigration and labour offices should stop registering Nigerians as Hausa, Ibo, Efik, Yoruba, Binis, etc. In the UK, a British is a British, not Scotch or Irish. Let all servants of the government, press, church, labour unions and educational institutions call a Nigerian a Nigerian, and nothing more. That is one psychological way towards Nigerian unity and co-operation.

## Scrap The Platform Ticket System

*West African Pilot: Fri. 9-20-47*  
WE ALWAYS admire the patience and calmness of the citizens of this great nation who put up with all forms of maladministration in public utilities. What is called platform railway ticket is unknown in countries where railway transport is over a century old. *20a(8)*

Recently a citizen was arrested and fined two pounds because he was not in possession of a platform ticket which costs a penny. At Kafanchan, a CID man came all the way from Enugu to arrest persons standing on platforms without tickets. A newspaper vendor was arrested at the same station on August 1 because he was clearing his parcels without brandishing a platform ticket.

Yet, Europeans are known to enter platforms without such tickets. How peaceful is the heart of those who rule us by such methods? How much longer can we put up with these humbugs in this country? Perhaps these irregularities are unknown to the authorities of the Nigerian Railway. We call on the people to denounce platform ticket system in our railway services. Let citizens be given the liberty to stand on the platform to see off their relatives and friends. Let boys and carriers be allowed to get on the train and arrange loads and other travelling outfits for their masters. *9-26-47*

There is no justification for the system of platform ticket because when the train starts all passengers must show their proper tickets or be penalised. Usually, the penalty is nothing more than ten percent extra on the actual cost of the ticket if obtained before the train pulls off. Let all African and European civil servants treat away customers with politeness, sympathy and up-ss. The scandal of platform ticket must be

**Many Lagos Houses Found Disgraceful:  
Authorities Invited To Inspect The Areas**  
*West African Pilot, Lagos Nigeria*

## By OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

I patrolled Lagos yesterday to find out how men live. Many of the houses I saw constitute simply a disgrace to Lagos as the capital of Nigeria.

Number 97, Alakoro Street gives officers and doctors to visit Inabere a classical example of poor housing in the town. Overcrowded, the house is a long dark smoky labyrinth from which life-giving fresh air is excluded. Added to this is dampness. Houses in Obalende area are simply terrible.

To pick up a cooking pot in a with tins of "safety-match" patch-corner of them, one needs to lighted on them.

up even in broad daylight.

Numbers 4 and 14 Swamp Street, true to the name of the street, are simply swampy.

The walls are also of bamboos. wunmi Street.

I have chosen to mention these few houses not because they are the worst both in structure and sanitation but because there is no space for details.

Go down Oshodi Street and you will find spectacular Court.

The walls are built of bamboos

over

Here in one big room, over

thirteen men live.

Many of the inhabitants of the

street complain of mosquito raids

and general insanitary conditions.

I invite the sanitary authorities



# WEEK-END CATECHISM

20 a 18 By MBONU OJIKE

West African Pilot Sat. 9-27-47

## IN THIS ISSUE:

**The story of hell and heaven is completely fictitious; if there is any hell to fear, it is the evil of laziness, of hatred, of treachery, of attempts to divide . . . .; I know of seven Nigerians who have married Aframerican ladies . . . .**

CHUKWUNWIKE OK-WUSOGU, Yaba: Can an ordinary person who is not a lawyer but who is capable of conducting his case efficiently be allowed to cite laws in open court in defence of his charges?

ANSWER: Yes.

A patient who knows what medicine to cure him and how to use it well, is a big fool if he goes to the doctor whom he must pay an attendance fee. 9-27-47

If a student can study privately and pass an examination, why should he go to school? Lagos, Nigeria

So, no man or woman is compelled to seek a lawyer's service every time a case is to be heard or some agreements are to be drawn.

In fact, some non-lawyers are better than some lawyers in arguing certain cases.

Any person can defend a case in a law court and cite laws no matter whether he or she wears 'konga' or buba.

Such a person can appear in the Assizes and Privy Council without a legal pro-

hibition. Lagos, Nigeria  
In the United States, lawyers wear neither wig nor gown.

What makes a lawyer is not wig and gown but wit and eloquence.

C. ADENEYE, Lagos: Why are Africans not allowed to smoke in offices while Europeans do?

Answer: No law prohibits any African from smoking before his boss, equal or junior.

Anyone who feels like smoking should smoke anywhere some one else smokes.

But, remember, my friend, smoking is a vice, not a virtue. 9-27-47

Boycott smoking.

Let us ask this question: Why do Europeans have big commercial and industrial companies but we have just one-man's business all around?

It is because we still love heaven more than the earth. We emulate the European's vices rather than his virtues. We are proud to smoke, drink and wear what the Europeans manufacture but do not realise that we would

be happier and prouder to try to make those commodities ourselves.

That, Mr Adeneye, is the puzzle.

If Africans would strive hard to do the good things the Europeans do for themselves and race, we will be freed in a twinkling of an eye.

E. T. OGUNLEYE, Agege: Is it true that the greatest suffering in hell is that the wicked have to be burnt in the most unquenchable fire whose heat is a thousand times greater than that of the atomic bomb?

ANSWER: This story of hell and heaven is a fiction used for a good purpose, namely, to scare us all into doing good.

It is not a fact.

If there is any hell to fear, it is the evil of laziness, of hatred, of treachery, of insecurity, of extreme selfishness, of attempt to divide Nigeria, of absence of the gospel of HARD WORK to make Nigeria safe for Nigerians now and for ever.

G. B. ADEYEMI, Ado-Ekiti: How many Nigerians have married Aframerican

ladies?

ANSWER: The exact number is unknown to me.

But I can name seven.

(1) Late M. Dipeolu who was Zik's contemporary, an alumnus of the University of Chicago.

He died in 1936 in the United States.

(2) Dr Shokunbi, now at Chicago.

He has been away from Nigeria for decades.

(3) Mr Etuka Okala, my colleague now studying in New York City.

(4) Mr Fabiyi who joined the US Army during the last war.

(5) Mr Modupe whom I found at Hollywood in 1943.

(6) Mr Ndefo who said he went to USA in the twenties and Sat. 11-27-47

(7) One Nigerian in Chicago who calls himself a prince of somewhere not far from this Pilot Office.

CHUKUEKE, Buguma: Is it not possible to advise our NCNC leaders to change the fifteen-year plan to a seven-year one because the former is too long a period?

ANSWER: Certainly so.

It has even been suggested in this column that we cut the fifteen into a five-year plan.

Policies are subject to change in consonance with the tide of affairs.

Were I in the delegation I would have signed only for five years, not for fifteen.

E. DIBIAMAKA, Yaba: Is the Nigerian Statesman for or against Nigeria and her NCNC delegates now returning from London?

Answer: Not yet ready.

Meanwhile, however, you should remember that according to Father Grant of the Gold Coast, "they who are

not with us are not necessarily against us, and we who are here are not necessarily against those who are not here."

The game of journalism, like politics, is similar to a fire which cannot be enkindled unless its appropriate

fuels are carefully selected and scientifically operated.

So give time time to judge the "Statesman."

OLADAPO ABIONA, Ibadan: Since the last century, Nigerians have been feeding Europe with their agricultural products.

Why should the London Daily Mirror in 1947 tell the world that "Nigerians only scratch the land and put nothing back?"

ANSWER: This is a false and vicious propaganda, a lie, the aim of which is to sanction the imperialistic designs to alienate our land, regiment our agriculture and finally reduce us to the status of plantation workers for the British capitalists represented by the "Mirror."

A. O. JOHNSON, Ilesha: Does the Education Code prohibit students and pupils from wearing Nigerian dresses and fashions to school?

ANSWER: No.

One is at liberty to put on Nigerian dresses or fashions and go anywhere.

In the UK and USA, Indians, Chinese and Arabians wear their cultural fashions when and as they please.

How much more is this sane when one is in one's own country?

"Dansiki" and "buba" are excellent.



**TRAINING OF AFRICAN POLICE**

The Gold Coast Police Force is composed of two branches, namely the General and Escort. The former are literate and in addition to patrol duties are employed in the more technical side of police work which requires a knowledge of evidence, the ordinances in force in the Gold Coast, traffic control, finger prints and all the things necessary in the maintenance of law and order and the prevention and detection of crime.

The men of the Escort Branch are in the main illiterate and come from the Northern Territories of the Gold Coast. They are employed in patrol duties, escorting specie, guards and work of a similar nature. They are also frequently and successfully used in the detection of crime.





CHARGED WITH "SEDITION": Seven of eight leading South African Communists accused of "conspiring" to bring about the strike last August of 50,000 African miners, who are forbidden by law even to organize. Left to right: Lucas Phillips; Fred Carneson; Moses Kotane, general secretary; I. O. Horvitch; William H. Hill, national chairman; Mrs. Betty Sacks, editor of The Guardian; Harry Snitcher, a lawyer. The eighth accused is Dr. H. J. Simons. Preparatory examination is still on, and the defense has appealed for funds to be sent to Box 2706, Capetown. *Sum. 2-16-47*

## SOUTH AFRICAN REDS FIGHT SEDITION COUNT

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa, Jan. 20—Accepting the Government's challenge to a show-down, the South African Communist party intimidated today through its attorneys that it was prepared to bring to the witness stand under subpoena the entire Cabinet and all members of Transvaal Chamber of Mines.

The occasion was the opening of preparatory examination in Magistrate's Court here of charges of sedition against the Communist executive committee, consisting of six members. Two of the committee are colored. Alone among the political organizations in this country, the Communist party repudiates the color bar.

The charges come as an aftermath of the abortive strike of colored laborers in the Witwatersrand gold mines last August, when 50,000 ceased work at the call of their unrecognized labor union. They demanded both recognition and an increase of daily wage from 50 cents to \$2, plus food and lodging. Police action brought the movement to an end after five days. Nine strikers were killed and 1,248 injured.

Premier Jan Smuts ascribed the strike to "agitators." Police raids on offices of the Communist party, various labor unions and other organizations led to seizure of many documents and to charges of conspiracy and incitement. The documents were subsequently returned by court order.

At their trial in October the prosecution reduced the charges to mere aiding and abetting. Six o

the accused were discharged and  
the remainder fined from \$60 to  
\$200. *2000 1-21-67*

# 12 Tribesmen Face Death For Murder

Jun. 5-18-47  
Ritual Slaying

### Of Child, Is Charge

Johannesburg, South Africa  
May 17 (AP)—Twelve members of an African tribe, including two women, were sentenced to death today at Maseru in Basutoland Territory for the ritual murder of a 9-year-old native girl.

Evidence was given at the trial that a local tribal chieftain, fearing that he was about to be deposed by the Government of the Union of South Africa, ordered a witch doctor to prepare medicine of human flesh which, after he had consumed it, would safeguard his position.

The tibesmen were accused of seizing the girl, carving lumps of flesh from her body while she was alive, boiling the flesh with herbs, and then killing the girl. Basutoland is an inland territory which lies 230 miles south-east of Johannesburg and directly west of the Indian Ocean port of Durban.

The case was the third instance of ritual murder taken before African courts in recent months.

## 1,689 Resisters

**Jailed in Africa**  
Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier

**DURBAN, South Africa**—When Tommy Stevens, a waiter, and three women entered and occupied "Resistance plot" here, they were arrested, bringing the total number of passive resisters arrested to 1,698.

The resisters have received a total of more than 181 years of imprisonment. One thousand four hundred and twenty-three men and 275 women have been arrested. The passive resistance movement is being staged in protest against boycotts of Indian and native merchants, and poor housing conditions for natives.

## 12 Africans, 2 Women, to Die

**for Ritual Murder of Girl, 9**

Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-31-47  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — Twelve members of a native tribe—10 men and two women—were sentenced to death recently at Maseru, in Basutoland, for the ritual murder of a nine-year-old native girl—inspired by the superstition of a tribal chief.

Evidence at the trial revealed that the chief, fearing that he was about to be deposed by the South African government, ordered a witch doctor to prepare a medicine of human flesh which, after he had consumed it, would safeguard his position.

The tribesmen were accused of seizing the girl, carving lumps of flesh from her body while she was alive, boiling the flesh with herbs, and then killing the victim. The British have stepped up their crusade against tribal sacrifices all over Africa.

## RAND WOMAN 124 YEARS

New York Times 2009  
Bedridden Native Recalls Whe

### Transvaal Was Barren Veld

JOHANNESBURG (Canada

press)—Among the 300 aged natives who are receiving monthly rations of six pounds of meal and four pounds of dried beans each through the Klerksdorp Location Relief Fund Committee is a be-rid-den woman, Moremi, reputed to be 124 years old.

Moremi declares that she was born about the time when the Basotho and Bachelo chuanas waged war on the Mantati tribe, who were terrorizing the countryside in 1823 under Chief Sikonyela. The Mantati tribe was

“Whereas it is impossible, without the co-operation of all races in South Africa and without rapidly increasing the national economy of South Africa, to make the necessary changes in the structure of South Africa;

representatives of all races in the Union to arrive at a common understanding and to plan a commonly accepted constitution for the future development of South Africa, have the findings of this convention submitted to the next session of UNOS, by a South African delegation of representatives of all races, and ask the United Nations to raise the educational and living standards of all citizens in South Africa to a degree in which all the or-

11. of each year 14 years.  
**Raising Standard of**  
*Satan-dacha Hakula 5-47*  
**Living in S.A.**

## Sen. Basner Suggests Appeal to UNO For Help

A demand that South Africa should summon a convention of all races to frame a new constitution, and then seek help from UNO to raise the living standards of all the country's citizens, by Senator H. M. Basner (Native representative). Senator Basner spoke in support of his motion and the Prime Minister replied. *Sat. 2.8-47*

SENATOR BASNER moved:—“Whereas the social, economic and political structure of South Africa is incompatible with the United Nations Organisation for Africa to withdraw from the



# *Machochonono Maseru* The Biggest Slum in South Africa

Sat. 3-1-47

The biggest slums in South Africa were urban locations, and the Natives in the towns were fast becoming criminals, said Mr Paul R. Mosaka, a member of the Native Representative Council, in evidence to the Native Laws Commission of Inquiry today.

Locations, said Mr Mosaka, were the urban counterpart of the Native Reserves in the rural areas and were in many ways modelled on the administration of the mine compounds.

The locations had been established with a view to the strict control of the life and movement of the urban Native.

In the big municipalities, such as those along the Reef, the locations were little different from zoological enclosures or military camps.

Mr Mosaka spoke of the control of entry into locations and of persons living in the locations. "As the locations are established primarily for the control of Africans within the urban area, it is natural that expensive powers should be vested in the local superintendent, who, in many cases, wields his power like a despot."

*Machochonono*  
**Slave Conditions.**  
*South Africa*  
In the Native locations, as in the compounds, you have a system conceived entirely in the interests of the governors and not of the governed—a system which is the closest approximation to slave conditions imaginable in these enlightened times. It is little wonder that the biggest slums in South Africa are urban locations and that the Africans in the towns are fast becoming criminals."

The greatest number of clashes between the police and Natives occurred in the urban locations. It was not the character of the police or of the Native people that was a fault: It was the nature of the system under which they lived that made these clashes inevitable.

Referring to the migrant labour system, Mr Mosaka said that this

was a major evil and should be abolished as soon as possible. The scarcity of land for Native occupation caused congestion and overstocking, and the result was soil erosion. On European farms low wages and poor housing of Natives resulted in low productivity.

*Machochonono*  
*South Africa*  
Migrant labour in industry had kept wages at a low level, especially in the mining, farming and other industries, which used untrained Native labour.

*Sat. 3-29-47*  
**Miners' Villages.**  
He would like to see further mine workers' villages set up near the mines. The cost should be borne by the mines, assisted if necessary, by the Government.

He also suggested that advisory boards should be abolished and that, as far as possible, Natives should be employed in all services which were provided exclusively for Natives.

Dr W. T. H. Beukes, head of the Native administration department of the University of Pretoria, urged that the Native Reserves should be enlarged and improved.

*Machochonono*  
**Sanctions Possible.**  
The clash at UNO came because South Africa was not accorded her rights. It was possible that sanctions might be applied, but South Africa, too, had rights under the treaty and under the Charter.

Senator Basner wanted a national convention to frame a new structure, to be submitted not to the South African people but to UNO. This was incredibly absurd. He wanted South Africa to ask UNO for funds, but South Africa was already contributing to the funds set up by UNO.

The debate was adjourned.—  
*Sat. 2-8-47*  
**Main Charge.**  
The main charge against South

Africa was that the majority of non-Europeans had no sufficient education and were not properly fed, housed and clothed. This was not denied by anybody, and these were the first matters that South Africa would have to attend to—the first things that the non-Europeans of South Africa demanded.

He did not believe that anyone could persuade the outside world that South Africa's structure was in conformity with the United Nations Charter. South Africa could not remain in UNO unless she was prepared to make fundamental alterations in her structure.

UNO's first criticisms were only a little finger pointing at South Africa. The next step would be sanctions, and South Africa was very vulnerable to sanctions. The World Bank had only to decide not to take South Africa's gold.

**Bad Start.**  
**THE PRIME MINISTER,** General Smuts, said he did not share the opinion that the Union should leave UNO. The organisation, he added, had made a bad start.

There had been a great deal of talk on fundamental rights. It was a fundamental right for anyone to appeal to a court of law for justice.

Experience had shown that advisory committees were not a success. Native committees, in whatever manner they were formed, would always be a source of dissatisfaction and agitation. This was shown by the way in which the Native lived. There must, therefore be a predominance of trained European personnel.

*Machochonono*  
*Native Labour a Liability.*  
*South Africa*  
Only when we improve and reform our economic life and employ Natives on a small scale, and enlarge and develop the Native areas, shall we stop the continuous travelling of Natives to the towns and cities. The sooner we realise that Natives labour is a liability and not an asset, the sooner we shall improve our economic position."

*Sat. 3-29-47*  
Native travelling labourers, if used at all, should only be employed for short periods. The mines and industries would derive a certain economic advantage

from Bantu villages situated near the mines, but they would come into contact with problems which went with a proletariat—a Bantu proletariat.

"Our mines and industries will have to rationalise and mechanise more. Actually they will find that, whether they are willing or not, this will have to happen."

Dr Beukes was in favour of encouraging immigration from Europe—"Friend."

*Wrongdoers Must*  
*Be Denounced.*

*Sat. 6-21-47*  
*Johannesburg*  
There are men and boys among Africans, particularly on the Rand, whose nefarious doings are besmirching the good of our race. The time has come when these mischievous people, who glory in murdering other human beings, outraging helpless women and living not by the sweat of their brows, but by that of others, should be denounced and made to feel that like Cain they were not wanted in the society of decent men and women.

*Sat. 6-21-47*  
We have on more than one occasion appealed in these columns for the launching of a crusade against the rising tide of lawlessness and hooliganism among members of our race. This crusade can easily be organised and carried out. There are instruments which could be used to make the crusade effective and thus save our race from being stigmatised as a race of savages who, like leopards, cannot change their colours. There are, for instance the Press, the pulpit, the school and the political platform. Let our writers launch the crusade through the medium of the Press, while our religious leaders, our teachers and our political leaders make use of the pulpit, the school and the political platform respectively.

No sane man can deny that crime among our people is assuming alarming dimensions. There is hardly a week when we are not

shocked by the news of women who have been outraged and robbed, of people attacked with knives, choppers and revolvers. It cannot be denied that these crimes are antagonising other sections of the community against our race. They are giving the enemies of our freedom the opportunity to rally white public opinion against us; they are making it difficult, if not impossible, for those who are championing our cause to enlist the support of broad-minded men and women in the struggle for our freedom.

*Sat. 6-21-47*  
We know that there will be men on this side of the colour line who will argue that crimes to which we have referred are not committed only by men of our race, but also by members of other races. This is true; but this is the argument of men who say, "I stand by my race right or wrong." This philosophy of life is unreasonable; and if it were allowed to grow and thrive there would be no peace and harmony in South Africa.

The colour question has become a serious one in the country and is likely to become aggravated by this attitude of mind. The forthcoming general elections will be fought on the colour question, and there can be no doubt that those who have appointed themselves the guardians of white civilisation will not fail to raise "the Black Peril" bogey. The commission of serious crime by men of our race will, certainly strengthen the case of these people, while weakening that of those who stand for justice. Already as the result of an assault on a pregnant European woman at Malvern, there are people who are thinking of mob violence as the only remedy and others are suggesting the curtailment of the freedom of our movements by the imposition of the curfew hour. The evil-doers are doing our cause a great deal of harm, and they should, therefore, be denounced and rebuked in the Press, from the pulpit and political platforms.



# A Comparison Of Two Reserves

*Johannesburg, (H. T. Mehlomakulu.) Bantu World*

An observer travelling through the Native Reserves, one who could look at facts without bias, can contribute beneficially without necessarily rousing a loud cry over political matters. An objective account of one's observations may be educational if otherwise to intelligent readers.

I have in mind two reserves visited in the course of my work on preliminary arrangements for eye-diseases, the results of which bear witness of the fact that our way of life can either promote good health or bring about the spread of disease. The Reserves in mind are Bochém in the Northern Transvaal and Thaba 'Nchu in the Orange Free State. *Bantu World*

## EDUCATION FACILITIES

*Johannesburg, S. A.* Educationally, it seems both reserves have just about the same facilities, though Thaba 'Nchu has had an earlier start with its secondary and higher education. The Moroka Institute caters for higher primary as well as for matric students while it boasts of carpentry and building and domestic science departments.

Bochem has the Uitkyk Secondary School up to Form III and a domestic science course. The school is young and as soon as enough buildings are provided, it has all the opportunities of expansion. The school sorely needs accommodation for boarding and lodging for some of the students and teachers who have to travel an average of 13 miles to and from school.

Bochem has a number of primary schools which need more buildings to meet a growing demand for schooling and to eliminate over-crowding. The reaction of the people is favourable towards education. A disturbing factor to all teachers at Bochem is the yearly absence of boys for three months on circumcision ceremonies.

This year it was worse—some schools had more than their enrolment gone. Though some people think that this custom is dying out, from evidence, it would seem it is only the Christian minority who are doing away with it.

### Source Of Life

Again, it would seem that the opportunities open for those who are obliged to earn a living are the same. Many have to leave their areas, which is very disturbing as some hardly ever send their families anything to assist in times of need. At Bochem, we learnt of a responsible person who sent a memorandum to the Local Council on the matter.

I may mention that some people at Bochem have come together and bought themselves farms, whereas at Thaba 'Nchu we learnt of only one African who owns a farm in the district, otherwise the other people have to depend on the piece of ground allotted to them and what they can produce.

### Health Matters

Health facilities at Bochem are very limited; a small hospital with about 40 beds—attended twice a week by the District Surgeon who also has attends at the Pietersburg Hospital and the localities around the town of Pietersburg.

The whole of Bochem comes under his care—the population is estimated at 40,000. There are no clinics except two which serve two schools in the area. Thus, people have to travel 75 miles to a hospital!

Thaba 'Nchu, on the other hand, has a large hospital and a doctor daily in attendance. There is a clinic serving people further away from the hospital while a Government Health Centre with a full-time medical officer in attendance, and a staff of three sisters and an equal number of health assistants help to promote good health in the reserve.

The Health Centre at Thaba 'Nchu is a boon to the Africans there; the ultimate aim of the centre is to cater for the entire reserve.

### Agriculture

Kaffir-corn, which will thrive in areas with little rainfall, is the main crop to be found at Bochem. At this reserve, vegetable culture is practically unknown. The African at Thaba 'Nchu produces wheat, mealies, kaffir-corn, pumpkins and vegetables. Most of the locations in Thaba 'Nchu reserve have vegetable gardens.

In this reserve—Thaba 'Nchu—

modern methods of farming are employed, an agricultural demonstrator is on the spot to help the people. Fertiliser is supplied to the farmers at Thaba 'Nchu, and is obtainable at cost price. All these facilities are sadly lacking at Bochem.

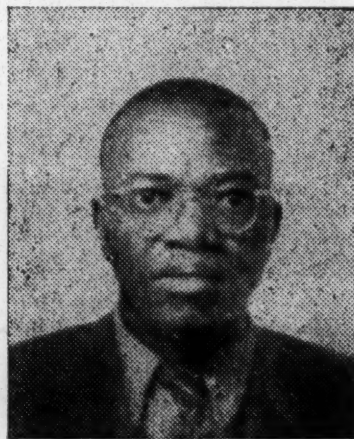
Whereas at Bochem no efforts are being made for the improvement of stock whose limitation is not even carried out in the reserve, it is difficult to find sufficient grass for animals in the Reserve. *Sat. 12-20-47*

At Thaba 'Nchu, the African community co-operating with the Government, have all the grass they require for their stock. They have accepted limitation of their stock and are also learning the value of using thorough-bred bulls and stallions supplied by the Department of Native Affairs.

Some people at Bochem argue that the reserve is dry; but adjacent European farmers make their farms pay.

### Hygiene

The fact that Africans in their



Mr. H. T. Mehlomakulu

homes will not touch food before washing their hands indicates a knowledge of the fundamentals of hygiene. But one must ask: "Why is so little attention paid to the care of the body among rural Africans?" In Bochem, where controls are unknown, soap is easily obtained. Most of the children met in the reserve would do well to visit a bathroom, and even though water for cooking purposes is at a premium, it certainly is in abundance for ablution purposes.

The houses, which are built in the old African style, may seem

clean from the outside, but a visitor spending a night there would rise early to summon a fumigator to the scene.

At Thaba 'Nchu, however, the picture is different. All though there might be a few exceptions, most of the houses in the Reserve are in keeping with western standards of hygiene and sanitation.



# Will All Africans Be Sent to Jail, Sociologists Ask?

PRETORIA, South Africa (ANP)—Sociologists in this country have posed a question which sounds like this, "What will happen to South Africa when all the natives are in jail?" Since they are about 8,000,000 in number, it will take nearly all of the 2,000,000 white inhabitants to guard them. Incredible as it may sound, that's exactly what's happening here.

Most natives are sent to jail because they are unable to pay the high fines imposed upon them. Therefore they must work it off. Statistics here show that once a native has a police record he invariably becomes a habitual criminal.

At present the prisons hold about 26,000 inmates a day and this number is steadily increasing. As soon as a new jail is built, it is readily filled. Jail building over here is handled exclusively by the railways instead of the Department of Justice as in other countries. The answer is quite simple. The railways then can claim all the inmates in its jails as free labor.

## The Inner Forum

Commonwealth, New York, N.Y.

THE CURRENT issue of *Blackfriars*, distinguished monthly review published at Oxford by the English Dominicans, is devoted to South Africa. It was drawn up on the occasion of the British royal family's visit and of the establishment by the Dominicans of a formal house of studies in Stellenbosch, a university town thirty miles west of Cape Town. It is also brought out at a time when, according to the Editor, "Christian culture has reached a turning point when it may cease to be predominantly a European culture. Such continents as Africa have the advantage of taking all the tradition and heritage of the Catholic part of Italy, Spain, France and England. But with the approach of the atom bomb and the rapid disintegration of civilization in Europe it is time that in Africa this culture became Christian African culture, autonomous and developing in its own way beneath the dark brown skin of the native as well as the sun-baked skin of the Dutch or English settlers. . . ."

The Union of South Africa is the homeland of some thirteen million people, two million of them Europeans or their descendants. According to Oswin Magrath, O.P., segregation is strict there; yet he believes that the whites of South Africa have "a greater confidence in the possibilities of independent progress, and fundamentally greater respect for the African as a man" than the Europeans have in East Africa or other colonies where segregation is not so marked.

The Catholic population of South Africa totals more than three-quarters of a million people—about one-fifteenth of the whole. The proportion is higher among the natives than the whites, partly due to the strong hold which the Dutch Reformed churches have among the Afrikaans-speaking people. Most of the Catholic missionaries are foreign, with Germans the largest single group. The bishops of that vast territory are planning a regional seminary in the Transvaal and the Oblates of Mary Immaculate have a training house at Pietermaritzburg. In Cape Town itself nearly half the clergy are South African born, but that is not usually the case.

The great hope of the Church at present as far as the

## South Africa

darker races in South Africa are concerned is her growth in influence among the ten million Bantu, and in the important center of Basutoland the "Paramount Chief" is a Catholic. At Roma in Basutoland the South African bishops have started a university college for Africans.

"There are seminaries at Roma, at Ixopo in Natal and at Chishawasha in Southern Rhodesia, all of which have only recently reached the stage of ordaining priests annually, so that the number of African clergy is as yet small." Generally speaking the Church is less firmly established here than in the rest of Africa.

Father Magrath has the same view of things as that of the Editor: "The task arises of handing over as much of the Catholic tradition that Europe has built up as the Africans are able to receive." Catholic Europe does not yet realize that its cultural tradition is rapidly becoming a minority tradition in the Church; very soon a majority of priests, bishops and faithful will belong to other races and cultures. . . ."

In an article on "The Intellectual Apostolate in South Africa" Marthinus Versfeld stresses the fact that the original colonists were mostly Dutch and French Protestants and that therefore the influence of religion in education, the arts and philosophy there has been of a Calvinist sort. South Africa, too, is experiencing the effects of modern mechanization and urbanization with the result that older religious ties are becoming loosened. "The great need of higher education here is the rediscovery of Substance, the stopping of the corrosive fluency which is rinsing the heart out of man. This means the rediscovery of the Rock. . . ."

Father Nicholas Humphreys, O.P., describes some of the practical difficulties of a South African missionary. The bishops have decreed that two years' instruction and probation must precede baptism. When girls were received into the Church around the age of sixteen often they did not remain, particularly after marriage. So that now the general practice is to wait until a young woman is married before accepting her as a convert. Great difficulties were also experienced with people who were baptized on the point of dying, without long instruction or probation, and later recovered. Father Humphreys tried on several occasions to get boys' clubs started, as the children are in real need of organized recreation, but these groups usually broke up within six months due to jealousy, one of the principal weaknesses of these people.

It remains for Father Finbar Synnott, O.P., to explain why the current set-up of the native society in South Africa presents such an obstacle to Christianization. Some of these difficulties spring from the family-tribal tradition. But it is here that the exploiting colonial system must take a large share of the blame: "Most native men have to spend anything up to twenty years of their active life away from home working in the mines or towns." Or as Father Synnott puts it in another place: the "problem is migration, the undermining of the new faith by the destruction of social background, and incidentally the creation of a type of man, rootless, amoral, socially restless. . . ."

## Work Done For African Bantu World Deaf-Mutes

(A. Beshomane)

The Johannesburg Deaf and Dumb Association under the able leadership of Rev. A. W. Blaxall still remains the only body which devotes whole time attention to welfare among Non-European deaf-mutes. Not only does the Association focus attention on cases found on the Reef, but attention is paid to all deaf-mutes in the Union. Most of the cases being dealt with at present come from the Transvaal; there are at present 300 such cases receiving the attention of the association.

### SECTIONS OF WORK DONE

Owing to inadequate research work done thus far, the field to be

### THE DEAF

At present there are three schools in the Union for the Non-European Deaf. They are: The Dominican School for the Deaf at Wittebome in the Cape. At this school all healthy deaf and dumb children from 4 to 17 years old are admitted. The school is under the Roman Catholic Church and it is an English medium school. At present, it has about 70 deaf and dumb children from the Transvaal. It is Government-aided.

The Worcester School for the Deaf in Worcester, also in the Cape, takes all healthy deaf and dumb children from 4 to 17 years old. It is under the Dutch Reformed Church and it is an Afrikaans medium school. At present it has about 25 deaf and dumb children from the Transvaal. It is also Government-aided.

Kutlwano School for the Deaf at Roodepoort, Transvaal, takes all healthy deaf and dumb lads from 15 to 25 years old. It is under the Deaf and Dumb Association.

Johannesburg. It is Government-aided. All lessons are conducted through the English medium. At present, about 20 deaf and dumb lads are under training at this school.

### PRODUCTS OF THE SCHOOLS

The first two schools, being older, give better training to the deaf-mutes. They have already produced tailors, carpenters, shoe-makers, dress-makers all of whom are competing favourably with normal workers in the factories and other labour fields.

Kutlwano, which is only two years old, has been established mainly for the illiterate deaf lads. It is hoped that one day Kutlwano will become a "Vocational School" for the deaf.

### RECREATION FACILITIES

In order to encourage comradeship, friendship and a wise use of leisure, "The Non-European Deaf



and Dumb Club,' was formed three years ago. The club has proved a great success and has fulfilled a real need. The total number of members on the roll at present is 50. Club meetings are held once every month. Kutlwanong Deaf School has formed the first "Non-European Deaf Soccer Team" in the Transvaal.

### SUPERVISION

Under this section fall the following groups: (a) The deaf children who have not yet been sent to school; (b) The delinquent, truant and criminally inclined deaf; (c) The unemployed deaf; (d) The blind, deaf and dumb; (e) The old and infirm deaf; (f) The mentally deficient deaf; (g) The crippled deaf; (h) The under employment.

While this does not reflect a full survey everything is being done for the deaf, it serves, nevertheless, as a guide to what is being done. It would take more than 30 days to go fully into the above sections and their respective subsections. I hope to expand on this sooner or later.

The Johannesburg Deaf and Dumb Association is very anxious to collect information on the incidence of total deafness and dumbness among Non-Europeans, especially with a view to training the uneducated, so that they may become useful members of the society.

The co-operation of the public will be much appreciated and names of cases desiring attention should be submitted to: The Welfare Officer, P.O. Box 26, Roodepoort, Transvaal.

## S. A. Natives Outnumbering White Births

PRETORIA, South Africa — (ANP)—The colored population of South Africa is increasing at a faster rate than the white population according to a census report made public recently by the Dominion Government. *Sat.*

The total number of European (white) inhabitants in the Union is a little less than 2,500,000 the

report revealed. The native (Bantu) population was given as a little less than 8,000,000 though it is generally acknowledged that natives multiply ten times faster than Europeans. *11-22-47*

## Native Shot Dead in Rand Disorder

### Police Destroy 500 Gallons of Liquor

A Native was shot dead and another arrested after a party of 20 policemen under a sergeant were stoned by about 400 Natives at a Native sport ground in Von Weilligh Street, Johannesburg, last Saturday. *Maseru*

Another party of police under the District Commandant, Major J. C. Krick, were rushed to the scene immediately afterwards and destroyed 500 gallons of liquor.

The first party reached the ground shortly after six o'clock last Saturday, after receiving information that the Natives had quarrelled over liquor and had split into factions with the intention of fighting as soon as it became dark. *Maseru, Sat.*

They found some liquor between the two factions and set about destroying it. While the police were engaged in this, Natives of both factions stoned them and there were cries of: "Kill the police." War cries were heard.

The police formed up in line between the factions and carried out baton charges. Constable S. D. Booysens, the South African 440 and 880 yards sprint champion, was attacked by a Native armed with a sharpened iron bar, which cut his tunic and injured his left arm. The constable drew his revolver and fired one shot into the ground in front of the native, who withdrew. Shortly afterwards the Native attacked constable Booysens again, and in the struggle was shot dead. *10-25-47*

### Fled to Mine Dumps

As the position was then becoming dangerous, Sergeant Hattingh ordered his men to draw their revolvers, and the Natives fled to near-by mine dumps. They were followed and stoned by the Natives, who came back to the attack. Police reinforcements under Major Krick arrived then and there was

no more trouble. *Sat.*

One Native was arrested for being in possession of an 18-inch-long home made dagger. The police destroyed 500 gallons of liquor.—'Friend.'



## 12 NATIVES WILL DIE FOR VOODOO MURDER OF CHILD

*Chicago Ill. Defender*  
JOHANNESBURG, South Africa—Two women and ten other members of a tribe near Maseru in Basutoland where sentenced there last week to die for the ritual slaying of a nine-year-old native girl.

Evidence at the trial pointed to the chief's having ordered a witch doctor to prepare a medicine composed of human flesh to safeguard the chief from possible action by the South African government which he thought wished to depose him. The child, according to testimony, was seized and lumps of flesh carved from her body while she was yet alive. The flesh was boiled with herbs to prepare the voodoo medicine and then the child was killed. *Sat. 5-31-47*

Basutoland where the tribal murder took place is an inland area 230 miles southeast of Johannesburg and directly west of the Indian Ocean port of Durban. *Sat. 5-31-47*

### Rhodes' Legacy For Bantu World Southern Africa

Southern Rhodesia, the country that Cecil Rhodes discovered, built up and gave it his own name, and his Native policy, is now thinking of abandoning the latter on the grounds that if Africans were given equal franchise rights with Europeans they would sooner or later swamp the whites and take possession of the Government of the country. Southern Rhodesia, no doubt, is a great disciple of the Union of South Africa in matters of Native policy. Her statesmen and politicians seem to do little thinking but just to copy of the Union's Native policy.

It is unfortunate for Southern Africa, that Rhodesia in her zeal to follow in the footsteps of the Union, she is abandoning the legacy which Cecil Rhodes bestowed on her—the policy of "equal rights for all civilised men south of the Zambesi irrespective of race, colour or creed."

To the majority of Europeans in Southern Africa this policy is fraught with grave consequences to the so-called white civilisation; but those who have studied its workings while in operation in the Cape Province from 1854 to 1936 will agree that it gave that Province racial peace and harmony. It brought to an end as it was intended by those who introduced it the so-called "Kaffir Wars" and cattle raiding and thus created good relations between white and black. *Sat. 8-2-47*

This same policy, it will be re-

Cape, they are more bitter than even at the time of the "Kaffir Wars". And yet this is the policy which Southern Rhodesia wants to copy and pursue in this enlightened age, a policy which has totally failed to humanise and harmonise race relations in the Union! One would have thought that Southern Rhodesia, in conformity with the ideals and spirit of the man who founded it, would uphold these ideals and spirit and thus show Southern Africa the way to racial harmony and peace. Cecil Rhodes, in his scheme of Empire building

in Africa, included Africans as citizens of that empire, provided they attained a civilised standard of life. He realised that an African solved the problem of the "Maori King Movement." The story in a nutshell is that the Maoris wanted a King of their own; in other words their own Government. Sir George Grey, who was a statesman of vision, realised that the movement could not be brought to an end merely by means of suppression but by the integration of the Maoris into the political life of the country, by offering them a share in the administration of its affairs. To-day the Maoris are the most contented community of Non-Europeans in the whole of the British Commonwealth of Nations. They are proud to be part and parcel of the national life of the Dominion of New Zealand.

### "Human Lives"

We have received a copy of the latest report of the Bantu Welfare Trust entitled "Human Lives" which reviews the work undertaken since 1940. This Trust, founded and largely financed by Lt.-Col. James Donaldson, does not seek publicity, but its good work spreads far and wide and is known to many Africans. Its policy is to "confine benefactions as far as possible to projects having national significance for the Betterment of the conditions of the Bantu population and organised on a national scale rather than to purely localised efforts." The Trust nevertheless receives hundreds of small appeals and has often been compelled out of sheer humanity to depart from its own rule.

Its list of major benefactions is

imposing. Since 1937 it has made an annual grant of £500 to the South African Native College, and an additional sum of £250 per year is now made available for assistance to Africans in furthering their education. Loans are now being made to help Africans who desire to enter the legal profession, while a sum has been guaranteed by the Trust for the establishment of a training course for Sanitary Inspectors at the Witwatersrand Technical College.

In social work, help is given to many organisations such as the Jan Hofmeyr School in Johannesburg, the Penal Reform League and the Legal Aid Bureaux in Pretoria and Johannesburg.

In order to combat juvenile delinquency among Africans, the Trust has organised and established a Community Centre at Orlando. *Sat. 11-8-47*

"This is perhaps the most ambitious project initiated by the Trust," says the report "the total costs of the Centre being estimated to be more than £25,000. Colonel Donaldson through the Johannesburg Municipality £10,000 and the Department of Social Welfare £5,000."

The Trust also interests itself in the development of African national movements, in the welfare of ex-servicemen and in the encouragement of literature. For the past seven years the Trustees have awarded a sum of £5 and a certificate to Africans who have rendered "long, devoted and meritorious service to the Bantu community."

Such in brief is the splendid record of the Trust. It has large capital at its disposal, but the demands made upon it must inevitably be in excess of what it can

do. On the Board of Trustees both African and European serve and we believe that the scope of their work will vastly increase in the years to come, as have similar Trusts in other countries.

Here is an example of what co-operation can really mean, and what it can achieve. In some respects, perhaps, its work should be undertaken by the local or central authorities, but it is better to get on with the job than have to wait for cumbrous government machinery.

Lt.-Colonel Donaldson, the founder, has seen in his own lifetime the fine development of his benefaction. It is actions such as his that help to ease racial tension, for they show that there is a fund of goodwill which can be drawn upon even in the most difficult times.

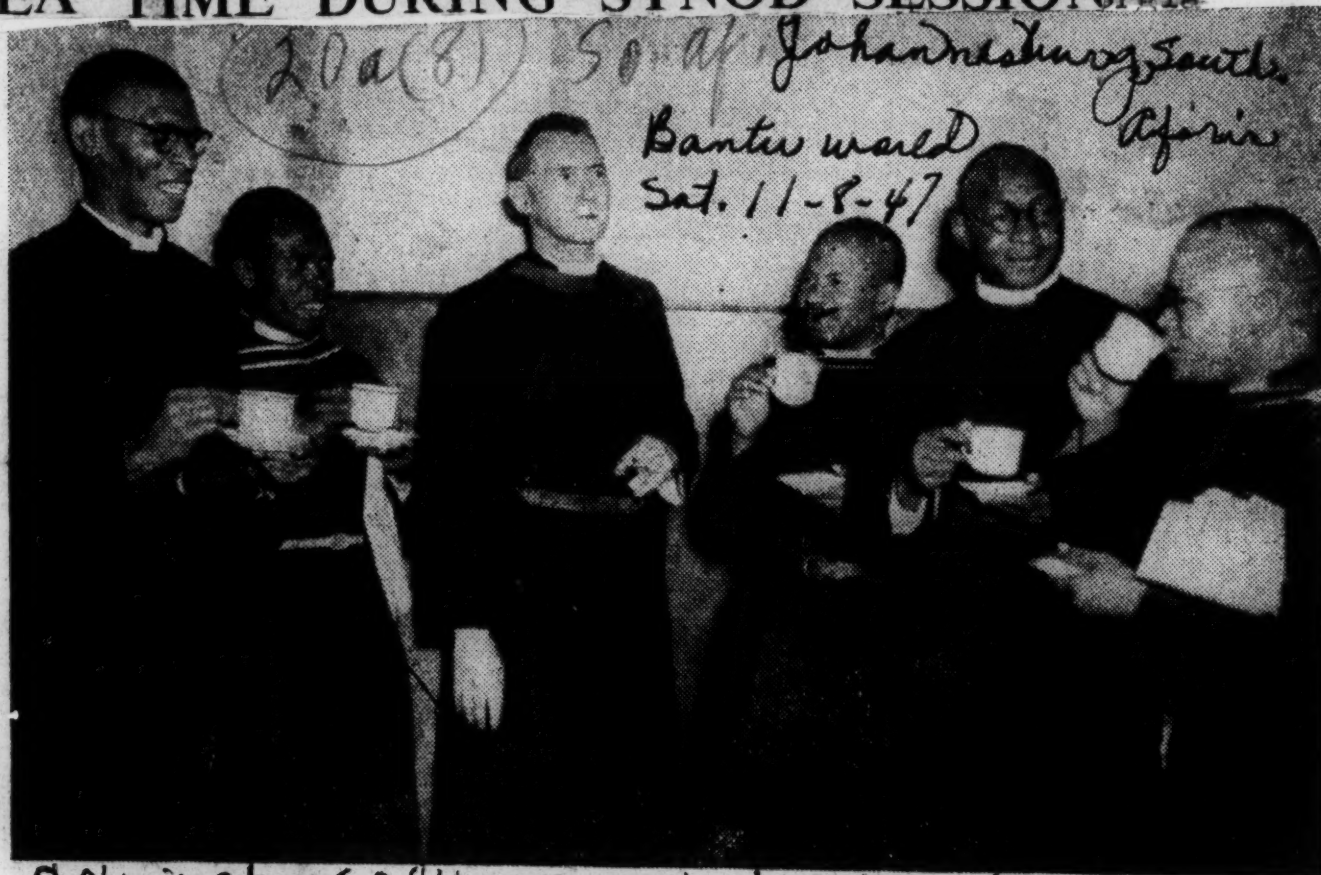
## Sentenced To 15 Months For Killing Native

*Chicago Ill. Defender*  
JOHANNESBURG, So. Africa—Alexander Jozia Jonker, a miner, was recently sentenced to 15 months imprisonment, 12 months suspended, for murdering a native employed by him on his farm. Monica Hermans, wife of the murdered man, testified that she and Julius were employed by Jonker and went to the kitchen of his house to ask for their pay which was two weeks overdue. They allegedly spoke to Mrs. Jonker who went to get the money. *Sat. 11-22-47*

Mrs. Hermans said she heard Mrs. Jonker shout: "You mustn't do that" and Jonker appeared with a rifle. He said to Julius: "I do not want you here." He then shot Julius and as Julius ran, shot him again, killing him. *11-22-47*



## TEA TIME DURING SYNOD SESSION



*Johannesburg South Africa*  
Relaxing for tea during an interval, these African clergymen of the Diocese of Johannesburg who attended the annual synod of the Anglican Church in the City share a joke with Arch-deacon Y. P. R. Rouse. The names of the African clergymen shown here are (left to right) Revs. C. P. Molefe, R. Mguli, Z. M. Voyi, S. K. Moloi and D. F. Sibeko. In the centre stands Arch-Deacon Rouse.

## AFRICAN MUSICIAN RETIRES FROM THE STAGE

*Bantu world Johannesburg South Africa*  
Mrs. Emily G. Motsieloa's farewell reception at the Johannesburg Bantu Men's Social Centre on her retirement after fifteen years service with the Merry Black Birds Orchestra will go down in the records as one of the most successful functions to be staged in African musical circles on the Rand. Comprising a large number of Africans and Europeans, the audience, which packed the hall to capacity, was the most distinguished seen in a long time.

The interesting story of how the Merry Black Birds came into being centres around the eighteen-year-old romance of a well-known actor, Mr. Griffiths Motsieloa, who, despite his numerous engagements, still found time for cupid by loving a Cape Town school teacher and offering her his hand.

*Sat. 11-29-47*  
The marriage caused much excitement at Cradock. Mrs. Motsieloa's home town, where she had learnt to play the violin and the piano, and acted as church organist and choir conductor.

She formed her own troupe on arriving in Johannesburg. But

created a sensation with his wonderful blowing of that sonorous instrument and became leader of the band. The other instrumentalists were Messrs. Enoch Matunjwa, trumpeter; Phillip Mbanjwa, trombonist; Peter Rezant, violinist; Isaac Shuping, violinist; things didn't really start shaping out well until she collaborated with Mr. J. C. P. Mavimbela, the pioneer saxophone player who performance at Pietermaritzburg on the occasion of Mr. R. T. Caluza's reception in 1937.

### TERRIFIC SUCCESS

So terrific was the success of this show that even Mrs. Marie Dube, noted Negress and soprano, was attracted to sandwich some of her own items in their programmes.

### REZANT TAKES OVER

"J.C.P." left them soon after that. He is now engaged in a grocery and butchery business at George Goch. A smiling, sweet-talking

Peter Rezant took over as leader of the band. Since then the Merry Black Birds Orchestra have taken part in important African and European functions, including night clubs, and were at their best when they participated in cavalcade engagements at Port Elizabeth, Cape Town and Johannesburg during the war.

Although Mrs. Motsieloa's honour was also an honour to the band with which she was associated for many years, the Merry Black Birds, too, rendered seven items in the star studded programme of her farewell reception at which De Pitch Black Follies, Leonard Nongauza, Prince Sesinyi, Snowy Radebe, Elias Disemelo, Marjorie Pretorius, Milton Oersen, Artiss, Dan Hill's Orchestra and Karadin the Great recited, sang, played and performed.

### GOOD WISHES

The Orchestra rose to great heights when they played Ralph Trehwela's Princess Elizabeth waltz after Mr. Rezant had read a letter from Princess Elizabeth's Lady-In-Waiting at Buckingham Palace, thanking Mrs. Motsieloa and the Merry Black Birds for their good wishes on her engagement.

Dan Hill's (European) Orchestra with Miss Artiss as vocalist provided an unusual fare. They were the stars of the evening.

Speaking on behalf of his colleagues, Peter Rezant, leader of the band, said they were grateful to Mrs. Motsieloa for her fine musical background which enabled them to form the band successfully, and as a parting gift they had purchased her a piano as a mark of the high esteem in which they held her.

Mrs. Motsieloa received a bouquet from Miss W. Ditsie junior after that, blew out the sixteen candles of her birthday cake with one breath, turned to the audience and thanked them for the wonderful send-off, happy to think that she had played her part in a band which is a household word in South Africa.

And now, beginning to learn what it really means to get settled

in a speech, Mr. J. R. Rathebe said in his work as leader of the Y.M.C.A. during the war he had got into closer contact with Mr. and Mrs. Motsieloa and he was confident that they were the people who won the war by keeping the morale of the troops high by way of entertainment.

Dr. A. B. Xuma praised Mrs. Motsieloa's pioneering work in the musical field and said, among other things, that since eleven years ago this same band performed at the Pietermaritzburg City Hall, in another eleven years it may take Johannesburg City Hall by storm.

### REZANT'S TRIBUTE

Dr. Ray E. Phillips, patron of the show, also spoke.



## AFRICAN SORCERY

# 11 'Lion Men' Must Face Trial In 28 Killings

at a police station in the Singida District to request help to collect a fee. He said: "The man asked me to call a lion to kill his enemy. I did. The enemy is dead. Now he won't pay." *Jul 4-22-47*

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanganyika, April 5—(UP)—Eleven of 28 African natives arrested in 28 "lion men" killings in the Singida bush country Saturday were ordered tried in Tanganyika high court.

Police said they had "established beyond doubt" that these natives, along with others "whose arrest is expected shortly," were responsible for at least 28 killings in the last few months.

The victims were found dead with deeply-slashed bodies. It was believed at first that they were victims of man-killing lions but, later, police learned that tribal witch doctors had been hypnotizing natives and sending them out to murder. They slashed their victims in a pattern that resembled the marks of a lion's claws.

## LIONS EMULATED BY MURDER GANGS

The authorities of Tanganyika, Africa, have seized sixty natives as "Lion Men" and "Lion Women" in dozens of recent killings in which the victims appeared to have been clawed by man-eating lions.

A strange feature of the wholesale killings is that examination of thirty-five bodies of victims satisfied medical men that the killers of six were real lions. The wounds on twenty-eight were made by knives and other sharp instruments in imitation of the teeth and claws of beasts. *New York NY*

The raids followed weeks of investigation by the police in the Singida District of Tanganyika, but no solution of the wave of murders has been found. One theory is that the killings are the result of a feud between native chiefs and that the gangs of killers have been hypnotized by medicine men.

The slayings all follow a pattern. There is a scream in the night from a native hut. Fierce growls are heard. In the morning the body of the native is found some distance from his hut. It is slashed and clawed as if by a lion.

Investigators who question the victim's neighbors find them reluctant to talk. Usually they pretend that they believe the wounds are inflicted by genuine lions. But some of the bolder natives have whispered to the police that the killers were men and women wearing lion skins. *Jul 4-22-47*

Recently a witch doctor appeared



# THE BLACK AMAZONS OF DAHOMEY

*The Bantu world, Johannesburg*

Christopher Lloyd in a recent talk told listeners to the BBC's Overseas Service about the strange and in many cases appalling customs that existed a hundred years ago in West Africa. "The kings of the interior organised slave hunts on a gigantic scale. The Kingdom of Dahomey...was then the greatest slave-exporting area, and at that date almost nothing was known about it. Now and again a letter from a white man, who had been captured by the king's warriors, would reach the coast.

## "QUICK, OR ELSE..."

A certain Mr. Bullfinch Lamb, for instance, begs his fellow merchants to ransom him quickly, or else what he said about his prison at Abomey, the capital of Dahomey, sounded alarming. It was the centre of a negro military empire; it was the scene of human sacrifice on a colossal scale—so much so that it came to be known as the City of Blood; and its army was chiefly composed of ferocious negroes—Black Amazons, in fact.

With the aid of such troops King Gezo of Dahomey carved out a vast empire. He lived on the proceeds of his slave hunts...When sufficient prisoners had been captured they were sent down to the coast in slave gangs, branded, and sold to a Brazilian half caste named Da Souza, who as the king's cha-cha or agent, enjoyed the monopoly of their export. Slaves were exported at the rate of 60,000 a year, and Da Souza paid the king five dollars a head for export duty.

When the old scoundrel died, the king showed his affection for him by ordering a boy and a girl to be decapitated and three men thrown into his grave to keep him company in the next world."

## DISCONCERTING FEATURES

Soon after this the first of a series of British missions was sent up country to persuade the king to abolish the trade. As soon as they left the coast they discovered disconcerting features about this strange land.

Every tree and wall was ornamented with polished human skulls, gleaming white in the sunlight.

"Soon afterwards" said Lloyd, "a group of muscular negresses would come marching down the track, each with a long antiquated musket over her shoulder, and an ebony club and a dagger stuck into her belt...These were the king's Amazons...The Englishmen were interested to know that the uniform of these slave hunters was manufactured in Manchester...If they did not succeed in making prisoners they decapitated the wounded—hence the number of skulls.

It was obviously a thankless task to persuade such a king of the benefits of growing palm oil instead of exporting slaves...It took Britain fifty years to suppress the West African slave trade, and the King of Dahomey was the last slave native chief to sign a treaty to that effect."

9-27-47

Sat. 9-27-47



Ends Long 'Magic' Case

# Two Africans Saved From Gallows After Three Hang

Sat. 4-5-47

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Foreign Correspondent

LONDON—Despite the fact that the Gold Coast's governor, Sir Alan Burns, blames the delaying tactics of the defense as his reason for reprieving the last two of the eight West Africans sentenced to death for Ju-Ju murder, a heated debate has been raging in the House of Commons over this issue.

The sentences of the two men, Kwaku Amoaka, a state police inspector, and Opoku Afwense, former registrar in a native court, were commuted to life imprisonment. The accused men had made eight trips to the gallows.

In Governor Burns statement to the council, he stated:

"As you are aware, three of the eight men condemned to death were executed in Accra Prison last Monday. Of the others, I had already carried out the sentence on two, and one had died in prison."

## BLAME'S TACTICS

The Governor continued: "It is a well known fact in this colony that these postponements were due to no fault of the Government, but to the deliberate delaying tactics of the defense. In the House of Commons, the Colonial Secretary referred to the ingenuity of the advisers of the condemned men, which is perhaps not an adequate description of their conduct." Sat. 4-5-47

Further explaining his action Governor Burns declared:

"On the last occasion the two men, knowing that three of their accomplices had actually paid the supreme penalty, and that the tactics of the defense had failed, in such circumstances they must have anticipated a similar fate for themselves and suffered mentally in such an anticipation.

"For this reason I have decided to commute the sentences of the two remaining men to life imprisonment. Not because I think the murderers deserve mercy, but because of the circumstances of the last postponement of execution."



**Aftermath—** From a ritualistic murder involving African black magic and juju at the funeral of Sir Ofori Atta (above), Paramount Chief of Kibi, three years ago, two of the eight natives convicted of the crime received commutation of their death sentences to life imprisonment. Three others were hanged after their execution had been postponed six times; two had already been hanged and a third had died in prison. Members of Parliament and sixty-two native chiefs in the colony protested. Accra, on the British Gold Coast, was the scene of the executions.—British Combine Photo.

## London Again Reprieves Voodoo Murderers; Angry Governor Quits

LONDON — (ANP) — A virtual 11th hour intervention by the London Colonial Office saved five Africans, condemned for the voodoo killing of a Gold Coast sub-chief, from a mass hanging in the Gold Coast colony early last week. The doomed men were scheduled to meet the hangman at 6 a.m. last March 4, but during the night before, Gov. Alan Burns, 60, received a cable from the co-

lonial office informing him that members of the parliament were in an angry mood and had demanded a stay of execution.

## Four Appeals Denied

Burns called off the hangings and immediately cabled his resignation to the colonial government. He was in a huff because the condemned men had five times been given reprieves from the noose, three times by appeals to the king's privy council here in London and once a mercy plea to the king himself. All appeals were denied.

Originally there were eight men convicted of killing the subchief in February, 1944, to provide companionship for the paramount chief of all Gold Coast, Ofari Atta, on his journey through the worlds of after-life. Atta died in August, 1943, and his sons claimed he returned to them and complained of the type of characters he had to live with in the other world. So three of the sons and five close friends sent the subchieftain, who was the deceased's best friend in this world, along to keep him company. Sat. 3-15-47

Of the eight, one died in prison at Accra, and two were set free because of their youth.

## Issue Significant

The case is of supreme importance along the Gold Coast and neighboring territories, because England has been engaged in trying to stamp out black magic during its 103 years of Gold Coast occupancy. This marks the first time sufficient evidence has been gathered on voodoo practitioners to obtain conviction from African and European juries. The hangings had the approval of the present paramount chief, Ofari Atta III, nephew of the late chief. He assumed the title because Gold Coast chieftainship is matriarchal, going to the son of the oldest sister of the deceased chieftain.

Atta does not believe in voodooism as does the dead chief's sons. He is considered by the colonial office as being enlightened, just like his uncle, though when old Atta visited London in 1934, he paraded the streets in a blue robe and gold sandals, accompanied by an umbrella carrier, a sword bearer and a small boy who represented his soul. Sat. 3-15-47

Burns, who spent all his life in the colonial service, was named governor of Gold Coast in November, 1941, and is considered one of the best administrators in the service. His resignation charges continued interference with his administration.



# America Called Centuries Behind Africa In Its Sex Education for Youth

San Francisco, June 26 (U.P.)—The self-avowed heir to the throne of Nigeria says that America is 1,000 years behind the times in its methods of teaching youth about sex. *Fri. 6-27-47*

He suggested politely that America would profitably borrow a few tips from the technique evolved in Africa over centuries. Teachings of the witch doctors of the Dark Continent could probably cut in half the juvenile delinquency rate in the United States. The "Bondo Bush," for instance. *Courier-Journal*

Prince Modupe, 36-year-old graduate of Oxford College, said too many Americans and Europeans think of his country as barbaric. *Louisville, Ky.*

"It's only because they don't understand us," he added in an Oxford accent modified by some years in Hollywood where he served as technical director for the movie "White Cargo" and some other gorilla and alligator pictures starring Buster Crabbe. He said the "Bondo Bush" would eliminate all the hocus-pocus of telling the kids about the birds and the bees. "Bondo Bush," he said, twisting his yellow-turbaned head from side to side to see if any American ladies were listening, is a secret rite of the high priesthood in Nigeria. *Fri. 6-27-47*

"In America, adultery seems to be only a social error. In Africa, it is a grave social crime. Because of its gravity, because the race must be kept pure, it is punishable by death."

Prince Modupe wants to bring the best of Africa to America. He has started the process by taking his "African Musical Drama of Retribution" on tour in the United States. In pantomime, dance, and chanting, to the beat of a native drum, and with the help of a dark-skinned male and female chorus of 16, the drama recites the tale of a maiden who becomes jealous of the king's betrothed and accuses her of adultery. *Fri. 6-27-47*

Thereupon, the king submits the envious lady and the heroine to the "trial by poison cup." Only the heroine arises after drinking the deadly mixture.

That brought the Prince back to "Bondo Bush" again.

"Sex," he said, "should be religious. No girl should be eligible for marriage until she understands this principle thoroughly."

California nudist cults have the

right idea, he said. "The naked body should be looked upon without shame." *Fri. 6-27-47*

If Americans would take over the African idea, he said, they could teach sex hygiene and pertinent subjects without qualms to their children.



## NEW CENTRE FOR STUDY AND PLAY IS OPENED

Built and donated by a British firm, a new community centre has been opened at Asamankese, Gold Coast, British West Africa. Run by a local committee under the guidance of a welfare officer, it has already 340 mem-

bers. Activities include educational classes, lectures, sports and entertainment. For women and girls there are classes in child-care, domestic training and dress-making. The men's favorite pastime is boxing, which attracts the largest audience. The centre has a well-equipped cafeteria, library, and read-



The entrance to Asamankese centre; 2. Left centre: Dock tennis in the courtyard. It also serves as a dance floor and an open-air theatre for film and stage shows. 3. Bottom left: Women and young girls take dress-making classes in the sewing room equipped with sewing machines and cutting tables. 4. Top right: Boxing, most popular sport at the centre. Classes are held three times a week. 5. Bottom right: The Omanhene of Akim Abuakwa, Paramount chief, presents the stool and sandals of chieftanship to W. M. Hood, representative of the British company who donated the centre.—(ANP).

*The Gold Coast Independent*  
**Pneumonia Patient**  
*Secr. Gold Coast West Africa*  
**Hangs Himself**  
*Sat. 2-1-47*

Quite recently, a youngman of 22 named Kojo Adada, was said to have been admitted into the Bibiani hospital with pneumonia.

To the surprise of all Kojo escaped from the hospital to a tree not less than 14 feet high, and about 380 yards away from the hospital, and hanged himself on it.

The picture shows: 1. Top left:



# Asia Appeals To Colored Peoples In Freedom Fight

By D. A. A. CHARI

NEW DELHI, India — (ANP) — Dr. Tran Van Luan and Abu Hanifa, leaders of the Viet-Nam (Indo-China) and Indonesian delegations respectively to the Asian Relations conference, have made five proposals as the first step for joint action by the Asian nations "to prevent colonialism from reestablishing its position as suppressor of Asian peoples."

"The experience of Viet-Nam and Indonesia during the last 21 months of fighting and struggle show very clearly to the whole world, and must strengthen the conviction of all colored races, that colonialism, although rejected as an international crime by all civilized countries throughout the world, is not ending."

"Furthermore, every careful observer should have noticed that there are many indication, which clearly point out that colonialism will be worse because it will be modernized and more skilfully reorganized, if the present awakening of the colored races can not be organized into mutual support and actual cooperation," they declare in a statement calling upon the colored races of the world to realize the gravity of the grim struggle for freedom which is being fought by the 23,854,000 people of Indo-China against French imperialism.

## Divide And Rule

"Modern colonialism has now tried to hold the position of oppressor and exploiter of colored races by the skilfully reorganized tactics of divide and rule. Many colonial and semi-colonial countries have gained their independence but without unity, so that civil war and many internal quarrels endanger the peace and the will to maintain their independence."

The proposals made by the two leaders are: firstly, the Asian nations who are members of the UN should put the question of colonial people in general, and of Viet-Nam in particular, on the agenda of the security council; secondly, Asian nations should recognize the government of Indonesia and of Viet-Nam; thirdly, Asian nations have to enforce the withdrawal of all foreign troops, "the cause of many miseries and troubles in Asia"; fourthly, Asian peoples and nations should not allow reinforcements of imperialist forces in Viet-Nam, Indonesia, etc.; fifthly, Asian nations and peoples should send medical aid, missions and volunteers to every battlefield where a struggle against imperialism is going on.

The statement adds: "The Asian Relations conference has strength-

ened our conviction that mutual support and actual cooperation between all Asian countries must be organized and must be brought into practice. Without these, colonialism will always endanger the peace and prosperity of all peoples throughout the world."



FOR THE FIRST TIME in history the colored peoples of the world will have their own organization to look after their interests and fight their battles. The Inter-Asian Relations Conference, which concluded its 10-day session at New Delhi last week, has decided to set up a permanent Asian relations organization.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has been the moving spirit behind various movements to unite the peoples of Asia, has been elected president of the organization's provisional general council. The council will include two representatives from each Asiatic country. Pandit Nehru declared in his address inaugurating the conference the Asian relations organization stands not only for the freedom of the peoples of Asia but also for the freedom of oppressed minorities throughout the world. It is concerned particularly with the freedom of the oppressed native people of Africa. Among these at New Delhi to attend the final stages of the conference was James Beauttah, a Negro observer from East Africa. It was announced that the next session of the organization will be held in China some time in 1949.

## World-Wide Meet Raps White Rule

EDITOR'S NOTE: From March 25 to April 3, the Inter-Asian Relations Conference was held at New Delhi, India, at the invitation of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, interim prime minister. This conference brought together representatives of many of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Polynesia. R. Gopala Krishna is a distinguished Indian journalist who covered the conference exclusively for The Courier. In a series of articles, Mr. Krishna will place before readers of The Courier the significance of the conference in relation to the problems of exploitation and discrimination faced by colored and subject peoples throughout the world.

By R. GOPALA KRISHNA  
NEW DELHI, India—More than half the population of the whole world was represented here at the ten-day Asia Relations Conference of world-wide significance. Leaders of Asian and Pacific peoples announced their support of the UN, and declared every Asian country was tired of

white domination and was "determined to put an end to it." Sat. 4-12-47

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu of Bengal, former president of the Indian National Congress, led the procession of delegates into the huge conference tent seating 12,000 persons.

### MANY TURNED AWAY

Millions of natives gathered here, and clamored for admission to the conference, but all tickets had been distributed for weeks in advance.

On the final day of the sessions, Mohandas K. Gandhi, India's top citizen, absent from the first nine days, arrived and spoke to the assembled throng. For his speech 25,000 persons crowded into the space reserved for 12,000, and madly cheered him. Gandhi urged that the Asian conference should not rise as a threat to world peace, but should devote itself to the orderly development of the backward countries. Yet, at no point did he advocate any retreat from the basic concept of the conference.

This basic concept was developed after delegates had expressed themselves on some important world principles. Expressing the view that the conference was not dominated by racial bias, the single concept was declared to be, necessarily, geographical, while the race problem was called a projection of the main problem of "white domination." Sat. 4-12-47

### STRENGTHEN ASIANS

Basing the conference theme on the idea of "white domination," speakers were emphatic that the conference was not being held to express the superiority of the non-white race over the white race.

"It is in no belligerent mood," said one delegate. "It is only to strengthen the hands of Asians, and thus of the colored races of the world. Today no Asian country wants to be ruled by a white power," he continued. "Today every Asian country is fit for self-rule. Today every Asian country wants peace. Today every Asian country wants friendship with every other country in the world, whether Asian or non-Asian. Today every Asian country is tired of white domination and every Asian country is determined to put an end to it," he declared.

That was the basic theme of the conference.

Sponsored by the Indian Council of World Affairs, a non-partisan organization, headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, of the Congress Party, every large Asian group, save one, was represented. The Moslem League of India did not take part.

Half of humanity was represented, though less than half the globe. Delegates came from Afghanistan, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bhutan, Burma, Ceylon, China, Egypt, Georgia, Indo-China, Indonesia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Korea, Malaya, Nepal, Palestine, the Philippines, Siam, Tadzikistan, Tibet, Turkey and Uzbekistan.

From Arabia came observers of the Arab League. Japan was not represented, and conference experts said that "Japan is under the thumb of General MacArthur, and he is not likely to encourage Asian unity." From Africa came the president of both the Transvaal and the

Natal Indian Congresses. Soviet-dominated countries had full delegations, among them Armenians, Azerbaijanians, and Georgians. Other Soviet Asian delegations were from Kazakhstan, Tadzikistan, Uzbekistan, along with Turkmen, Kirghizians, and representing twenty million men and women, most of them Moslems.

The delegation from Palestine was present, and a brief clash on the floor came when Dr. Hugo Bergmann, the Jewish leader, attempted to bring the Palestine case to the floor. Miss Karima Said, an Arab representative, challenged him, but Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit persuaded them to drop the matter and shake hands.

Following the plenary sessions, committee room discussions were held, and the decision to support the United Nations, and free Asia of white domination was the result. It was approved by the general conference. Sat. 4-12-47

## Even Beautiful Fiji Islands Infested by Greedy British, Barrister Declares

Baltimore, Md.  
Native Population of 'Pacific Paradise'

Decreased by TB, VD Brought From Europe

Sat. 5-31-47  
By D. A. S. CHARI

NEW DELHI, India—(ANP)—Wherever the white man goes, he takes racial discrimination along with him.

The brown and black men are oppressed by whites not only in the Union of South Africa, the United States and the European ruled West Indian Islands, but also in the beautiful scenic islands of the South Pacific.

Conditions under which Indians and the native population live in the Fiji Islands, due east of northern Australia were described recently by A. D. Patel, an Indian barrister who has lived there for the last 20 years.

### No Paradise for Natives

A delegate to the recent Inter-Asian Relations Conference, he revealed that Fiji is the "Paradise of the Pacific"—but only for the whites. Under British imperialism, he adds, it is very different for the brown men.

For one thing, the European brought along with him tuberculosis and syphilis, which soon halved the native population. Then, greedy, he imported cheap labor from India to work on the vast sugar plantations.

Today over half of the total 225,000 population are Indian immigrants. A handful of Europeans, who scarcely number 5,000, exploit these Indian workers and the natives and have created a paradise for themselves.

### Treated as Sub-human

Although conditions have been

worse, they are not much better today, says Mr. Patel, for "the Europeans are dominating the political, economic and social life of the colony and are treating the Indians and Fijians as sub-human beings."

Both groups, he says, are barred from the best hotels, all of which are owned by Europeans. They cannot attend the only up-to-date school in the colony, which is located at "Suva Point," a sea-coast settlement reserved for Europeans. Sat. 5-31-47

Racial discrimination is especially rampant in government agencies, where European employees get double the salaries given native workers. Separate and superior cadres are reserved for Europeans, while non-Europeans are given only the inferior posts.

### No Democracy Here

Moreover, the British governor holds complete sway over the administration. Of the 31 members of the Fiji Legislative Council, at least 21 are Europeans, although the whites constitute only 2% of the total population.

Five members come from the Indian community, but out of that small number two are nominated by the British governor. No Fijian is elected. All five native members are appointed by the governor.

## Permanent Group Set Up to Aid Darker Peoples

While reference was made to the conference to the plight of colored citizens in the United States, there is a disposition among the various delegates to champion their struggle for full democracy in their land, as well as to aid in achieving it elsewhere. Asking the delegates to strive for "one world," Mahatma Gandhi said, "I would certainly like to see dream realized in my lifetime." The next session of the organization is to be held in China, in 1949.

It is concerned, in particular, with the freedom of the oppressed native people of Africa. James Beauttah, an observer from East Africa, was in attendance during the final stage of the conference at New Delhi.



Chicago, Ill.

# Yanks Bent On Instilling Bias

Sat. 8-23-47  
By MRS. LAYLE SILBERT

SHANGHAI — Enormous billboards showing a black clown-like Negro face under a cocked high hat and displaying a toothsome smile advertise "Darkie" toothpaste, a popular brand in Shanghai. Chinese who are questioned about this answer with astonishment that it is a convincing argument for using the toothpaste since it does demonstrate how white teeth can get with its use.

That so blatant a form of advertisement seems to have no other effect than to forward the product is a sign of the basic indifference of the Chinese people to race prejudice as it is known at home. But that so vulgar a form of American advertising art is used by this manufacturer who spends 75 per cent of his outlay on advertising is a symptom of some of the forms, in which American influence is being felt here.

## Races Mix In Shanghai

As yet members of American minority groups experience far less discrimination than at home, but expressions of prejudice are growing. There are a few Negroes who live in Shanghai, some working as musicians, who find no restrictions on their freedom in the racial mixture of Shanghai. They can work, eat and live as they wish if they can find the wherewithal in this inflation ridden spot. American Negroes who have come to China with such international agencies as UNRRA have been given treatment no different than anyone else in billeting, job assignments or in their mess, although there have been a few examples of individual discrimination by an American or British supervisor. Sat. 8-23-47

## Army, Navy Bias 8-23-47

It is a different story with the American Army and Navy, which in China does as they do elsewhere, sticking to their patterns of segregation. Although it is common to see sailors cruising around the city in search of a good time, one never sees a mixed group. The white serviceman may rail at the Negro next to him in a bar as at home, but the reaction among the bystanders is likely to be one of wonder and perhaps recognition of

something heard about but not well understood.

The anti-Semitism that seems to have taken hold here has a history involved in foreign influence. Some has been brought in by those Chinese who have spent time abroad in America in study, where with their principles of democracy they have also absorbed anti-Semitic attitudes and expressions. These are expressed in remarks based on the old stereotypes, that may be no more than acquired figure of speech rather than a real basis for discrimination.

## Nazis Spread Racism

The Nazis who have been active here for many years made ready a good foundation for spread of racism. After Pearl Harbor when Americans and British were silenced by internment, the Japanese allowed the Germans to continue their propaganda machine. Since the end of the war some efforts have been made to repatriate leading Nazis, but a recent local newspaper report reveals that 100 Nazis are still at large, some in influential positions.

On the other side of the picture, the sanctions against Chinese enforced by the formerly dominant foreign group have been modified. Before the war, British and other foreigners followed colonial patterns in their dealings with Chinese. One hears stories of prominent Chinese who were asked to use the back entrance to hotels before the war. The Park Hotel on Nanking Road was built especially to take care of well off Chinese who could not otherwise find accommodations. Parks in the French Concessions carried signs: "No dogs or Chinese." This has been changed with the lifting of extraterritoriality. Chinese live and go anywhere. It is common for foreigners and Chinese to live in the same apartment house. The race course in the center of the city which was one of the notorious spots excluding the "native" population is now closed and used by the American Army as a recreation center. Sat. 8-23-47

By no means though have attitudes changed with these modifications. In their hearts, many foreigners continue to look down upon the Chinese. Generally, the various foreign populations stick close together, mingling only as necessary for business or using Chin-

China

ese as low cost servants.

## Visitors Show Prejudice

Some visiting Americans easily extend their racial prejudices to cover Chinese. With their strange ways, lower levels of hygiene and sanitation and poor civic responsibility, and often inefficient methods of conducting business, the Chinese fall into the category of inferior people in already prejudiced minds. It is not uncommon to hear Americans who have been here since liberation say that things ran much better under the Japanese. They find it hard to distinguish between the characteristics of a country torn by civil war, ruled by a dictatorship and ridden by inflation from the people who live in it. Sat. 8-23-47

There are also those Americans who have friendly relations with Chinese and sympathy for their struggle for democracy and who take pleasure from the opportunities to mingle with these hospitable people. They are the friends of China who will not bring back to America new forms of hate.



# THE HORIZON

Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier  
By P. L. PRATTIS

India, Once Free, Will  
Challenge Any Nation in  
World for Moral Leadership

## Emancipating India's Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier "Negroes"

**WE** are all interested in the fact that India is on the road to freedom. We caught some of the significance of that fact when the leaders of the PEOPLE of India, rather than chosen representatives of the India (British) Government, showed up for the meetings of the General Assembly of the United Nations at Lake Success. Led by that glorious personality, Mme. Vijaya Pandit, this Indian delegation began to bestir itself in behalf of the oppressed and exploited everywhere. It boldly began to take unto itself the leadership, moral and political, in behalf of yellow, brown, black, and even white, peoples whose birth-right is stolen from them. India is on the march.



Mr. Prattis

**FROM MARCH** 23 until April 3, there will be held in New Delhi what is called an Asian conference, called by Jawaharlal Nehru. More exactly, it is a conference of the peoples whose shores are washed by the Indian ocean. Invitations have gone out to the Nations of the Middle East, to Egypt, to African peoples, to Australia, New Zealand, Java, Sumatra, the Fijis, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, China, Burma, Iran, Iraq, to all these Asiatic and African peoples who live on the perimeter of the Indian ocean. Russia is not invited. She is not in the Indian ocean orbit.

At this conference, these peoples, many of whom are in the throes of independence movements, will consider the immediate program ahead, the next steps in wresting control of the East from the West. There is no question about their aiming for a position of equality in the world.

**RECENTLY** I talked with A. N. Sivaraman, an Indian journalist whom I first met at San Francisco. He pointed to one example. He said that New York has an anti-discrimination law. He went into a barber shop for a hair cut. They did not tell him they would not cut his hair. But they did tell him that they only served customers by appointment. This apparently symbolizes the practice adopted by white barber shops to evade the law.

In his discussion of the future role of India, Mr. Sivaraman left no doubt in my mind that India, once free, will challenge any Nation in the world for moral leadership. That will include the United States.

This Indian journalist believes that the present differences between Indians (Hindus and Moslems), not as violent as they were expected to have been, will wear themselves out within a couple of years. He expresses the opinion that the controversy is roaring to a climax at present, that there will be an anti-climax soon and that leadership will emerge among the Moslems which will recognize that the independence of all India is more important than the creation of Indian States based on differences in religion. Religious States, he asserts, are an anachronism in the Twentieth Century.

**BUT MR. SIVARAMAN** believes it will take more than two years, in fact five years, for India to get into a position to exercise moral leadership in the world. He says that the present Indian leadership has the ideals, but India is afflicted with practices at home, based upon religion, which weaken the positions taken by her leadership abroad. More plainly, Mr. Sivaraman means that there is discrimination in India and the principle of equality of human beings is denied there.

Therefore, in its pronouncements to the world, Indian leadership suffers from the same beam in the eye that James Byrnes and Tom Connally labored under when they demanded free elections for the Bulgars, Greeks and Poles. The idealistic professions of the United States are tarnished by the treatment accorded Negroes and other minorities in this country. The idealistic professions of the Indians are tarnished by the discriminatory treatment of some Indians by other Indians.

**BUT MR. SIVARAMAN** notes a difference. He says that the law is supreme in India, that once law reinforces the ideal concept, the practices will wither and die. He says that once the Indian Government is able to enact law to outlaw old discriminatory customs, these laws will be obeyed. He does not believe Indians will flout the law as do white Americans in some of our States. He is amazed by the manner in which laws are disregarded by some Americans when they do not like the laws.

**MR. SIVARAMAN** is giving India five years to clean her own house. He says she is trying to do that now, that Indians are not overlooking the beam in their own eyes. Even while Indian newspapers were publishing stories condemning the treatment of Indians in South Africa, they were equally industrious in condemning discrimination in India itself.

Finally, Mr. Sivaraman believes India is fortunate in having great humanists in her political leadership, men more concerned with

men as Nehru tremendous power in their dealings with the outside world.

**JUST ONE** observation from Mr. Sivaraman about Negroes. A Negro waited on him in Lancaster. The waiter rolled a toothpick around in his mouth. He was slovenly. Said this East Indian:

"Yes, I know that whites can be equally as ill-mannered, but it is up to Negroes and all colored people not to copy the vices of whites, not to be satisfied with being just as good as whites, but to strive to be better. They must create their own high standards."

He then asked if American Negroes had any national organization which made it its job the improvement of the public conduct of Negroes. You know the answer.

Last week the Indian Constituent Assembly took the revolutionary step of abolishing Untouchability and making its observance a penal offense. Sat. 5-10-47

This action which legally frees over 50,000,000 Indians from an existence worse than chattel slavery makes Lincoln's proclamation pale into insignificance by comparison.

Chattel slavery only held the body in bondage, but Untouchability holds the soul and future generations in thrall.

Thus ends the long struggle to wipe out Untouchability in India as a whole.

In British India and many Indian States, like in our own Northern States, civil discrimination has long been outlawed, but often these laws were not enforced because of Hindu law and practice.

The Untouchables for countless centuries have not been permitted to draw water from same wells as caste Hindus nor could their children enter schools.

The Untouchables have always been the scavengers, street sweepers, ditch diggers and in other occupations which the caste Hindus regarded as unclean.

They cannot enter Hindu temples and must live in jim-crow areas on the outskirts of villages and towns.

In the southern provinces of India, the caste Hindus go to fantastic lengths to control and maintain Untouchability, even forbidding these unfortunate people to even cast their shadows across a caste Hindu, and compelling them to cry out in warning upon approaching.

This Untouchability is supposed to be penance for sins committed in a previous life, but is actually based on color—the early conquerors of India having been several shades lighter than those they conquered.

Men like Gandhi and Nehru have long battled against this system and now their long agitation, and that of the Untouchables themselves (led by the brilliant Dr. Ambedkar, a Columbia University alumnus), has borne fruit.

It is only possible to completely understand the communal antagonisms of present-day India against the background of Untouchability since most of the Moslems of India are former Untouchables, or their descendants.

Even today the Hindus with the background of conquest bolstered by their religion are more powerful economically than the Moslems, generally speaking, who, with the Christians, were and are largely recruited from the Untouchable proletariat and remain poor. Sat. 5-10-47

Of course, it will take more than a law to change the practices of milleniums, but it is good to see that the fledgling Indian Government has bravely and forthrightly come to grips with this vicious caste system by outlawing it.

By this legislative action it has moved far out in front of the United States.



# W.E.B. DuBois

## The Winds Of Time

Defender, Chicago, Ill.

THE GRAND MUFTI

Sat. 12-20-47

Recently I have received a letter from the Grand Mufti of the Western United States, sent from the Mosque at Sacramento, California. This official is head of the persons professing Mohammedanism in the West. He writes as follows: "Some years ago I came into contact with your writings for the very first time. Your work on colonies was of particular interest to me. At the time of the United Nations Conference, in San Francisco, I was fortunate enough to hear you speak in the auditorium of the University High School, which has since been closed, due to the fact that large numbers of the school population transferred to other schools with the influx of a large colored population and the school was underpopulated. 12-20-47

"The framing of an appeal to the United Nations seems to me to be particularly well timed and important to the cause of the Negro and other colored people of our great country. The situation here compares only to the situation in the Union of South Africa and Kenya Colony, and seems to me to be entwined with the colonial problems in every section of the world.

"Moslem peoples have always led the fight against slavery and it was the holy Qur-an that first took steps toward the liberating of slaves. While all of Europe was in slavery until the French Revolution, and in some places until the early part of our own century, the people of Moslem countries managed to escape any racial consciousness at all. The slavery that was known in Islam, in its early days, often

produced Caliphs and rulers and leaders and surely after he had been 'free' for a hundred years he was no longer set aside and discriminated against. Ghannadi, the Hindu leader, says that the one thing the whites of Africa fear most, is the leveling influence of Islam. He was the first who called for prayers in Islam".

"You will find Moslem peoples always sympathetic with peoples who are being discriminated against. I have written to the ambassadors and ministers of Moslem states in Washington and have urged them to exert all possible influence with their home governments in the name of Islam to bring the Negro problem before the United Nations at once. "My sincerest regards and the prayer that God will grant success to your great and noble work."

### Mohammedanism and Race

I am very glad to have received this letter, and I have written to the Grand Mufti thanking him. There is no question that in the vast Mohammedan world there has never been a color line or racial distinctions. As I have said in my recent book, THE WORLD AND AFRICA, "Mohammedanism arose in the Arabian deserts, starting from Mecca which was in that part of the world which the Greeks called Ethiopia and regarded as part of the African Ethiopia. It must from earliest time have had a large population of Negroids.

"The two greatest colored figures in history of Islam are Bilal-i-Habesh, (Bilal of Ethiopia) and Tarik-bin-Ziad... Bilal-i-Habesh was Mohammed's liberated slave and closest friend to whom he gave precedence over himself in Paradise. The Prophet liberated all his slaves and they were all well-known figures in the early Islamic history. He adopted as his own son another Negro, Zayd bin Harithy, his third convert, who rose to be one of his greatest generals. Later, to show his regard for Zayd, he took one of Zayd's wives, the beautiful Zainab, as his own. But Bilal stands

out in greatest relief. Apart from his services in the cause of Islam, it was through him that the Moslems decided to use the human voice instead of bells to call the Moslems to prayer. He had evidently a marvelous voice and was the first who called for prayers in Islam".

The difficulty with Mohammedanism, has not been race prejudice, it has been the economic organization which in most Mohammedan lands still leaves at the bottom of social organization a mass of poverty and disease concerning which there has been all too little effort to remove. It is my fervent hope that in Egypt and the Middle East the uplift of the mass of people will be the next step in the development of the Mohammedan world.



## Hats Off!

The Toronto Police Commission was holding a hearing into the case of a skating rink accused of refusing admission to a Negro lad, a Jewish girl and a young Greek. After hearing representatives of 22 groups testify, Magistrate R. J. Browne said:

"Race, color and creed meant nothing on the beaches of Dieppe and Normandy." *Wed 2-26-47*

Echoed Judge T. H. Barton: "You are absolutely right."

Upshot of the hearings was an unanimous resolution by the Police Commission to amend the city's by-laws governing licensing of public halls and places of amusement, which was later passed by Toronto's Board of Control. The Police Commission then went a step further and made the changes applicable to existing as well as new licenses. The new regulations forbid discrimination on account of race, color and creed.

To the Police Commission and the others responsible for advancing democracy:

Hats Off! *New York, N.Y.*

## Saskatchewan Outlaws Discrimination of Any Kind

May Day, next Thursday, it becomes a criminal offense in the forward-looking Canadian province of Saskatchewan to discriminate against any of its residents by reason of race, color, creed, ethnic or national origin.

The new law which provides a fine of \$200 or three months in jail for persons convicted of preventing residents from enjoying their full privileges in employment, ownership of property, entering public places or getting an education, is called "Saskatchewan Bill of Rights."

Saskatchewan, lying along the Montana border, has been a self-governing province since 1905. Its population is less than a million, a very mixed population, including 33 different peoples, as Attorney-General J. W. Corman noted, introducing the Bill of Rights in the legislature.

Said Corman: "If every national, provincial and state parliament in the world would commit itself now to the principle contained in this bill, the task of the United Nations and of all those striving to bring order, justice and peace out of world chaos would be helped im-

## Toronto Passes Law to Insure Tolerance

TORONTO — The Board of Police Commissioners has unanimously passed a law providing a penalty of license cancellation for hall, rink, theatre or other place of amusement here which refuses to admit anyone because of race, color or creed.

The action followed protests from Toronto citizens and students after the American director of a bridge tournament attempted to introduce jim crow into the Dominion by barring a Trinidad civil service employee named Baird from the tournament because of his color.

Saskatchewan some day will get world recognition as the birthplace of a new bill of rights that may stretch from its wide borders to engulf the world. An act designed to wipe out racial, religious and color discrimination in Saskatchewan, by making it criminal, becomes law as of May 1.

The words of Hon. J. W. Gorman, provincial attorney general, when he introduced the bill to the Assembly, should be echoed in every nation. "If every national, provincial and State parliament in the world will commit itself now to the principle contained in this bill, the tasks of the United Nations and of all those striving to bring order, justice and peace out of the world chaos would be helped immeasurably."

### THE PROVISIONS

The Saskatchewan bill provides that every person, irrespective of "age, creed, religion, color, or ethnic or national origin" shall enjoy the right to obtain and to retain employment; the right to own and occupy property; the right of access to public places, hotels, theatres, restaurants, etc.; the right to membership in professional and trade organizations; the right to education and enrollment in schools and universities.

The act authorized injunctions against offenders and provides fines up to \$200, or three months in jail. *Sat. 5-3-47*

Mr. Gorman added: "The need for tolerance is greater than ever before; it has become a world need, and just as in the past, Saskatchewan has shown the way so we can show the way again in the face of this urgent need for everlasting vigilance in our treatment of those of different racial origins."

measurably. The need for tolerance is greater than ever before; it has become a world need and just as way in the face of the new urgent in the past Saskatchewan has shown the way, so we can show the need for everlasting vigilance in our treatment of those of different racial origins.

The bill provides that every person in Saskatchewan "shall enjoy the right to obtain and retain employment; engage in business; own and occupy property; have access to public places, hotels, theaters, restaurants; to membership in professional and trade organizations; and education and enrollment in schools and universities."

## Anti-Bias Law

Carries \$200

Fine, Jail Term

By SAM MALTIN

(Special Correspondent)

REGINA, Canada—Little known outside Canada: the Province of

## ECONOMIC DISCRIMINATION KEEPS CANADIAN NEGROES FROM TOP

*The Black Dispatch*  
May Reach Places of Prominence But Handicaps Constantly Jut Up

Oklahoma City, Okla.  
EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES LIMITED *Sat. 6-14-47*

TORONTO, Canada — (ANP) — Canada has long been known as a country where all races, creeds, and colors are considered on equal footing. During the past 100 years, Negroes have migrated to Canada on the promise that they could escape from the discrimination and segregation as practiced in the United States.

Yet they find that the country is not wholly free from discriminatory practices. While being accepted as citizens on equal footing with other races, they are discriminated against economically.

Just how the 23,000 Negroes in Canada feel about the so-called "unprejudiced conditions" is told in an article entitled "The Negro Problem In Canada," by Ross D. Parry.

The article tells of the migration of Negroes into Canada, from the days of slavery to escape "from serfdom, from being kicked around, from being told they were not as good as white men."

"They heard that in Canada Negroes were treated the same as anybody else, were accepted in the community and had a chance to be citizens with equal rights. Here they could own property, could raise a family and properly school their children, have good jobs, not be segregated in public places.

"What they found was not quite what they expected and in the year 1947 some Canadians Negroes suffer a mental indigestion over an unhappy position of being accepted on one hand and rejected on the other." *Sat. 6-14-47*

Typical of the economic discrimination practiced against Negro Canadians is the situation facing Toronto's 5,000 colored population. Though Negroes are given the right to vote and enjoy social privileges granted other groups, they are barred from bettering their educational and employment opportunities.

An example of this is shown in the case of Miss Marguerite Bradley, who wanted to be a hairdresser. She made application for entrance to the Marvel Hairdressing school, received a letter of acceptance with the request for \$25 advance payment on the course. When she reported to the school, she was told that she could not be accepted because she was colored and her \$25 was returned.

She tried another school, was accepted and graduated six months later. She then applied for a job in 25 beauty salons, but no one would take her. She finally gained employment by becoming a sewing machine operator in a tailor shop.

When the manager of the Marvel school was asked why he did not accept her, he said: "You realize it would be impossible to have a colored girl here with so many students and business connections. There would be a natural objection by the students . . . they would feel uncomfortable about it—but we have Chinese and Japanese students."

Parry pointed out that this was not an isolated case, but it illustrates an important problem in the life of the average Negro, who is not comforted by knowing he is free of the severe social prejudices as practiced in many sections of the United States.

"In fact, many colored people have gone to the United States to face the prejudice sooner than the economic discrimination which

they claim makes life almost impossible for them in Canada." Not all Negroes in Canada feel that way, the article said. It pointed out that several Negroes have gained economic success in varied fields of work. Fred L. Hubbard, who rose from a porter to the position of commis-



ment to higher and better paid positions, after they once find employment, are also denied them.

By SAM MALTIN

(Special Correspondent)

**TORONTO**—Bigotry is getting a well-organized wallop here with the passing of a City by-law that gives the Toronto Police Commission authority to cancel existing and future licenses of theatres, dance halls, skating rinks, restaurants and other places of amusement and public halls, if anyone is denied admittance solely because of their race, creed or color. This came about after a number of delegations protested recent acts of discrimination against Negro and Jewish people, who were refused entry to the Iceland Skating Rink here.

"There wasn't any discrimination on the beaches of Dieppe or in Normandy," Magistrate Brown commented. "I don't see why there should be any discrimination in Toronto."

Sat. 5-3-47

PICKET SCHOOL

But the battle is still on. The Toronto branch of the famous Arthur Murray Dance School is being picketed by a number of organizations for refusing to admit two would-be pupils because they are Negroes. The picketers are organizing national publicity with a view to stretch the picket line against discrimination across the Nation and over the border to the United States.

The new anti-discrimination law was swung towards the people when one of the most representative picket lines ever seen in Toronto's streets surrounded the Iceland Skating Rink to protest the management's policy of racial discrimination.

Sat. 5-3-47

Representatives from at least twelve organizations, including the YWCA, Varsity Student Christians, National Federation of Labor Youth, Toronto Jewish Youth Council, the Hillel Foundation, Toronto Labor Council, B'nai B'rith, the General Wingate Branch of the Canadian Legion and the United Church Young Peoples joined the picket lines.

Last year the Iceland Rink received publicity by being a Negro youth, who came in with a group of his school chums. The youngster's father brought the discrimination to the notice of Alderman Norman Freed, who in turn had the City Council allot time to discuss the question. But nothing much was done.

## Canadian Press Scores U. S.

### Color Bar in Whist Contest

**TORONTO, Canada** — (ANP) — "It is intolerable that the color bar should be imported from the United States to Canada." That Canadians have not lost their innate sense of fairness is proved by newspaper blasts at the recent act of denying Jamaican-born Leor Beard an opportunity to play in the annual whist tournament here, because of his race.

The day after the whist clubbed them to the American Contract Bridge League, one of the news-rector of the tournament, in bar papers stated.

John McBirney, president of the student council at the University of Toronto, the school which Beard attends, said: "They may have that sort of thing in America, but for an American to bring it up here is disgusting."

## Canadian Province Strikes

### Fatal Blow At Race Prejudice

Sat. 5-3-47

REGINA, Saskatchewan—

(NNPA)—An act making it a criminal offense to discriminate in Saskatchewan because of race, color, or religion will become effective May 1.

The bill, introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly by J. W. Corman, attorney general, provides that every person in Saskatchewan, irrespective of race, creed, religion, color or ethnic or national origin, shall enjoy the right to obtain and retain employment, the right to engage in business, the right to own and occupy property, the right of access to public places—hotels, theatres, restaurants; the right to membership in professional and trade organizations, and the right to education and enrollment in schools and universities.

The act authorizes fines up to \$200, or imprisonment for three months, or both, against offenders and provides for the act to be in force from May 1, 1947.

In introducing the bill in the Legislative Assembly, Attorney General Corman said:

"If every national, provincial and state parliament in the world would commit itself not to the principle contained in this bill, the task of the United Nations and of all those striving to bring order, justice and peace out of the world chaos would be helped immeasurably."

Noting that 33 different races are represented in Saskatchewan,

Mr. Corman added:

"It is doubtful if any other province, country or nation has such a wonderful opportunity of showing the world how peoples in diverse nationalities can live together in peace, harmony and good will."

Province Shows the Way

"The need for tolerance is greater than ever before; it has become a world need, and just as in the past, Saskatchewan has shown the way, so I suggest we can show the way again in the face of this new urgent need for everlasting vigilance in our treatment of those of different racial origins."

The first half of the act reaffirms the so-called fundamental rights—freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom from arbitrary imprisonment, and freedom to vote according to

one's conscience — Mr. Corman pointed out.

"If these inalienable rights die in a country," he warned, "democracy dies with them," adding:

The Road to Peace

"Those entrusted with settlement of world problems know that unless we remove for all time and in all places inequalities, discriminations and denials of liberty that exist in the world today, another way is inevitable."

"Persecution and discrimination are as contagious as disease, and no citizen is safe, no matter where he may live, as long as they exist and flourish anywhere in the world. This Bill of Rights stresses tolerance, forbearance and moderation."

The attorney general conceded that a provincial legislature "cannot do much to put world affairs right," but "we can at least put our own house in order in respect to liberties, freedoms and the rights of minorities who live in our province, and in so doing, set an example to the rest of Canada, and through Canada, the rest of the world. With all the world crying for a Bill of Rights, the progressive province of Saskatchewan cannot be found wanting."

"We stand for liberty and security," he concluded, "believing they are one and indivisible."

## Plenty of Bias In Canada, Too!

### School in Owen Sound Refuses to Enroll Colored Nurse Trainee

**OWEN SOUND, Ontario, Canada**—This little Canadian city and its youthful mayor, Ed Sargent, are aroused over the refusal of the Owen Sound Nurses Training School to admit 21-year-old Marrissee Scott, a local-born Negro girl, for training because of her color.

Despite Mayor Sargent's intercession with Russell T. Kelley, local minister of health, there has been no change in the situation. Kelley said that he regretted the incident, but that he had no authority to compel school officials to change their policy. The officials said that Miss Scott was refused to save her from possible future embarrassment.

The City Council refused to sus-

in the questionnaires, 17 hospitals reported no discrimination and 13 said they had graduated or had at present colored nursing students in their schools.

Catholic Schools Liberal Hospitals operated by Catholic nuns seemed generally free of discrimination; but in two of these—one in Halifax and one in St. John's, Nfld.—medical staffs objected to such trainees although the nuns were willing to receive them.

The National Council of the YWCA, last-week announcing the result of the survey sponsored by it, disclosed that no regional bias was found for the bias against colored girls, and cited attitudes of schools in widely-separated sections to prove this allegation.

Nine of the returned questionnaires recorded objections on the basis of race, it was revealed, but the council noted a "real tendency to discriminate against colored girls," and that even Indian and Chinese girls were more readily accepted in the schools.

Hatred of Japs Vanishing Although not generally noted in the area of school admissions that the open discrimination practiced against Japanese-Canadians during the war has eased off.

Of the 58 institutions answer-

## Canada's Nurse Schools Reject Group's Students

YW Survey, Answered by 58 Hospitals, Reveals Dominion-Wide Discrimination



# Racial Mixing in Newfoundland Brings Fear to Fourth Generation, Says Frisby

*Afro-American*

Many Young Women Afraid to Get Married;

*Baltimore, Md.*

No Divorce, Only Legal Separation, Allowed

By HERBERT M. FRISBY

ST. JOHN, Newfoundland—At present there is only one pure-bred colored man living in this town, but it is any body's guess as to the number of Caucasians here who have colored blood in their veins.

I met Clifford Earle on the street. I could tell that he was colored, and asked him whether he was a permanent resident. He said he had resided here 35 years; that he came originally from the British West Indies;

Now a widower, he said that his wife was a Newfoundlander and mother of his 15 children. I beat around until I got an invitation from him to visit his home and family.

Later in the evening, after much shortness of breath, I located his home on the highest part of the higher level of town. A long pull brought me up to his apartment on the third floor.

He introduced me to three of his daughters who live with him and who seem to range in age from 15 to 17 years. They are Josephine, Florence and Jessie. One of them is married.

Families here are large, 15 to 20 children being common.

"Fourth Generation" Fear

Around here there exists a mortal fear in many quarters of the "fourth generation." It is not a superstition, but a belief in the laws of heredity as set down by Gregor Mendel.

I inquired whether the better class of Caucasians here ever married colored men. They say it was common years ago, but that most of the mixed couples went to their husbands' homes in the West Indies.

Those who remained are the cause of the "fourth generation" phobia. In the first, second and third generations emanating from the mixed marriages, whiteness has been a dominant characteristic and darkness or black recessive.

The offsprings, therefore have been and are considered white.

Not Anxious to "Go Black"

But experience, they say, has shown that anything is likely to occur with the fourth generation—a definitely colored child might show up, and has in many cases shown up.

I came across an instance yester-

day in which this idea evidenced as it will deter many of you from making your home in Newfoundland, no matter how attractive it might become in the future.

It is this—there is no such thing as DIVORCE in Newfoundland. When one marries, he is tied to his mate for life, until released by a death. However, bills of separation are granted sometimes on good grounds.

I visited his place of business and conversed along general lines to make my observations. I would call him white, and so would you. He has two daughters of marriageable age; they are of the third generation, and whiteness is still dominant.

Afraid to Marry

Many say they intend to forego matrimony because there probably would be offspring—the fourth generation—and the color phase might be reversed; that is, black or darkness become dominant and whiteness recessive — a colored child.

They say that years ago Newfoundland had the Mullen, Davies, and Fords, all colored, who married Newfoundlanders. Whiteness has been dominant so far among the descendants who remain here.

"Fisherman's Luck"

I have seen much poverty, but never as acute as it appears here. One explanation is fisherman's luck. A large portion of the population depends entirely upon the fishing industry — the whims of the cod and salmon.

If the runs are large, the fishermen have sufficient funds upon which to exist the balance of the year. If poor luck is encountered, then it's too bad.

There seems to be a semblance of the English caste system in these parts. Domestic and persons employed in public services seem to be most humble and servile.

Religion Dominant

Throughout the island, religion dominates the people. Of the 320,000 population, there are 90,000 Catholics, 89,000 Church of England, 79,000 United Church, 19,000 Salvation Army, 3,000 Presbyterians and 39,000 associated with other sects or outside the church.

Should you die outside of church, it is not only almost impossible to get a Christian burial service, but there will also be a problem in finding a place to inter your remains, since all cemeteries are denominational.

No Such Thing as Divorce

I am saving this until the last



# WAY UP NORTH

*Adm. Magazine* *Baltimore Md.*  
**AFRO WRITER FINDS 3,000 IN**

## HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

• By HERBERT M. FRISBY

**HALIFAX, Nova Scotia**—The old belief that colored people are afraid to drift too far from sunny climes and magnolia blossoms is blasted by the 3,000 who make their home up here in this far section of North America.

I am frequently reminded to locate colored people in these northern areas, if there are any around. Halifax, Canada, has about 90,000 population. About 3,000 are colored, most of whom are crowded like sardines in a colored quarter—a ghetto, I am inclined to style it. Around here I have heard it called "H. H."—Halifax's Harlem.

### Different Conditions

But "H. H." is different from other "H's." There's not a tavern, saloon or night club to be found. In the first place, all liquor is rationed. Secondly, it is doled out by the Government; next, His Majesty's Government has greatly inflated the price, and finally, no taverns, etc., are permitted, before the first place. The home is not logically the center of social activity; however, that is the case. They tell me that a drunken person is seldom seen on the public highways.

There is little professional representation in this town of 3,000 colored. There are no dentists or lawyers (barristers, they call them here) of color. There are two student nurses in training, and one physician. Two serve as teachers in the one colored school in town, and three hold down teaching jobs in the rural sections of the province.

The business life differs little from the professional. I found one tailor, one beautician and one shoe repairer.

Dr. Waddell, physician, stated that he handles about 20 colored medical cases a year—the rest of his practice is white. He received his professional training in Trinidad, B.W.I., his birthplace, and the renowned Dalhousie University of Halifax. He practices in all the hospitals of the town.

### Segregated School

This scarcity of colored physicians gave me some concern. I received various explanations from different individuals, but this one confounded me: "You know, a white doctor knows he's a doctor."

**Schools**—There are denomination- al and public schools. Some will tell you there is no racial separation in the public schools. I found a school in the colored section with 70 pupils and two teachers, all colored. One teacher handles grades 1 and 2, and

the other, grades 3-8. Students pursuing high school courses attend mixed schools. All mixed schools have white faculties.

There is nothing, I am told, to prevent a colored elementary pupil from attending a white elementary school if he happens to live outside the colored quarter.

### Requirements Rigid

High school diploma requirements are more rigid than they are in most places in the States. For a student to receive a secondary diploma, he must not only be certified as having completed the 12th grade, but, in addition, he must pass a rigid comprehensive provincial examination. This is certainly no incentive for an emigration of secondary students from the States to Nova Scotia.

### Opinions Differ

There seem to be two sharp, non-political, and possibly non-social but irreconcilable, divisions here — the Native Son on the one hand, and the West Indian or non-Native Son on the other.

The latter tells you there is no future for colored people in Halifax. The former says the future holds bright prospects, but only for Native Sons.

When you visit Halifax you must meet J. William Carter, a Native Son. You will see a suave, keen, alert, highly intellectual and cultured individual. If you contact him during the day and in downtown Halifax, he will be attired in the resplendent uniform of the provincial government. Mr. Carter is the outer guard of the Province House, the seat of the provincial government. He is called the Constable of the House.

### Descendant of Slaves

Mr. Carter proudly boasts of being a descendant of one of the first refugees who escaped to Halifax in 1812 from American slavery. He will relate to you in minute detail how his fore-parents were secreted aboard an English battleship lying in the Chesapeake Bay, and taken to Halifax.

These refugees set to work building the Citadel, the town's ancient fort, and the Province Building where he is now employed. He will point out to you many historical spots with which the early refugees

have been closely associated. Mr. Carter has been given honorary membership in the Canadian Legion in recognition of his work in securing the elimination of barriers against colored doctors in the Canadian Navy.

### Won Victory Cross

Another Native Son is Councilor Allen Evans of Preston, Nova Scotia. He is a chef at the Immigration Station, president of the William Hall Victory Cross branch of the Canadian Legion in Nova Scotia. This branch is named in honor of William Hall, who won the coveted Victory Cross for gallant service in the Crimean War.

If I were looking for a real place in the future, native or non-native, I would by-pass the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia.

## Assaulted and Hurt by Canada Jim Crow



MRS. VIOLA DESMOND,

attractive beautician, who was assaulted and dragged from a New Glasgow, Nova Scotia theatre and later jailed for refusing to occupy a seat in the upstairs section of a theatre. She was convicted and fined \$20 and costs but her lawyer is appealing the fine and has also filed suit against the theatre manager which is scheduled for trial in May. Canadian papers have devoted thousands of words to the incident and the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People has started a fund to aid in the case.

Editor's Note: Nova Scotia is a maritime province in the southeastern section of Canada.)



# ENGLAND

By HORACE R. CAYTON

(The views expressed in this column are those of the author and not necessarily those of the publisher.)

THE FOLLOWING is a letter from my collaborator, Mr. St. Clair Drake, who is now in England for a year of travel and research:

Dear Colleague:

This is my fourteenth day in the British Isles where I've come to spend a summer trying to find what impact the American Negro troops made on the British people. My report on that will appear later, but here are some impressions on the present impact of Negroes on Britain that might interest you.



Mr. Cayton

Gordon Heath, starring opposite Betsy Drake, opened Deep Are the Roots at London's Wyndham Theatre on my third night in town. I've read most of the reviews and I'll let Alan Dent of the News Chronicle speak for the majority of the critics:

"This is a delicate, moving and thought-provoking play, directed rather over-deliberately... but acted remarkably well... Broadway blood did not boil, it merely simmered at these injustices. And Broadway critics for the most part hedged... But the outcry is there to be heard—even though the problem as a whole only affects us here indirectly."

TIMES CRITIC calls it "... the rare play which succeeds in stating its problem in concrete terms... It adds to the rich and varied pleasures of the evening that the play does not in the end shirk its problem, swerving neither into violent theatricalism nor running its head against a blank wall."

The Daily Mirror reported that "Fine performance by Gordon Heath, a colored actor; Allan Jeayes, Faith Brook and others got this drama an enthusiastic reception," and in typical tabloid fashion headlined the review COLOR BAR PLAY GETS BIG HAND.

Lionel Hale of the Daily Mail called the play "... a discussion dressed up as drama—but the other day. The International carefully and startlingly dressed from Cardiff were playing a team

—three blacks and eight whites of Welsh miners at Porth. Not only did I learn something about cricket from the game; I saw an exhibition of civilized human relations.

Harold Hobson of the Sunday Times was the only critic who thought the play unfair to the whites, stating that "the whites frame-up of the returned Negro soldier at moments seems rather like, on the authors' part, a frame-up of the whites themselves."

Sartre's "The Respectable Prostitute" is also on the boards here but I haven't had time to study the reviews.

NOT ONLY is the American Negro question being presented at two London theatres, but references to "the brother" appear frequently in daily and weekly publications.

Reynolds News, the co-op weekly, is serializing Ann Petry's "The Street." Alstair Cook, a news commentator unknown to me, but a sort of "Voice of America" over here, has done an article on the Negro problem in two recent issues of The Listener, a weekly magazine.

During my two weeks here I've noted pictures and articles about a West Indian Olympic prospect in the 100 and 220 runs; a hot discussion of the color bar in boxing, and several references to Joe Louis. "Black Metropolis," along with "What the Negro Wants," have just been favorably reviewed in the Political Affairs Quarterly by Arthur Lewis, the Negro economist who teaches at the London School of Economics.

I have settled down in Cardiff for the rest of the summer. From there I'll be making flying visits to various points in southern England and Wales. Cardiff is the Welsh city about which Ebony magazine carried a feature article some time back—"British Bronzeville."

Here, several thousand colored people have settled, many of them marrying and raising families. I have met a number of well-informed seamen and students here from the West Indies and Africa who read the American Negro press and magazines like Ebony and Negro Digest, and who follow the doings of American Negroes with great interest.

A MOST capable Jamaican operates the Colonial Center for Seamen—Mr. Brooks Smith—invited me to attend a cricket match from Cardiff were playing a team

## Cayton Finds Color Problem Excites Keen Interest Among British

Most of the International were colored men—clean-cut sportsmen who beat the Welsh team decisively. Tea was served to the visitors by two Welsh girls. When Ken Williams, a brilliant dark-skinned batsman, slammed the ball all over the field for over a score of runs, his Welsh opponents applauded him as loudly as did the colored spectators.

The miners to whom I talked asked about Paul Robeson and Joe Louis, and lauded colored troops they had met. The colored men, too, are interested in Robeson and Joe, and many persons have spoken with warm regard of Captain Mulzac and the Booker T. crew, and of Captains Godfrey and Lastic who visited the port during the war.

This is a small world and a Chicagoan can feel quite at home in Cardiff.

## FRENCH COLONIES

The state of France's colonies has become a cardinal issue in the French political crisis. The independence demands and the sporadic struggles in various segments of the French colonial empire have given rise to conflicting views in metropolitan France as to the official attitude of the mother country and the means to deal with the seething resentment that bursts out with explosive violence in the colonies.

First it was Indo-China which tried to strike off the heavy iron chains that bind her to France; now it is Madagascar where armed uprisings against French authorities have broken out simultaneously in widely scattered parts. And, despite repeated official assertions that all trouble had been quelled, the fighting still continues. Tomorrow, in all likelihood it will be French North Africa.

Overseas representatives in the French assembly have mingled their voices with those of the liberal forces of France to condemn in most uncertain terms the minister of overseas territories, Marius Moutet, and the coalition of the right and center parties for their use of brutal military suppression to

He has filed complaints with Mayor William O'Dwyer as well as with the State Commission Against Discrimination.

Backus is the nephew of President Roosevelt's war-time special envoy, C. D. McDavitt, and is the son of the international financier of the same name.

That Brooklyn of all places in the world should have a public library which practices racial discrimination is almost incredible. What is still more incredible is that Negroes of Brooklyn should have allowed such a condition to prevail without protesting and that it should take a courageous young white man to bring this undemocratic practice into the full glare of daylight.

We will watch the decision of both Mayor O'Dwyer and the State Commission Against Discrimination.

choke the independence demands of the colonials.

The continuation of this policy of rule by force in the colonies depends on whether the rightist elements in French politics can stand their ground against the forces of democracy within metropolitan France and the leaven of self-rule that is rising in the French empire.

This is hypothecated upon France's decision to either follow with all of its internal and external implications the Truman doctrine with its repercussion in Greece and Turkey or to reject this theory as being at variance with the democratic expressions of the native populations. It reduces itself to the question of American reactionaries giving moral and financial backing to help French reactionaries retain their domination over their colonial serfs.

Fired by the independence movements that have sprung up in various parts of the world, French colonials will not lay down their weapons until they have forged for themselves a new freedom.

## BROOKLYN PUBLIC LIBRARY

The action of Victor Grant Backus against the Brooklyn Public Library which is charged with discrimination in its hiring and servicing policies is

The deliberate effort of many white Americans to debase and discredit the colored American in the esteem of the Europeans and to install the South's racial and religious bigotries on the old continent, is not confined to soldiers interested in America's race problem, and the means America is and businessmen. A few days ago, in Denmark, a white American minister of the gospel, who were to attend the World Baptist Alliance to be held in Copenhagen, informed the hotel keepers in advance that they did not wish to stay in the same places as their colored brethren. The Danes were bewildered and astounded for in Scandinavia real democracy finds its highest expression. However, despite the un-

wards fellow soldiers.

The attitude here is considered equal to that evidenced in Southern U.S.

Europeans are tremendously interested in America's race problem, and the means America is and businessmen. A few days ago, in Denmark, a white American minister of the gospel, who were to attend the World Baptist Alliance to be held in Copenhagen, informed the hotel keepers in advance that they did not wish to stay in the same places as their colored brethren.

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indeed commendable. Chicago Defender.

Backus, a 25-year-old white youth, lost his job at the Brooklyn Library after he protested the Jim Crow methods used in employment in direct contradiction to the New York state provision against racial discrimination.

## U. S. Race Relations Abroad Hit by Europeans

Belgium are being astounded by the white American's racial discrimination, but also attempt to get it started in Europe.

pleased encounters they may have with their fairer fellow Americans. If more colored people visited Europe, they would be greatly benefited.



## Something Rotten in

Sat. 8-9-47  
Denmark

Evidently a lot of sympathy has been wasted on the people of Denmark.

Ever since the Nazi armies invaded and captured Denmark in 1940, there has been a great deal of weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth over the hardships imposed by the Hitlerites on the allegedly free and democratic Danish people.

A great deal of United States Lend-Lease was sent to this little country to help it get back on its feet and repair the ravages of Nazi occupation.

However, it is apparent that while the Nazis have been driven from Denmark, their racial philosophy has taken hold of the Danish people to the extent that they are as Negrophobic as their American saviours.

When the Congress of the Baptist World Alliance met recently in Copenhagen there was a large number of Negro delegates from the United States.

Most people, who assumed that Denmark had not changed despite the Nazi occupation, expected that the Negro delegates from the United States would receive the same accommodations as the other delegates.

Unfortunately this was not the case.

Hotels and rooming houses in Copenhagen in large numbers refused to accept Negro guests without giving any reason for this discrimination, although some of them did.

Negroes were told that they were not wanted in Copenhagen hotels, and many rooming houses that had promised to take the delegates refused to accept those who were colored.

This was surprising in view of the fact that Negroes had always been accepted in the past.

We can only assume that the Danes were thoroughly indoctrinated by their former Nazi overlords.

Those of us who have been sympathetic with the people of Denmark will evidently have to change our viewpoint and cease to sympathize with them in their post-war adversity caused by the fleecing of their resources by the German war machine.

In Denmark, as elsewhere in the world, the extent of democracy existing must be determined by the treatment of colored people.

## Skilled Jamaicans Denounce Job Discrimination in England

KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I.—"Color discrimination in Britain is not easily discerned by the casual observer, but it is there under their skins, and a colored man hasn't a fair chance to earn a living." This was revealed here by 11 Jamaicans and a Cayman Island native recently returned after being stranded in England.

Skilled tradesmen, they paid their fares to England earlier this year on the assumption that they would encounter no bars because of the great demand for tradesmen. But the Liverpool labor exchange offered them only menial work at low wages. They advised fellow Jamaicans to stay away from England.

## Greek Police Maul American Seamen With American Guns

NEW YORK (SNS)—The beating, robbing and imprisonment of three Negro-American seamen, members of the National Maritime Union in the port of Piraeus, Greece, was sharply denounced today by Ferdinand C. Smith, Secretary of the Union as "shocking fruits of the Truman Doctrine."

The three seamen, including Thomas Groves, Ship's Chairman, and two other crew members of the SS Marine Carp, Brothers Love and Marina, were arrested on July 27th and sentenced to four months in prison on a charge of striking a King's soldier.

Mr. Smith said the Union had taken the following steps in the situation:

1. Cabled the American Counsel in Piraeus, Greece, to intercede immediately on behalf of the three men.

2. Protested to the US Coast Guard in Washington and requested and investigation of a Coast Guard officer in Piraeus who is charged with having made derogatory remarks regarding Groves being a Negro and a Union representative on the ship.

3. Requested intervention by the Department of State to secure their release.

"The American people will be outraged to learn that Fascist Greek police, using American guns, dared to attack American citizens without provocation and impose unprecedented jail sentences upon them," Smith said. "We will take this fight for justice and democracy to the American people. This affair indicates clearly how the Truman Doctrine is supporting Greek Fascism."

### WARNED PREVIOUSLY

Smith added that on many occasions in the past the NMU had protested to the State Department regarding the reluctance of the consular representatives overseas to protect the interests of American seamen.

He declared that in the present instance the arrested seamen were denied the right to see the American consul in Piraeus. He charged that Captain Snow, of the SS Marine Carp, owned by the American export Lines, joined with the Greek police in refusing to call the American consul and denied the crew the opportunity to hold a meeting on the matter before the vessel left port.

Details of the shocking assault upon

these American seamen and the violation of their civil liberties came from two eyewitness reports from members of the crew.

Groves, the ship's Chairman, went ashore in an effort to assist two other seamen involved in a quarrel. I saw a uniformed Greek policeman on the dock raise his rifle butt and strike Groves in the back of the neck and Groves fell into the water. Groves, at the time he was struck was getting out of the launch owned by the American Export lines. At no time while watching this incident did I see Groves participate in the scuffle that was going on upon the docks between two crew members and the Greek police. In my opinion it was instigated by these Fascists, because the whole scuffle was between only two crew members and about twenty-five armed Greek policemen."

Mackey's statement charges also that the Greek police fired at the ship in an effort to shoot several crew members swimming in the water near the gangplank. He said these crew members were "trying to escape what was happening to their brothers ashore."

A second eyewitness statement submitted to the Union by Gabriel Prosetti, an Officer on the Marine Carp and Engine Dept. delegate, charges that at the police station the Greek police were adamant about holding the arrested seamen and that Captain Snow offered no serious objection. The Captain also refused to communicate with the U. S. Consul and instead that these seamen stay ashore and insisted that the men return to the ship and sail with her immediately.

Prosetti, who was a member of the three man crew committee that went ashore on behalf of their arrested shipmates was granted exactly two minutes to speak to Groves. He reported that Groves said: "Well Prosetti, the Captain and one of the parsons of the crew, the Junior Third Mate, have finally got me."

Prosetti added: "In my opinion, the reason they have been so harsh

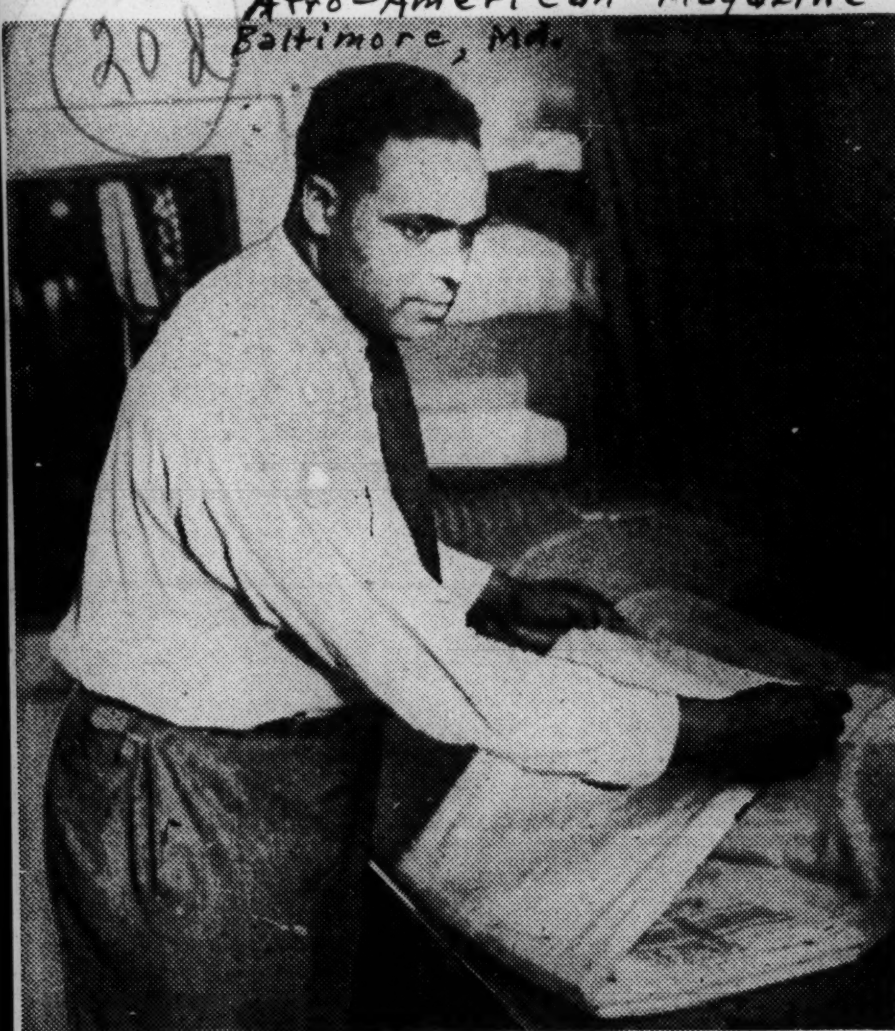
with them is because they are Negroes."

Bolstering this view are letters sent to Mackey by Groves from prison, in which Groves charges that at his trial a U. S. Coast Guard officer urged the Greek court to jail him solely because he is a Negro and a Union representative on the ship.



# Czechs Give Full Citizenship to African Migrants

Afro-American Magazine  
Baltimore, Md.



Alon Kasuk Marsner, who adopted a Czech family name, is proprietor of a laundry in Prague. SAT. 3-8-47

Natives from Africa were always quite a common sight in France, whose colonies provided it with a constant trickle of Colonials who took up residence there, intermarried with French women in many cases, and enjoyed life in gay France.

Apart from France, however, Africans could hardly be seen anywhere on the continent with the exception of some big harbor cities.

It is, therefore, not without interest to see how some natives of sunny Africa have found their way to Czechoslovakia, right into the heart of Europe, where they have been living for tens of years, and become part of the nation, speaking a language which they picked up easily with their born talent for languages, and taking part in the reconstruction of a country which has become their second home.

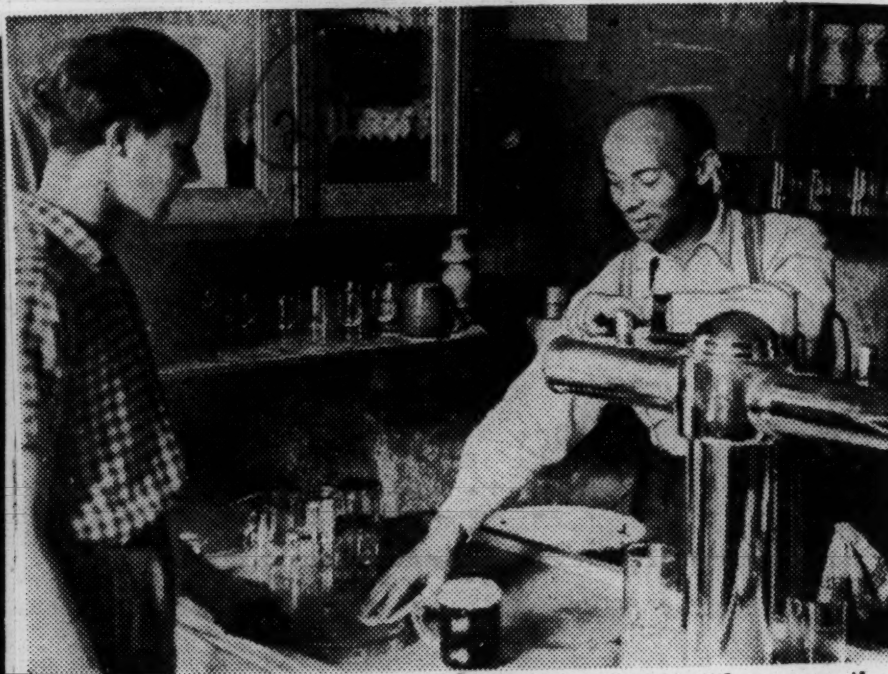
Helped Fight Nazis

Prague, the capital of Czechoslovakia, has attracted several of them, and as good citizens they live the life of this city which has shaken off the yoke of the German oppressor, rose up in arms against them in May, 1945, seeing their black fellow citizens fighting with them on the barricades in the streets until the advancing Russian armies from the East helped them to chase the Germans out of the city.

Since then, Czechoslovakia and its inhabitants have started another battle in which their black fellow citizens participate as they did in the May days of 1946 against the Germans.

Czechoslovakia has started the reconstruction of its country, and its aim is to raise the standard of living to reach again the pre-war level of production, to get even to 117% of its prewar standard.

The two-year plan, signed by President Dr. Benes on Oct. 28, 1946, the anniversary of Czecho-



Abdul Braz, who fought against the Germans during the occupation, SAT. 3-8-47 operates a beer parlor in a suburb of Prague.

slovakia's independence day in 1918, gives the framework in which reconstruction is carried through according to the planning of the Government.

But let's come back to our black fellow citizens, and introduce you to some of them.

## Meet the People

There is, for instance, Harry Heiredin, a native of Tripolis, and son of a powerful chief of a native tribe. During World War No. 1 he went with his father to Constantinople, where he took part in the fighting with the Turkish Army. SAT. 3-8-47

His mother died, his father got killed and little Henry was taken by some Czech noblemen to Bohemia.

He went through school there. He learned several professions, was first a barber, then a cook, later a mechanic, and finally, shortly before war broke out, he became a taxi driver.

Shortage of petrol during the war forced him to give up that profession, and today he is general representative of one of Czechoslovakia's biggest import firms for coffee, tea, chocolate and liquors. SAT. 3-8-47

## Corporal in Army

He has become a Czechoslovak citizen, and served in the Czechoslovak Army as Corporal. During the days of the May revolution he took part in the fight against the German occupation forces and was decorated by the president of

They have the same rights, and the same obligations towards the state as any other citizen; they work and live amid the white population as equals who share with their compatriots the sincere desire to help with their work to build up what the war has destroyed, and to lead Czechoslovakia to a bright future.

the Republic with the order for bravery.

Another citizen of Prague is Alon Kasuk Marsner who even adopted a Czech family name. He has a laundry in the old part of the city, and his customers praise his skill and the whiteness of the linen entrusted to him, which contrasts with his complexion.

Kasuk married a Czech girl which he found was a much easier thing to do than in Africa. As a matter of fact, to receive a dowry instead of having to pay a price for the bride seems a big improvement to him.

In one of Prague's suburbs is a little pub which is run by Abdul Braz, the proprietor, and his helper, Mr. Esaw, who is known to many inhabitants of the city as a wrestler who took part in many a competition in the ring.

Mr. Braz serves good Pilsen beer. That is one reason why he is liked. The other reason is that during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia he was an active member of the Czech underground, was arrested by the Germans in 1942, and put into a concentration camp at Mauthausen, from which he returned in May, 1945, his health broken.

Altogether there are about 10 Africans in Prague, and a few more scattered throughout the country. All of them have assimilated themselves entirely, speak Czech fluently, and are as ardent patriots as any of their white fellow citizens. SAT. 3-8-47



# George Padmore

*Journalist's Guide*  
Cultural Ambassadors

IT WARMS THE COCKLES of the heart to see the way colored American actors, actresses, singers and concert hall artists are taking the British capital by storm. These "cultural ambassadors" from across the Atlantic are making a vital contribution to British life and are helping to stimulate and arouse widespread interest among the English people in the problems and achievements of the colored peoples in the United States, especially at a time when the American people are being held up to world-wide ridicule and derision by the antics of the Committee on Un-American Activities—which the British Press describe as the "Hollywood Circus in Washington." 12-6-47



event never to be forgotten.

"Mr. Duncan, a powerful baritone, has unquestionably one of the great voices of the day," declared the musical critic of the "Daily Telegraph"—the most authoritative opinion in the British musical world. "He is no mean linguist and he commands a vigorous and varied range of expression. The audience was charmed."

"I have never heard and do not expect to hear a voice of singing finer than Todd Duncan's." This Negro baritone has imagination and flexibility, a lovely quality and perfect control," wrote the music critic of the London Daily Worker.

All sections of the British Press—right-wing and left-wing—combined in paying the highest tribute to Mr. Duncan, as the finest representative of America who has yet appeared before British music-lovers.

## Singer and Fighter— Lena Horne

THE DYNAMIC LENA HORNE who is currently appearing at the London Casino, required no special introduction to British audiences as she is well-known to the world—thanks to Hollywood. Nevertheless her appearance here in person has provided an opportunity for her admirers to pay her tribute.

Miss Horne is not only an accomplished concert hall artist, but an outspoken champion of her race and other oppressed groups. Consequently she is exceedingly popular and highly respected among British progressives, who are definitely alarmed about the denial of civil liberties and other democratic rights to Negroes and others in the United States, at a time when Russia and her satellites are being attacked on the same ground by British and American politicians and press. It just does not make sense.

As one associated with "Progressive Citizens of America" committee, Miss Horne in a press interview shortly after her arrival in London declared: "Americans, as a whole, have no real idea of the hardships the Britishers have undergone and are still facing." Regarding the position of the colored people in America and other countries, Miss Horne,

expressed great interest in their struggle for equal rights and justice. 12-6-47

## WORLD VIEWS

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"I have tried to speak as millions of Negroes would like to speak if they had the opportunity." She expressed the desire for closer understanding between the progressives of Britain and America. "If the average American person was permitted to know the average British person, and vice versa and if there were not so many kites flown around in their faces, things would be accomplished," asserted the charming singer.

## Shocks Britishers

AFTER A MOST successful season, "Deep Are The Roots," the brilliantly acted play dealing with the race problem in the southern states of America, ended its run at the London Criterion on Saturday night.

Apart from the theme which shocked Britishers, the magnificent acting by Gordon Heath and Evelyn Ellis, will long be remembered.

The play has done more to bring home to people on this side of the Atlantic some of the problems facing the colored people of America than any other form of "propaganda" yet put over in this country concerning race relations in the United States.

And judging by widespread press comments, "Deep Are the Roots," constitutes a serious indictment on the so-called "American Way of Life"—which certain influential people in Washington would like to impose upon colored races in other parts of the world.

(Copyright, 1947, by  
The Chicago Defender)

## Eton College Accepts First West African

LAGOS, Nigeria—(ANP)—Fourteen-year-old son of L. P. Ojukwu, motor transport owner of Ibo extraction from south eastern Nigeria, has gained admission to Eton college, England, it is learned from

reliable sources. 11-22-47  
Young Emeka Ojukwu will be the first Nigerian, and for that matter, the first West African to enter Eton and to "wear the old school tie." Although West Africans have studied in public schools in England, none has entered either Eton or Harrow. Emoka will continue his education in England with emphasis on "good citizenship and fundamental administrative principles" preparatory to entering a university to specialize in arts or science.

L. P. Ojukwu, it is generally known, does not share the views of his Ibo compatriots who clamor for independence now from the British government in Nigeria. When interviewed recently by an American correspondent attached to Time Magazine in America, he said he would not like to see the British leave Nigeria just now, but if they decided to leave, they should "leave their shoes behind."

## Housewife Guest at Royal Wedding

Afro-American  
Matron's Ties With  
Windsors Kept Secret  
11-29-47 BALTIMORE

The philosopher who said that romance might be "roses," but again could be "skittles," spoke a mouthful. 11-29-47

Romance was the basic reason why the Duke of Windsor (the former King Edward VIII) and the Duchess of Windsor (the former Wallie Warfield of Baltimore), were royally snubbed and denied an invitation to the wedding of the Duke's niece, Princess Elizabeth of England, last week.

N.Y. Matron Among Guests  
Could romance also have accounted for a former British subject, now a White Plains, N.Y., housewife, being among the guests? *man*

Armed with a royal bid to the wedding, Mrs. Lucy White of 2562 Walnut Ave., White Plains, sailed for England two weeks before the historic rites. She was also a guest at the coronation of King George VI in 1937, and has among her souvenirs other invitations to Buckingham Palace.

Daughter Reticent  
Interviewed in Baltimore, last week, her daughter, Mrs. Helena Ellis of 2130 Madison Ave., refused to be committal on her family's relationship with that of the ruling House of England. Mrs. Ellis said:

"Oh, well, there are just some things that the family never discusses. Yes, mother always receives invitations to important events at Buckingham Palace, and

she was given an estate in England. However, the war prevented her from occupying it.

Student In London  
"Yes, it is true that one of my sisters, Frances, studied in London after her graduation from City College, New York City. She is now a private governess in New York City." 11-29-47

Olive-skinned, dark-haired Mrs. Ellis is a nurse, in Baltimore. She trained at Lincoln Hospital, New York, and is one of 10 children born to Mrs. White.

Four other daughters include Miss Frances White, the Misses Elizabeth and Annie White, who have a beauty salon in New York, and Miss Catherine White, also a nurse. 11-29-47

Two sons, John, of Berryville, Va., and Houston, of San Francisco, Calif., are contractors; Samuel is a barber in Washington, and Clyde and Douglass of Detroit, are chefs.

Born In British India  
Mrs. White, the mother, was born in British India, but has spent most of her years in the United States. Mrs. Ellis points out that her father, Edgar F. White, was an American Indian, who died three months prior to her birth. Afro-american

Hence, she and her sisters and brothers know little of him. She has, she says, considerable documents, including invitations, which her mother has received from England—but, those, she says, remain in the family closet.

## COLONIES SEND FABULOUS GIFTS TO ELIZABETH

British colonial possessions managed to add impressively to the nuptial gifts showered on Princess Elizabeth. Two diamonds, one of 54 carats, were sent from Tanganyika; a pearl brooch from Grenada, West Indies; \$500 worth of gold for a brooch from Baluchistan; a small finely engraved jeweled shell toilet set banded in gold from Mauritius; a gold brooch from the Ladies' Social Club of Nigeria and a gold bracelet from Nigeria's chief ruler, Abeakuti Ademola II; a gold compact from British Guiana; a gold cigaret box and clip from Fiji.

The Isle of Man gave \$2,000 and Trinidad contributed a \$100,000 charity fund. The princess' presents have been insured by Lloyd's of London for \$800,000.

African American Stage Wizards  
 Turn Britain's Capital Dizzy  
 20:22 England west African Pilot  
 11-19-47



# Office Stormed By Fans At Failure Of Stars To Appear On One Night

## British Press Eulogise Negro Baritone Of United States

By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent

LONDON.—It warms the cockles of the heart to see the way coloured American actors, actresses, singers and concert-hall artistes are taking the British capital by storm.

These "cultural ambassadors" from across the Atlantic are making a vital contribution to British life and are helping to stimulate and arouse widespread interest among the English people in the problems and achievements of the coloured peoples in the United States, especially at a time when the American people are being held up to world-wide ridicule and derision by the antics of the Committee on Un-American Activities — which the British Press describe as the "Hollywood Circus in Washington."

### SUPERB ARTISTRY

Never has London witnessed such a galaxy of theatrical and artistic stars as the coloured celebrities now performing before over-crowded British audiences.

The "invasion" started with the "Ink-Spots."

They were simply terrific.

The biggest box-office attraction since the end of the war.

Night after night for a month they sang to overflowing houses at the London Casino.

On one occasion when they failed to appear at Lewisham Theatre, where they were booked to give an extra performance, a riot nearly occurred. *wed. 11-19-47*

### BOX-OFFICE STORMED

Disappointed fans stormed the box-office demanding back their money from the manager.

They will long be remembered by their British admirers not only for their superb artistry, but as Bill Kenny describe his colleagues as, "fine guys!"

A different type of singer, but equally as great in his way as "The Ink-Spots" is Todd Duncan, whose appearance as soloist with the London Spmphony Orchestra, conducted by George Weldon, at the Albert Hall — London's largest concert auditorium — was an event never to be forgotten.

"Mr Duncan, a powerful baritone, has unquestionably one of the great voices of the day," declared the musical critic of the Daily Telegraph — the most authoritative

opinion in the British musical world. *(208)*

"He is no mean linguist and he commands a vigorous and varied range of expression, the audience was charmed." *wed. 11-19-47*

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### BIG PRESS TRIBUTE

All sections of the British Press — right-wing and left-wing — combined in paying the highest tribute to Mr Duncan; as the finest representative of America who has yet appeared before British music-lovers. *West African Pilot.*

The dynamic Lena Horne, who is appearing at the London Casino, required no special introduction to British audiences as she is well-known to the world — thanks to Hollywood.

Nevertheless, her appearance here in person has provided an opportunity for her admirers to pay her tribute.

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Consequently, she is exceedingly popular and highly respected among British progressives, who are definitely alarmed about the denial of civil liberties and other democratic rights to Negroes and others in the United States, at a time when Rus-

sia and her satellites are being attacked on the same ground by British and American politicians and press.

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### MISS HORNE SPEAKS

As one associated with the "Progressive Citizens of America" committee, Miss Horne in a press interview shortly after her arrival in London declared: "Americans, simply have no real idea of the hardships the Britishers have undergone and are still facing."

Regarding the position of the coloured people in America and other countries, Miss Horne, expressed great interest in their struggle for equal rights and justice. *Times Nigeria*

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## Bus Conductor Fined For Assault

LONDON—(ANP)—A bus conductor was fined \$20 here Saturday for striking a Negro passenger after offering a plea that "a white man does not tolerate things from a colored man that he would from another white man."

*Atlanta, Ga.*  
Ignoring such a racist appeal, Magistrate Frank Powell fined Jno. Starkey, the bus conductor, \$20 for striking Harry McCabe, a law student at a London university with the comment that "it is only ignorant white people who try to lord it over colored people. They should know better," Magistrate Powell said. "There are more colored British subjects than there are white ones."

*Sun. 2-2-47*  
McCabe reported that Starkey rushed him for his fare, and he said, "Give us time to sit down." In the altercation that followed the conductor struck McCabe in the cheek, inflicting an inch and a half long cut. Starkey was allowed a month to pay his fine, or go to jail.

*In This  
Daily Worker  
Corner  
New York, N.Y.  
On That Jimcrow Ban  
In British Ring  
By Bill Mardo  
3-28-47*

HEVVEN KNOWS much work remains before sports in America are completely free of Jimcrow. But if we've got our disgraceful situation in bowling, baseball and tennis, to mention a few—we are, on the other hand, proud of the democracy on our collegiate gridiron, track, and professional prize ring. And it's about boxing jimcrow that we'd like to touch on today. Thanks to the Joe Louis and Henry Armstrong era of a decade ago, ring jimcrow was kayoed once and for all.

Not so in England. Did you know that British Negro scrappers are not allowed to compete for national titles over there? National titles, mind you, not to be confused with the various Empire championships which, we understand, are open to Negro ringmen. But the real prestige and money lies in winning the national crown.

This ban is fostered by the British Board of Boxing Control, bossed by Charles Donnall. The Board is under fierce attack today, and it seems the entire issue was touched off last week when Al Phillips of London was given a wildly unpopular decision over Cliff Anderson, Negro belter from British Guiana, in an empire featherweight title tilt. The much booed verdict drew considerable comment from London sportswriters, and reopened again the old jimcrow issue. The other day Laborite John Lewis said in Parliament he intended forming an association of promoters, managers and fighters that would "attempt to secure democratic representation on the British Board of Boxing Control."

Even Arthur Creech Jones, England's Colonial Secretary, was moved to attack the color ban while admitting there was small chance of the Boxing Control Board changing its policy.

Creech said in the House of Commons: "I regard this color bar as quite unjustified, and I know that it is strongly resented by Colonial peoples as well as by a large public in this country who are interested in boxing. I hope the Board can be persuaded to alter this practice, and with this in view, further representations will be made to them."

IT SEEMS to us that Britain's Labor Government should follow up its Colonial Secretary's words with further pressure against the Boxing Board. Just what the relationship between the Board and the Government is, we're not sure of. But an all-out attack against its jimcrow ban should be a must.

How would the British Board of Boxing Control like it if Joe Louis, a Negro and history's greatest heavyweight, were to deny Britain's Bruce Woodcock a crack at his title because he is white?

And what hypocritical irony the British ban is, considering that London will be the home of the '48 Olympics. The world's finest athletes, many of them Negro, will be competing in a country whose colored boxers are prevented from going right to the top if they own the ability.

JIMCROW HAS gotta go, be it British boxing, American bowling, or what have you. Because whether J. Parnell Feeney likes it or not, this is One World and the people's fight for democracy is one fight the world over.

## British Discrimination Against Coloured Boxers Is Exposed: Joe May Not Fight

*West African Pilot Lagos*  
By GEORGE PADMORE, Our London Correspondent  
LONDON.—It is reported in British boxing circles that Joe Louis, World's Heavy-Weight Boxing Champion, might cancel his fight with Bruce Woodcock, British challenger, unless the colour bar ban against West Indian and other empire coloured boxers in England is lifted.

It might not be generally known that while a coloured man can fight for the world's heavy-weight championship in America, the British Boxing Control Board refuse to allow coloured British colonials fighting for the British championships.

They are, however, eligible for the empire fights, but not for the English titles.

This controversial issue has again come to the forefront in sporting circles here following the award of the British Empire Feather-Weight Championship to Al. Phillips, English boxer in a fifteen rounds fight with Cliff Anderson, coloured native of British Guiana, despite the fact that Anderson knocked the hell out of the Englishman.

### DECISION HOOTED AT

In all fairness to the British spectators, the referee's unpopular decision was greeted with derision by the crowd who cheered Anderson to the echo.

Apples, oranges and anything the spectators could lay hands on were thrown into the ring.

Police had to protect the referee.

It was a long time since such a popular demonstration against a decision has re-echoed around the Albert Hall—London's "Madison Garden."

I understand that Anderson's manager, Jack Harding, has protested to the Board of Control, against referee Peter Muir's decision *Thurs. 4-10-47*

Members of Parliament and other prominent boxing fans who witnessed the fight are also supporting Harding's protest.

### GROSS DISCRIMINATION

They consider it a case of gross racial discrimination that has no place in sports.

When Parliament meets to hear questions from private members, Mr. Garry Allighan, a Labourite M.P., will ask the Secretary of State for Home Affairs: "If he is aware that a threat to public peace, caused by the decision at the Anderson—Phillips fight, was only prevented by a large force of policemen; and if he will warn the British Boxing Control Board that they must discontinue the colour bar rule?"

According to an official of the Control Board, the colour bar rule only operates in cases where coloured boxers aspire to fight for an English championship, but not for Empire titles such as the feather-weight championship for which Anderson fought.

The ruling of the Home Secretary will be awaited by coloured fighters, many of whom are actually born in the British Isles, such as Larry Gaines. *Thurs. 4-10-47*

### WOODCOCK'S INTERVIEW

Whatever is the result of Parliamentary action, British boxing fans are contemplating approaching Bruce Woodcock himself, asking his support in getting the colour bar rule rescinded.

It is further believed that if the "Brown Bomber" lets the British Boxing Control Committee know that he objects to the field of sport where he reigns supreme they will wake-up to their senses and take immediate steps to withdraw racial discrimination against coloured fighters.

It is grossly unfair that an Englishman, Bruce Woodcock can meet Joe for the World's Heavy-Weight Championship, yet no Negro is allowed under the existing British regulations to meet a white-man for an English championship which does not carry the same prestige as Joe's title.

All concerned are anxiously awaiting the outcome of the present controversy, which may well have international repercussions, and bring about a healthier state of affairs in the boxing world. For many fair-minded Britishers are ashamed that their country operates the colour bar against their own colonial races whereas in America, Negroes are afforded equality in the boxing ring.





**QUEEN MEETS NURSES**— Queen Elizabeth recently attended a garden party given by the British Empire Nurses War Memorial fund at St. James' palace, London. This fund was founded as a memorial to the nurses and midwives of the British empire and commonwealth who died in service during the last war. The fund maintains a nurses' memorial chapel in Westminster Abbey, London, and also provides for travelling scholarships for post-graduate study for nurses and midwives. Queen Elizabeth met many of the nurses and received donations to the fund \$103,164 towards a target of \$1,000,000 has already been raised.

*Fri-8-1-47*  
The photo shows, Queen Elizabeth talking to Nurse Edna Pearman of Bermuda, at the garden party. (ANP.)

# George Padmore

## Victory for Negro Seamen

**A VICTORY AGAINST INDUSTRIAL** color-bar as far as it affects colored colonial seamen sailing the seas on British ships was announced in London by Charles Jarman, leader of the National Seamen Union.

After years of struggle an agreement has been signed between the Union and the British Maritime Board for a new Seaman's Charter under which colored crews that are members of the National Union of Seamen will receive the same benefits as white crews.

## Minimum Wage for Seamen

*Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.*  
**IN THE PAST** colored seamen—West Indians and West Africans—sailing out of United Kingdom ports were not paid the same scale of wages as white seamen although many of these colonials were members of the National Union. But under the new charter, there will be no more racial discrimination.

It is estimated that over 90,000 British registered seamen will benefit by the new wage scale and conditions agreed to by the Union and the Maritime Board. The war risk money of 10 pounds a month which seamen received will be added to the 14 pounds wages paid during the war years

making a minimum standard wage of 24 pounds per month. Before the war years, British seamen received 9.10 pounds per month and their living conditions and food were not always good.

**Annual Holiday with Pay**  
**FOR THE FIRST TIME** seamen will be granted 14 days a year holiday with pay, plus half a day for every Sunday at sea have been established for foreign going ratings and 12 days paid annual holiday for home-trade ratings. The principle of a 48-hour week has been secured, but 56 hours will be worked.

The agreement also establishes continuity of employment as it provides that no seaman who has been to sea during the war and is still at sea or returned to the service before Oct. 1 this year, will suffer any reduction of pay as a result of the withdrawal of the war risk bonus of 10 pounds a month.

*Sat. 5-31-47*  
New seamen, starting at 20 pounds per month, will receive an extra pound a month after each year's satisfactory conduct and service up to four years.

The charter has been ratified by the rank-and-file members of the Union at a special delegates conference at which Charlie Jarman, "watch-dog" of the seamen presented a report.

*Sat. 5-31-47*  
The National Union has already established a branch at Freetown, Sierra Leone, to cater for West African seamen serving on British ships sailing from Africa to United Kingdom ports. This branch is under the secretaryship of Mr. Jarret, a native. Similar branches will be established at Mombasa, in East Africa and in various parts of the West Indies. Mr. Jarman will visit the islands to establish contacts with the local trade union seamen officials at an early date.

## U.S. Aides in London Block Pastor's Visa

**NEW YORK**—The Rev. Michael Scott, a white clergyman active in the fight against racial discrimination in South Africa, has been denied a visa to come here by American officials in London, the Council on African Affairs was informed last week.

The minister was delegated by the Council on Asiatic Rights an organization of white South Africans, to present first-hand evidence on Southwest Africa and racial discrimination in South Africa, to the U.N. General Assembly.

Walter Winchell

# The Forthcoming Royal Bride: Elizabeth

*Record Columbia S.C.*  
Speculation about Princess Elizabeth's future husband started when she was four years young. . . . She's five feet four inches tall. British newspapers make her five feet seven—so she'll appear "more queenly" . . . Her full tag is Elizabeth Alexandra Mary Windsor . . . She addresses King George as "Papa" . . . She probably will never vote (even though she's permitted to by law) because she must never express a political opinion and must remain "above all party politics" . . . Fashion note: The crown she may wear some day is a simple 20-inch circle of gold.

*Record 6-11-17-47*  
The reason the Duke and Duchess of Windsor were not invited to the wedding (even though Elizabeth would like to have "Uncle David" present) is that the bride's mother and grandmother (Queen Mary) still disapprove of Wally Simpson. They feel that instead of marrying him she should have persuaded Edward to put "duty ahead of love." On his last visit the Duke was informed that he could never have a job in the Empire . . . All presents for Princess Elizabeth (from strangers) are returned. The only ones she is permitted to keep are those from friends and acquaintances, or from organizations and societies . . . If she becomes Queen, her groom would not become King, but Prince Consort a la Victoria's Albert of Saxe-Coburg.

*Columbia S.C.*  
Elizabeth loves American Western movies. Gary Cooper is her favorite film actor and David Niven runner-up . . . She has one of the finest collections of Bing Crosby and Andrews Sisters record . . . She has been studying music for seventeen years—loves American Negro spirituals—and her favorite classics are Beethoven's Fifth and Sixth Symphonies and Chopin's Sonatas . . . Her favorite playwright is Terence Rattigan (author of "The Winslow Boy") and her favorite revival (which she requested Old Vic to stage) is Sheridan's "The Critic" . . . Her favorite clothes are red and grey tweed sports outfits . . . Her favorite bedtime reading is Agatha Christie mysteries . . . Her favorite American authors: John Steinbeck, Ernest Hemingway, Alec Woolcott . . . English authors: J. B. Priestly and H. G. Wells (even though he once suggested the Royal Family should be exiled to America) . . . Favorite books include Wendell Willkie's "One World" and Clarence Streit's "Union Now."

*Columbia S.C.*  
Dance authorities (including America's Arthur Murray) have pronounced her "one of the finest dancers" . . . She is accomplished in all forms of hoofing, especially tap . . . She's tough on dancing partners. If

one executes a false step, she will stop and correct him publicly . . . When General Eisenhower was a guest of the family (during the war) Elizabeth took him into the ballroom and taught him the intricate steps of the Scottish Reel.

*Mon. 17-17-47*  
On special occasions she likes sherry before dinner and champagne with the meal . . . She smokes a little (only in private) and never at the table . . . She keeps a daily diary . . . She has three dogs—Crackers and Sue (Welsh Corgi terriers) and Chin (a shaggy-haired white dog) and she walks them after breakfast, invariably wearing a camel hair coat and a head scarf . . . One of her ambitions is to visit the United States. Eisenhower assured her she'd get a royal welcome. But her parents feel she should visit the Dominions first.

*Columbia S.C.*  
Elizabeth has received a truly liberal education. Unlike former royalty her knowledge of American history is not restricted to the British version. She has read Muzzey's "History of the United States" . . . She was given not only Cecil Rhoades' side of the Boer War but Oom Paul Kruger's . . . She was taught Ghandi's (and Nehru's) arguments on India and the French side on Canada . . . The chief lesson taught to her by her mother have been to suffer boredom without showing it and to be polite to everyone.

According to Irving Wallace (he scooped Elizabeth's betrothal to Philip in a series published in Collier's last January) the activity the couple enjoy most in common when they step out is attending the ballet . . . They also sketch together . . . Elizabeth keeps a large scrapbook in which she pastes every newspaper photo of herself . . . She receives an average of thirty letters a day from fans (some crank notes) and just mash notes from Britishers . . . She has poor taste in clothes. A friend once meowed: "The other day at the Dorchester she wore a sea-green dress and hat—quite all right—and a mink coat—again quite all right. But on her feet she wore a pair of shoes that one could only associate with Queen Mary—putty colored, very long in the toe and flat in the heel. Awful."

The Queen worries about "all the publicity" Liz is getting. Fears it may turn her head . . . Philip, a Greek, no spik Grik . . . Up to the last moment Bevin opposed the merger but finally gave in . . . The betrothed first met when kids—during a visit to Mountbatten's shack (in Park Lane) where Phil was reared . . . After Hedda Hopper met the sisters she told friends: "I

found Margaret Rose bright and the fourth or fifth row . . . She nishes her with all the gossip about European royalty and tries to give Elizabeth more sober and regal and conscious of coming queen-ship. The girls are built like their mother. Elizabeth has an ample derriere."

*Mon. 17-17-47*  
Elizabeth (to the annoyance of grown-up friends) loves childish games like Hide-the-Slipper . . . When she goes to the theatre she ducks the Royal box. She prefers



## Negro Made Head of French Council

PARIS, March 19. (AP)—Gaston Monnerville, a Negro, was sworn in today as president of the Council of the Republic, the upper French legislative house.

Monnerville, a deputy from the South American colony of French Guiana who has served in various parliamentary chambers since 1932, was the first Negro to be president of a parliamentary chamber in France.

Monnerville and his wife were moving into the council president's official quarters, the "Petit Luxembourg," a relatively small but ornate mansion adjoining Luxembourg Palace where the council meets.

His choice to the high office was not surprising to persons familiar with French tolerance in racial relations.

### Paid High Honor

## French Dedicate Square to Eboue

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—A square in Bordeaux was dedicated to the memory of the late Gov. General Felix Eboue here last week and a plaque laid in his honor.

The plaque, in commemoration of Eboue's achievements, was laid by General DeGaulle, while the dedication of the square was attended by high dignitaries of the French Government.

In commenting on the late Governor General, DeGaulle declared: "It is only fair and just that homage should be given to a devoted servant of our country."

In another speech which brimmed over with sincerity, Minister of Overseas France M. Moutet, declared:

"France does not recognize any difference of race when it comes to ability, as in the case of Eboue. He was the symbol of resistance and the author of a new colonial doctrine. His death was a cruel blow to us."

Among the many notables attending were president of the Council of the Republic M. Gaston Monnerville; the Military of Paris General Le Gentile Homme, the Prefecture of the Seine, the Chief of the Hotel De Ville and the Minister of Overseas France.

First Cossacks, then Negroes. Frenchmen are so tired of conflict that even conservative De Gaulle talks of making France a balance between the U.S. and Russia. Said Marc Leroy, a bank clerk: "What a pity we cannot transport France to some place which is not in the middle."

## Monnerville May Be Affected In French Crisis

PARIS, France—The position of Gaston Monnerville, veteran radical socialist, from French Guiana and president since spring 1947 of the Council of the Republic, may be affected by the construction of a "new government" now under way here.

Monnerville, who in the United States would be considered a Negro because of his color, guided the upper house of the French parliament as president of the Council of the Republic. His position is similar to that of Secretary of State in the United States.



**Big Boss—** M. Gaston Monnerville, a colored Deputy from French Guiana, was sworn in as President of the French Council of the Republic, last week in Paris.

## Wins Top Post by Close Vote

PARIS — Sweeping over powerful Communist forces, Gaston Monnerville, colored Deputy from French Guiana, and former Under-Secretary for Colonies, was elected President of the Council of the French Republic by a vote of 141 to 131.

M. Monnerville was sworn in last Wednesday, and with his wife, took up his residence in the Council President's official quarters, the "Petit Luxembourg," a small but ornate mansion adjoining Luxembourg Palace, where the council meets. His position is similar to that of the vice president of the United States. The council responded to the U. S. Senate.

### FETED IN NEW YORK

The New president is a Radical and has been a Government adviser on colonial affairs since 1932. He is the first Negro ever elected to the presidency of the French

Chamber of Parliament. He succeeded Auguste Champetier de Ribes, a popular Republican, who died. SAT. 3-29-47

With his charming and cultured wife, M. Monnerville visited New York City nearly a year ago, and they were entertained by a number of New York notables.

## Negro Is Assistant President of France

PARIS. — (ANP) — A black native of the French Sudan, Lamine Gueye, is one of two assistant presidents to Leon Blum of the interim government and is expected to occupy a key position when the new government is formed under the recently adopted French constitution.

A member of the executive committee of the French Socialist party and considered one of the most capable and active Socialist leaders, the 55-year-old Gueye was first elected to the constituent assembly in October, 1945, and has served as secretary of both. In the first constituent assembly he was also chairman of the commission on overseas territories.

Born Sept. 21, 1891, in the French Sudan, he was trained as a lawyer and served in the court of appeals at Dakar, strategic French African port, and was also mayor of Dakar. He is considered an authority on colonial problems. Fri. 3-1-47

## Colonial Heads French Parliament

Radical Wins Over Red for Presidency

PARIS — Gaston Monnerville, veteran Radical - Socialist from French Guiana, now 77, was elected March 18 as President of the Council of the Republic, the upper chamber of France's new Parliament. SAT. 3-29-47

Believed to be the first colonial to be elected to the Presidency of a French chamber of Parliament, Mr. Monnerville has been a deputy and government adviser since 1932. He succeeds Auguste Champetier de Ribes whose death created the vacancy.

The final balloting gave M. Monnerville 141 votes and 131 to Henri Martel, Communist candidate. Alexandre Roubert, Socialist, withdrew after the first ballot. The Council replaces the pre-war Senate discarded in framing the Republic's new constitution. SAT. 3-29-47

blow to the Third Republic. The constitution of April 19 of last year clearly defined the French Union as a "Union freely entered into by consent." This principle of free consent was of paramount importance. It portrayed the sincerity of the French people and their desire to put democratic principles into operation. Condemning racial prejudice and forcibly proclaiming the equality of men, the new declaration of rights was not only content to ratify it as a general principle, but it was applied immediately to all the men and women in the overseas territories as well as to those in the mother country. SAT. 3-29-47

## Race Deputies in New French Government in Strategic Spot

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR, Foreign Correspondent

PARIS—In the Government of the Fourth Republic of France there are fifty-one deputies representing French overseas territories. Among the fifty-one are only fifteen whites. The remainder include African Negroes (in the majority), Berber Arabs, French West Indies and Madagascans. **WERE SERFS**

Before the new constitution On the other hand there were middle-class. the French Union the French Democrats and intellectuals who were highly efficient colonial inequalities, forced labor, Europeans in French Africa were in preserving power in the hands inequality of public services and only serfs, but there was a kind of a small group who never ceased exceptional codes for natives. This of patronizing condescension which to denounce colonial abuses. The new constitution is essentially a taking its form in the absence of a catastrophe of 1940 and the Petain-Vichy government gave a mortal



reflecting the present state of evolution of the overseas territories, and moreover, it keeps the door open for future negotiations of the utmost importance.

It must be borne in mind that nearly all the clauses in the constitution relating to the French Union were voted unanimously with a burst of enthusiasm like a blast from a bugle, from both the Socialist and Communist benches.

This constitution was rejected, however, by overseas capitalists and the commercial houses whose interests are in the colonies. This combine organized a large campaign to filibuster the constitution which obtained support from the MRP—Movement Republican Populaire, and the RGR—Reassemblement Des Gauches Republicanes.

The MRP whose hereditary belief is that French Africa is the bona fide estate of their class, took up the fight against the constitution and delivered an attack against the principles of the constitution if certain clauses of racial discrimination were not introduced into the text.

#### NATIVE DEPUTIES ALERT

This campaign would have succeeded had it not been for the vigilance of the overseas native deputies who even went so far as to threaten to resign collectively. This frightened the MRP and made them withdraw their odious tactics.

It goes without saying that in one phase of the French Union, the constitution of Sept. 28 points to a greater degree of progress than that of April 19.

It shows progress towards the plan of federation—a great advance upon anything the British have attempted for their African colonies. Here again the European forces with the big money bags are trying to oppose the democratic policies therein. But the African Negroes are so determined now that they will never agree to remain in the French Union except on a fifty-fifty basis.

# Says Paris Is Not The Paradise Of Old Since Americans Arrived

By EDGAR WIGGINS

PARIS—Two more prominent and accomplished Negroes in Paris, totally unaware of each other's individual plans for race improvement and security, have appeared on the pioneer horizon in this crucial postwar period of reconversion as self-appointed and determined champions for the Negro cause.

One is Monsieur A. E. Whily-Tell, 52-year-old native of Cayenne, French Guiana, who holds the incredible position as general administrator, or chief executive of France's No. 1 theatre, the Folies Bergere in Paris, where he started working 19 years ago as a stage hand. The other is Monsieur Mou-dio F. Young, 40-year-old African artist, from the French Cameroon, and an old resident of Paris.

I paid Monsieur Whily-Tell one of my periodical visits in his luxurious office on the second floor of the world famous Folies Bergere theatre. I soon learned that I was confronted by a different M. Whily-Tell than I had known for the past decade.

Normally M. Whily-Tell speaks to me in English, for the purpose of practicing and improving his English, but on this occasion he spoke only French, so as to explain himself more precisely and without effort. And his speech, for such it was, was not wanting of eloquence or passion.

"My dear friend," he said seriously, "the attitude of the French people towards Negroes in Paris has changed a lot since the last war, and is deteriorating more and more each day.

Before World War II, all Negroes in Paris, foreigners and natives, were respected and welcome everywhere. Now an unquestionable sign of tolerance and contempt is definable almost wherever they appear."

"The incentive of this deplorable situation results from examples practiced by German and American forces during their respective occupation of Paris.

"French people saw, and heard, during four years of German occupation, how Nazi officers and soldiers, upon entering cafes, restaurants, and other public places, would walk out immediately if they saw a colored person present; and the same ignoble practice repeated by white U. S. servicemen during two years of American occupation."

"As a result, many French people are beginning to feel that they

should act likewise, and their attitude towards Negroes is becoming more and more resentful.

"They'll flatly deny same if questioned on the subject, but action speaks louder than words, and the atmosphere created by their prejudiced inclinations is becoming increasingly dense and intolerable."



# Europeans Shocked At U.S. Race Problems

Norfolk, Va. Sat. 8-23-47

By O. E. McKaine

Special To Journal And Guide

GHENT, Belgium—In this letter, the first of a series depicting the European scene, the writer has chosen to relate some aspects of the American-white American-Negro relationships over here. The observations made are important in that they should serve as background material for the interpretation of the other letters which are to follow. Many Europeans are tremendously interested in America's race problem and the means America is employing to solve it.

They ask: Why does a great nation, which presents itself as a champion of democracy, tolerate the oppression and persecution of a helpless minority within its borders? Sat. 8-23-47

How can America permit citizens of the majority group to use violence against the minority group with impunity?

For what reasons does America, self-proclaimed Crusader for the Four Freedoms for all of the peoples of the earth, by her practice of social ostracism, economic discrimination and political disfranchisement of her Negro citizens, deny them these freedoms, thus impeding their full development? Sat. 8-23-47

VISITORS CHIEF SOURCE OF INFORMATION ON NEGRO

For the answers to these and other questions the Europeans as a whole have only a very meager documented information concerning the Negro's status, culture, accomplishments and contributions to America's power and prestige. Most of their knowledge of "why a race problem in America?" is garnered from white American visitors or residents. Norfolk, Va.

Therefore, the American Negroes should be vitally interested in the nature and tenor of the information these Americans convey to the Europeans. Also they should be eager to be informed about the attitude of the white Americans toward Negro Americans in Europe and in what way they seek to justify the racial discrimination in the United States. Some observations which may be helpful follow:

On June 17, 1947 the Paris edition of the New York Herald Tribune published the following UP wire from Frankfurt (head-

## STAY IN BEST HOTELS

To illustrate: In Columbia, S. C. dark-brown Filipinos have stayed in the best hotels and the brown-skinned Haitian delegate to the Southern Negro Youth Congress, held in Columbia in 1946, experienced no difficulty in procuring a room in a small white hotel.)

According to evidence gathered personally in France, Holland and Belgium, the newly liberated people were dumbfounded by the racial hatred the white American troops, officers and men, as a whole, exhibited toward their Negro fellow soldiers. And the American civilians (mostly businessmen and social workers) who followed the military men, with few notable exceptions, have displayed the same dislike and disrespect for American Negroes.

But this deliberate effort of many white Americans to debase and discredit the American Negroes in the esteem of the Europeans and to exhibit toward their Negro fellow soldiers, officers and men, as a whole, religious bigotries on the old continent, is not by any means confined to military and businessmen. AMERICAN WHITE MINISTERS EXHIBIT PREJUDICE.

A few days ago, in democratic Denmark, the white American ministers of the Gospel who were to attend the World Baptist Alliance to be held in Copenhagen, informed the hotel keepers in advance that they did not wish to stay in the same places as their American Negro brethren. CHRISTIANS! Sat. 8-23-47

The Danes were bewildered and astounded for in Scandinavia real democracy finds its highest expression. To the credit of the Negro ministers let it be known that they protested vigorously, threatened to boycott the meetings and issued a statement to the press which was published in full in such papers as the Berlingske Aftenavis.

The Europeans may be confused by the great difference between America's profession of social democracy and her practice, but most of them have remained impervious to her propaganda of racial discrimination, the memory of which remains far too vivid.

## HAVE NO APPREHENSION ABOUT CROSSING THE POND

Therefore Negroes should have no apprehensions about crossing the pond for pleasure or profit. It would be wise, nevertheless, to take certain precautions to assure a maximum amount of unmarried enjoyment. For example it is suggested that they avoid certain centers, such as night clubs, bars and hotels where the clientele is preponderantly Anglo-Saxon especially American.

In the theaters, operas, art centers and casinos they will always find cordiality and there are many first class night clubs, bars and hotels, not generally frequented by the Yankees where they will be courteously received.

As a rule they should avoid the establishments widely advertised in The New York Herald Tribune and the Daily Mail. Above all

they should not frequent hangouts of American soldiers and sailors. MAY BE MISLEAD BY THE PRETENSIONS OF PRETENSIONS

Under the mellowing effect of a few too many cognacs or whiskies and sodas the unsuspecting Negro extrovert may occasionally be led to believe that the foregoing observations and appraisals of white America's attitude toward American Negroes are not sound and true, that they are exaggerated. But he won't hold belief very long and will be riding for a painful fall. Sat. 8-23-47

All American Negroes who have resided in Europe for any great length of time during peaceful years have learned that, generally speaking, the average white American seeks intimate association with Negroes only when he is broke and needs help or is lonely and needs companionship; when he has neither of these needs or is not in quest of a special favor, he swiftly reverts to type. The notable exceptions to this general rule are to be found in the intellectual, the fervent sportsman and the cabaret and music hall musicians and artists.

However, despite the unpleasant encounters they may have with their fairer fellow Americans, the whole Negro group would be greatly benefited if more Negroes visited Europe. Having lived in many countries during the past thirty years, this writer believes that it is very difficult, if not impossible for an American Negro to realize fully what complete freedom and equality mean if he has never lived outside of the Anglo-Saxon spheres of dominance or influence.

## JUDGED AND ACCEPTED AS EQUALS IN EUROPE

Over here, in most countries, there are very few if any social inhibitions based upon race, religion or color; men of all races, religions and colors are accepted for their intrinsic worth, they are judged according to their culture and education and accepted as equals by their counterparts among the whites.

This is, or rather was, true even in Germany before Hitler. And even under Hitler there was no sharp segregation of Negroes and many colored men who were married to European women, including German women maintained their relationship unmolested. This was also true of many colored women married to Europeans.

The experience of living in a world free from segregation, free from discrimination, will more than compensate for any disagreeableness caused by contacts with the Anglo-Saxons. (Incidentally very, very few American Negroes have married European women. Moreover, if more American Negroes made friends and acquaintances with the Europeans it would help considerably to improve the sort of their group in America by creating active outside support to their struggle for justice and freedom.

Public opinion is a powerful force and the Americans are very

sensitive to foreign questioning about the validity of their claim to the title of world democratic leadership. Frederick Douglass fought slavery from this side of the Atlantic ocean and recently a man by the name of Henry Agard Wallace toured Europe to win support against the Truman doctrine at home.

This sketch of American-Negro, American-white relationship despite the fact that about eighty per cent of the white Americans visiting or residing in Europe seem to feel that it is their sacred duty to educate or to re-educate the Europeans about the abysmal inferiority of the white-women-crazy, lazy and benighted American Negroes, this is certainly not true of the Paris edition of the New York Herald-Tribune.

This newspaper has been exceedingly fair, objective and impartial in its new items about Negroes. It has published fine photographs of Joe Louis surrounded by admiring white kids; it gave two columns of space to the efforts and failure of Southern white baseball players to oust Jackie Robinson from the Brooklyn Dodgers in which the Rebels were roundly condemned and Robinson highly praised. And in a long article written by Theodore Pratt entitled "Florida Is A Husky" the Herald-Tribune published unstinted praise of Zora Neal Hurston as the "best native born (Florida) writer with her lusty books, 'Their Eyes Were Watching God,' 'John's Gourd Vine' and 'Mules and Men.'"

Also the Overseas Edition of Time Magazine, very widely read in Western Europe, has been of inestimable help in correcting the false propaganda about Negroes as circulated by white American soldiers, tourists, businessmen—and Ministers of the Gospel. Time has published news of the high and the low fully recognizing that there are newsworthy Negroes in both groups.

DARK-BROWN, FILIPINOS



# American Lynchings Puzzle Europeans, Writer Claims

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World

**Tues. 6-24-47**  
LOS ANGELES—(ANP)—John Pittman, outstanding young labor figure journalist and lecturer, told a press conference what goes on behind "the iron curtain" Russia is charged with having drawn across several countries of Europe. The press conference took place Monday in the Crystal room of downtown Hotel Clark.

Pittman has just returned from a nine month tour of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia, Bulgaria, Rumania, France and England, under assignment by the Chicago Defender and the Peoples Daily World, to get first-hand facts in the region which all the world is wondering about with apprehensions of an early World War III.

A few of the highlights of Pittman's study of the people, their politics and economic conditions follow:

The vaunted "American way of life" is being closely watched, with wonderment freely expressed as to how it can have a "Negro question." Labor is highly recognized abroad and gets full representation in government, he said.

Every instance of lynching, mob violence, restrictive covenant agitation, poll-tax enforcement, Ku Klux Klan activities, etc., gets banner-lined front page play in the daily and weekly papers in Europe.

Negro culture has penetrated behind the "iron curtain" in certain aspects, music by Duke Ellington being the most popular.

One of the most highly respected citizens in Warsaw is a Negro, born here in America, but operating a fine cafe and playing trumpet in his cafe orchestra. The rest of the outfit is Polish and other nationalities. **Tues. 6-24-47**

All the countries visited by Pittman are desperately trying to make a comeback; contrary to American opinion they do not crave dictatorship, but cherish the right of free government in spite of lack of food, devastated cities, and broken homes.

## ENCOUNTER JIM CROW

In Rumania, Pittman met the old familiar jim-crow, brought there by American officials. A luncheon was given by them and everyone of importance invited, but Pittman was studiously ignored. Said he: "I think a talk I made over the radio congratulating the people on the manner in which they had conduct

ed their election did not set well with the Americans, with thoughts in their minds of disfranchised millions in our country. Correction of such evils is the best protection against the influence of communism currently being flaunted as such a bugaboo." **Tues. 6-24-47**

Said Prime Minister Petrugroza to Pittman at Warsaw, "My government has succeeded in restoring friendly relations between all nationalities living here." Said Mintchonaidsff, minister of public instruction in Bulgaria, "My government has removed restrictions against Turks, Egyptians, Jews, Macedonians, Gypsies, and all groups considered inferior under Nazi domination. We operate through a dual policy to secure equal opportunities in labor, and bring about better understanding between various nationalities."

Pittman told how surprised he was at Chuge, Transylvania, when an interpreter brought in two of the day's papers. Across the tops in big black bannerlines they told of Paul Robeson's leading a delegation to the White House to protest against lynching.

In France, he found conditions improving, but still some traces of Nazi influence as regards differences in races. Warsaw will take a generation to rebuild, following its destruction by the Hitler blitz.

Many of the population are living in tents, and food is scarce, but they are bearing up under it all bravely, Pittman said,

# ROGERS SAYS:

By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

**Pittsburgh Courier**  
**Tues. 6-24-47**  
I WAS somewhat astonished to read that Negro Baptist delegates had been refused accommodation in some Copenhagen hotels. The Danes, who like their Scandinavian neighbors, the Norwegians and Swedes, are among the least pigmented of the "white" race and also are among the least prejudiced.

The Courier, editorially, attributes it to "Nazi indoctrination." Of course, there were Nazi Danes but, in my opinion, the spread of color prejudice in Europe is due at least 90 per cent to white Americans.

Even at the height of Hitler's power there was probably less color prejudice in Germany than, say, New York, which is a full century ahead of Richmond, Atlanta, or any other Southern city in rights for all citizens.

Hitler more than once declared he used "race" politically. In America it is not only used for that, but to many millions it is a religion, more powerful than their God.

I KNEW EUROPE pretty well before the last war. In almost every country there were certain hotels which refused, or did not want Negroes. Such hotels were patronized by Americans. This was especially true of Paris, stamping-ground of the American tourist. **Sat. 9-23-47**

The proprietors would say they had no prejudice, but their guests had. Robert S. Abbott, founder of The Chicago Defender, was asked to leave the hotel to which he had been sent by a tourist agency. When I reminded the proprietor that one cafe had been heavily fined for refusing to serve a Negro, he apologized profusely and said that he had asked Mr. Abbott to go only because he was losing his other guests.

Especially incensed, he said, were they at Abbott's wife, who though colored, was whiter than many white Southerners. Mr. Abbott went to another hotel and had no trouble. The guests there were also Americans—South Americans. **Sat. 9-23-47**

**IN GERMANY**, the white Americans also kicked against him but the proprietors, there told them that if they didn't like it to leave. But in London, where the Americans could speak the language, Mr. Abbott was refused in every hotel to which the tourist agency sent him. He had finally, to lodge with a private family. One thing is certain: The attitude of certain American-catering hotels is not typical of the people of any European country, even England. **Sat. 9-23-47**

I know it is not that of the Danes. Lord Mayor Rorenson of Copenhagen denounced the discrimination. Latest press reports say that letters had been sent in advance from America urging the hotels to bar the Negro Baptists.

I recall well my first visit to Europe. Coming directly from America, where race seemed to be everything, I was surprised to find that there, the home of the white "race," it was nothing. I found later that only two countries there ever had an anti-Negro law: France, during Haiti's white regime and Haiti's later revolt against Napoleon, and England in the 1760's. England, itself, had tens of thousands of Negro slaves at the time. In short, such laws were due, not to color prejudice, but economic "race" friction.

WHY HAVE EUROPEANS so little color prejudice? Because in lands where almost everybody is of the same general color, that color has no particular value, any more, say, than water in Holland or sand in the Sahara. Chinese, or Africans, or Europeans who have little or no contact with peoples of other colors are not conscious about their own color. The only thing that gives social value to a white epidermis in the United States is the presence of black people.

Take the Negro out of the South and paleness of skin, which is at such a high premium there, would drop lower than the Confederate dollar. As for Rankin and Ellender it would be like scooping out nearly all of their brains, they'd have so little left to talk about. Yes, the white folk there would be thrown back on all the social prejudices among themselves their ancestors had brought from Europe.

THE ONLY HOPE that many millions of Southern whites have of feeling that they amount to

race prejudice" in Europe  
Is Stink Weed Planted  
By White Americans.

anything on this earth is the dark skin of the Negroes among them. **Sat. 9-23-47**

The story told of a little poor white girls is typical. When told by a labor agent that he had come to take away all the Negroes, she began to cry. "If you take away all the n-rs," she sobbed, "I'll have no one to be better than"



J. A. Rogers



# Seamen Beaten, Also-American Robbed in Greece

NMU Files Protests  
Baltimore, Md.  
With 3 U.S. Agencies  
Lat. 8-23-47

NEW YORK—The beating, robbing and imprisonment of three colored-American seamen, members of the National Maritime Union, in the port of Piraeus, Greece, was sharply denounced here last week by Ferdinand C. Smith, union-secretary as "shocking fruits of the Truman Doctrine."

The seamen, including Thomas Groves, ship's union chairman, and two other crew members of the SS Marine Carp, were arrested last July 17 and sentenced to four months in prison on a charge of striking a soldier of the King of Greece.

## Protests Filed

The union has taken the following steps in the matter:

1. Cabled the American Consul in Piraeus, to intercede immediately on behalf of the three men.

2. Protested to the U.S. Coast Guard in Washington and requested an investigation of a Coast Guard officer in Piraeus who is charged with having made derogatory remarks regarding Groves's race. Lat. 8-23-47

3. Requested intervention by the Department of State to secure the men's release.

## Captain Aided Greeks

Mr. Smith added, that on many occasions in the past, the NMU had protested to the State Department regarding the reluctance of consular representatives overseas to protect the interests of American seamen.

He said the seamen were denied the right to see the American consul in Piraeus and that Captain Snow of the SS Marine Carp joined cause with the Greek police, and denied the crew an opportunity to meet on the matter before the vessel left port.



20d 1947

Poland

# Poland Passes Law to Kill All Racists

*After American Baltimore, Md.*  
PARIS — (ANP) — Under a new Polish law, persons found guilty of inciting racial hatred will be shot, Sigmund Modzelewski, Poland's foreign minister, announced here last week during a press conference. "We hope this will wipe out anti-Semitism and inspire Polish Jews to return home," he asserted. *Sat. 3-8-47*

The United States State Department blasted the recent Polish elections as "un-democratic," but the Poles were quick to recall that racial agitation and mob rule are not punishable by law in the United States.

# Poland Off-Limits to Tan Yanks

*After American Baltimore, Md.*  
BERLIN, Germany — (Special) — It seems unbelievable that an entire country should be off-limits to a whole race of people.

However, evidence indicates that that is the case in Poland. Only white truck drivers are permitted to carry convoys, or drive in convoys to Poland.

It all dates back to about a year ago when several soldiers got into an argument with a white American in the capital city of that country.

## All Punished for One

The white man turned out to be either the ambassador or a member of his staff. He immediately took steps to put that country off-limits to all colored troops.

An interview revealed that the soldier was probably at fault. At least the court-martial that sentenced him thought so.

He has served his time and it seems as if the debt should have been paid. *But no! 1-22-47*

No troops are permitted to drive convoys to Poland because one—or maybe two—messed up.

20d 1947

Norway

# In Oslo, Norway Race Baiter Lashed

*20d*  
*Philadelphia, Pa.*  
*11-22-47*  
*Sat. 11-22-47*  
OSLO, Norway—During the past

summer, a Negro member of the International Congress of Christian Youth was insulted by a Norwegian student outside the National Theatre. The episode created great indignation among onlookers, and both the police and the university began investigations. *Sat.*

At a recent meeting of the student body, a resolution was being prepared against racial hatreds which occur in the United States, when someone brought up the matter of the local incident.

The president of the student group announced that the police gave the Norwegian offender a heavy fine, and university officials suspended him from the university for a one-year period.



# VIEWS and Reviews

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER  
*Pittsburgh, Pa.*



(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors).

*Sat. 11-29-47*

AS WE SIT DOWN around the groaning board, safe and secure in our homes with loved ones about us, Thanksgiving Day will have more than the usual meaning to us if we have had the privilege of reading "Forced Labor in Soviet Russia" by David J. Dallin and Boris I. Nicolaevsky (Yale University Press, New Haven, \$3.75).

This is one of the most remarkable books published this year. Bristling with facts, heavily documented and easily read, this compilation of the essential facts about the monstrous slave system which the Russian Communist Party has imposed upon the long-suffering people of Russia will cause even an American Comrade to fall to his knees and give fervent thanks that he is not living in the so-called Soviet Union or one of its satellites.

In this vast area covering one-sixth of the earth's surface with a population somewhat in excess of 200,000,000 people, there are in excess of 14,000,000 slaves, and some estimates run to 20,000,000. By contrast the total number of slaves taken from Africa during the 200 years of the slave trade was 10,000,000.

The black slaves were treated much better because they were property and had definite value. The white slaves of Russia are ruthlessly worked to death because they have no value in the eyes of their masters.

*Sat. 11-29-47* \* \*

THESE SLAVES are divided into three groups: professional criminals, who constitute only a small minority; bytoviks, who are mostly public officials found guilty of various "crimes"; and political offenders, who are in the vast majority.

These latter consist of farmers from Ukraine and Russia who have "individualistic tendencies" and oppose or dissent from Kremlin policies, farmers from national minorities such as Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Kirghiz, Mordovians,

Caucasians, and so forth; Jews, foreign Communists, people from the borderlands of the Soviet Union, Chinese and Koreans, people condemned for religious beliefs, people condemned for having been made prisoners by the Germans, and nationals of countries occupied by the Reds.

These people have been snatched up and deported, usually without any pretense of a trial or hearing, to vast stockades equipped with searchlights, barbed wire, watch towers manned by guards with machine guns, and dogs trained to rip any convict to death who attempts to

Russia

escape.

Habeas Corpus, of course, is unknown. Knowing that slave labor is most unproductive without incentives to work, the Communist prison administration supplies incentive by grading meals. The best meals are semi-starvation. *Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sat. 11-29-47*

THOSE WHO fail to achieve the established norm of production get thin soup twice a day and 14 ounces of bread. Office workers and those who achieve the norm get thin soup twice a day and 1.54 pounds of bread, with buckwheat in the evening. Those who achieve from 15 to 25 per cent above the norm get soup twice a day, 2 pounds of bread, buckwheat and a small piece of fish or meat in the evening.

The governing staff (convicted officials, former Communists and professional criminals acting as overseers) get 1.65 pounds of bread and a meal twice a day, containing some meat or fats. Sick people get three meals a day usually containing vegetable fat and 1.5 pounds of bread a day.

Prisoners are fed between 4 and 5 in the morning before going to work and again when they return between 5 and 7 in the evening. Naturally these slaves die like flies, but there are always plenty more people to arrest and deport.

Shoes of leather are almost non-existent and garments are rags. The slaves sleep in double-decker bunks without bed clothing and with one tiny stove for a huge barrack. Since most of the camps are near or above the Arctic Circle, the victims are always shivering with the cold which is often 60 below zero.

\* \* \*

IN ORDER to get more more food, the undernourished slaves strive to surpass the norm of work with the result that they soon sicken and die. Families are always separated and the 10 per cent who are women are made prostitutes. The free men around the slave camps regard themselves as a higher type of human and consider even contact with a slave as an insult.

There are hundreds of these slave camps from the Finnish border to Bering Strait. One of the slave districts or administrations is six times as large as France.

The prison camps under the Czars were child's nursery by comparison and at most never contained more than 50,000 people. By contrast over a half million Soviet slaves were used to build the Stalin Canal.

In the development of the Kolyma gold fields north of Kamchatka, every metric ton of gold cost 1,000 lives. This gold is used to help finance the vast Communist interracial spy ring and its countless dupes who chatter about "Soviet democracy."

\* \* \*

THERE ARE sixty-six gold fields in this area, each operated by a brigade of 5,000 to 10,000 slaves. Some of these brigades have been completely wiped out by blizzards, malnutrition, disease and brutality. In 1940 some 3,000 Polish army prisoners taken to Siberia during the Hitler-Stalin pack all perished from disease, cold and lead poisoning that winter.

The five steamers in the slave trade make from twelve to fifteen voyages each summer bringing 6,000 to 9,000 slaves each trip. One steamer Dzhurma sailed

from Vladivostok on a maiden voyage to Ambarchik 4,000 miles distant, with 12,000 prisoners.

Starting too late in the season it got caught in the ice and when it finally arrived the next summer not a single slave was left, and half the guards had mental disorders.

\* \* \*

ALTOGETHER 125 of these slave camps have been authenticated but there are known to be many more. The slaves are used to produce lumber, coal, lead, gold, fish, paper, nickel, tin, building stone, iron, oil, textiles, and all imaginable sorts of construction from canals to railways and foundations.

There are even camps for child convicts. About 16 per cent of all adult Russian males are slaves, and their labor accounts for a large part of Soviet production. In short the USSR is a slave State as dependent upon slave labor as Rome, Greece, Spain, England or the former U. S. slave States ever were.

Worse, it is evident that slavery such as this is inevitable in any Planned Economy, anywhere, as indicated by the recent passage of a slave labor law in Britain. Wherever the economy is not free, how can man escape compulsory servitude?



20d 19-47  
**MISSIONARIES OF PREJUDICE**  
*New York N.Y. Times*  
 A dispatch to this newspaper from Sweden reports the activities of some of our fellow-citizens in the port of Malmoe. Two American vessels are at Malmoe. One, the William K. Kamake, is manned by a white crew from Texas. The other, the Booker T. Washington, carries a Negro crew. Last Thursday night the Kamake's men tried to impose their social code in a Swedish dance hall. The result was "a free-for-all in which bottles, tables and chairs were used as weapons," "a state of police alarm" had to be declared, and a number of the combatants went to the hospital. Sailors on the Kamake told reporters that "if the Negroes get hold of our pictures they will ship them to Communist newspapers in the United States and our families will be exposed to persecution." *Mon. 6-2-47*

One can't recall any instances of the persecution of white people in Texas for showing racial prejudice. But one thing is certain. Whatever the Communist newspapers here make of the incident, the Communist newspapers in Russia will play it up. The sailors from Texas have done communism a good turn. This morning the United States Military Government radio station in Berlin was scheduled to go on the air with a tenfold increase in power and a corresponding increase in potential listeners. Our broadcasters will be able to state truthfully to this audience that in spite of lynchings and chronic injustices inter-racial relations in this country are improving. But the sailors from Texas have made the task of winning converts to American ideals of democracy just that much harder.

**Mulzac Tells Full Details**  
*Journal & Guide*  
*Norfolk, Va. Sweden*  
**Says Americans Try To Poison Minds Of Europeans**  
*Sat. 6-28-47*  
 By CALVIN M. JACOB

**NORFOLK** — Captain Hugh Mulzac, skipper of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington in an exclusive interview here Monday expressed an intense desire to clarify the facts and bring to

the attention of the State Department the persistence of American white seamen in carrying their prejudices to foreign shores.

Speaking most emphatically, the captain challenged the Negro and liberal press and organizations in this country to "do something to eliminate this form of democracy throughout the world."



**CAPT. MULZAC** In port for the first time after a 44-day voyage to Sweden, where members of his crew were participants in a racial clash with white seamen in Malmoe, Captain Mulzac disclosed the full story of the conflict between the crewmen of the Texas steamer William K. Kamake and crewmen of the Booker T. Washington. *Sat. 6-28-47*

According to Captain Mulzac, crewmen of the Kamake objected to Swedish girls dancing with the colored sailors and instigated a brawl. They then hit a seaman from the Booker T. with a bottle and then proceeded to assault him. The battle was intensified by the intervention of the Swedes who came to the aid of the Washington crewmen.

Five members of the Kamake crew were imprisoned for 5 days and charged with assault and battery.

They were: Charles Milton Silcox, Jacksonville, Fla.; Seaborn Jones Clocock, Boende Bluffton, Ga.; Frank Bresse, Westminster, Mass.; Henry Dolphus Burdett, Bowling Green, Fla.; and Walter Aubrey Holland, Farmingdale, Mass.

Captain Mulzac said he protested the action of the Kamake crew to its captain, but the officer was so hostile in his attitude he was forced to appeal to the Swedish government to use every means to protect his crew while they were in port.

A complete copy of the court record of the case (written in the Swedish language) was given to Captain Mulzac and is now in his possession. He intends to present it to the State Department as soon as possible. Hells bell

The incident so aroused the Swedish people, that vigorous protests by the Swedish press and women's organizations were sent to Louis Dreyfus, U. S. minister to Sweden.

The press warned the Americans to confine their prosecution of

colored people to the shores of the United States.

In describing the reaction of the Swedish people, the Booker T. Washington skipper told of the offer of a group of 200 Swedish men to volunteer and protect his crew. *Sat. 6-28-47*

"This is not the first time the crew of the Booker T. Washington has been attacked by crews of U. S. white ships," said the captain. "It was done in North Africa, Italy and France, during and after the war."

"It is to be remembered that the crew of the Booker T. Washington is a mixed crew with both white and colored personnel, and many times white members of the crew have been approached by white crews of other ships and insulted."

"The facts are there to prove that certain Americans are doing everything possible to poison the minds of Europe's people against the Negro," declared the skipper.

Deploing the lack of interest in the incidents that are increasing, Captain Mulzac stated, "The press and liberal organizations of the United States would be valuable assets in interceding in these cases before they go too far."

"The people of Europe resent all of this racial antagonism the American people are trying to bring to their continent and they do not agree with the U. S. policy of discrimination", Captain Mulzac added.

"Everywhere in Europe the press gives prominent display to these incidents and fights them vigorously. It should be the same in America, something should be done by the people it affects most, the colored people of the United States."

# Swedish Women Deplore Attack On Colored Merchant Seamen

*Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va.*  
*Sat. 7-15-47*

By Associated Negro Press  
**NEW YORK**—A recent clash between white and Negro American merchant seamen in Malmoe, Sweden, has prompted protests by a number of Swedish women's organizations against what they termed "brutal" and "unprovoked" "outrages" against the Negroes.

The Swedish affiliate of the Women's International Democratic Federation organized the women's joint action. *Sat. 7-15-47*

The women's organizations, representing 600,000 Swedish women of all political affiliations, registered their condemnation of the treatment accorded the Negro sailors by their white countrymen in a resolution, which was widely reported in the Swedish press and radio.

According to the Swedish women's resolution, "what happened was obviously a manifestation of the contempt for colored people which, in certain parts of the United States, has taken on the grossly offensive form of unpunished lynchings of Negroes." *Sat. 7-15-47*

## TEXT OF RESOLUTION

Full text of the resolution, adopted June 10, follows:

"Democratic opinion in this country has had ample reason to feel indignant at the recent painful clash between colored and white American sailors in a Swedish port. According to the police report, the brutal conduct toward the Negroes and the outrages perpetrated against them were unprovoked."

"What happened was obviously a manifestation of the contempt for colored people which, in certain parts of the United States, has taken on the grossly offensive form of unpunished lynchings of Negroes." *20d*

## DECRY PERSECUTION

"Race persecution, in whatever form it may appear, is inconsistent with a democratic system. The conduct of American citizens in this case is not of a nature to contribute towards a strengthening in the world of the belief that America stands for democratic ideals."

"Because of this actualization within the bounds of our own country of the treatment of Negroes in the United States, we find ourselves obliged to insist on respect for democratic traditions, which, in accordance with Swedish ideas, condemn every kind of race discrimination." *Sat. 7-15-47*

"In our opinion, the treatment of the Negro population in the

United States not unfrequently implies a disowning of humanitarian demands and a violation of human dignity. We endorse the demands made in various quarters that American authorities should take measures to protect their colored citizens against aggression on Swedish soil. *Sat. 7-15-47*

"We also want to express our hope that the present action of American Negroes to bring their claims to equal rights of citizenship before the forum of the United Nations will be supported by democratic opinion in America and outside it."



20d 1947

Vienna

**Viennese Cafe Closed;  
Americanism Blamed**

*1220 Baltimore*  
VIENNA (NNP) — The well-known Viennese cabaret, the Wintergarden, was closed indefinitely by Austrian police after a fight between the white and colored American soldiers, in which ten were injured, the Viennese Communist newspaper, Volkesstimme, reported last Wednesday. *Sat. 10-4-47*

The fight was the fourth serious affray between American troops in Viennese restaurants within the past week because the white American soldiers persist in carrying American prejudices with them the paper said. *10-4-47*



# Rich Lord Made Peons of Miners

Baltimore, Md.

LONDON — The death of the Marquess of Bute (Lord Bute) last Friday, one of the wealthiest industrialists and landowners in the British Empire and the world, inspires comparison of his economic and social vision with that of his American counterpart, the late Henry Ford.

Lord Bute, who owned 117,000 acres of land, besides vast properties in Morocco and Spain, had an income of nearly \$2,000,000 a year in coal mine royalties before nationalization of the mines. He sold half of Cardiff for 80 million dollars.

He built his wealth on the backs of some of the lowest paid workers in the world—the sturdy coal miners of Wales, many of whom have been colored through the years, mainly former African and West Indian seamen.

## American Way Best

Henry Ford used his wealth to give colored Americans economic stability and improve their family life. Lord Bute used his wealth to impoverish the miners, sustain the Roman Catholic Church, and preserve Scottish art and historical monuments.

Cardiff, largest city in Wales, is an ancient citadel of interracial romance and communal life. But the colonial miners and their Welsh and English wives and children battle constantly against prejudice and poverty.



206 1947

## Religion in Yugoslavia

Lack of Racial and Religious Hatred  
Cited, and Freedom of Worship

7-26-47

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I wish to refer to a dispatch in THE NEW YORK TIMES of June 25 by your correspondent Camille M. Cianfarra, quoting the Osservatore Romano and Civiltà Cattolica about the "developments in religious persecution in Yugoslavia." Although your correspondent gives a transcript of articles carried in the Italian press, the picture which is conveyed to the American public is false. I wish to take issue with the statements made.

I have recently returned from a four-month stay in Yugoslavia, where I attended the All-Slav Congress in December, 1946, as a guest. I also toured the country as an interpreter for a well-known American correspondent, writer and commentator. I was particularly interested in the attitude of the present Government toward religion.

I attended a different church every Sunday and found most of them full of worshippers. It is true that there were few young people, but never once did I hear from those that were present that there exists today any "restrictions on religious freedom." In most Yugoslav cities, towns and villages the churches were destroyed by the Germans, the Italians or by local traitors.

One of the first buildings to be rebuilt in many a destroyed village has been the church. And curiously enough it is the youth, who are few among the churchgoers, that carry the lumber from the woods and give their voluntary labor to rebuild the church. Such was the case in the village of Vishegrad in Bosnia. The impression I got was that the youth of Yugoslavia are being educated in the spirit of religious tolerance and respect for the faiths of their elders. The priest to whom I spoke in the village of Chainiche assured me that he enjoys full freedom to practice. He told me that the support of the church today comes from those who worship in it and that in many churches attendance has increased because when times are hard people turn to the church.

Since liberation, school and church have been separated, a fact that has been true of our country and most of Europe for a long time. Thousands of schools have been rebuilt and yet there are not enough to enforce the first compulsory education law in the his-

tory of that country.

Most religious traditions and customs of the various peoples in Yugoslavia have been maintained. I witnessed the magnificent religious procession of St. Vlach in Dubrovnik on Feb. 3 of this year. I saw the ikons still standing in the fields of Slovenia, blessing the harvest. I saw Moslem women in Sarajevo still wearing their veils and washing their feet before prayer at the Mosque. I spoke to a Jewish family in Sarajevo; they worship freely in the one remaining synagogue. I carried away with me a picture of a priest animatedly talking religion with a group of youngsters who were making the excursion from the Island of Vis to Split on the little steamer "Boka."

Yugoslavs enjoy today greater religious freedom than ever before. You will not find there national, racial and religious hatred, and for the first time in the nation's history the Constitution guarantees the freedom of worship to every religion, making discrimination against any race and religion a criminal offense punishable by law.

ANITA PRICE

Canandaigua, N. Y., July 12, 1947.

Yugoslavia



20e 1947

General

Watch-Dog Department

*Defender*  
A NEGRO TEACHER was refused permission to land and tour this summer in Panama and Guatemala, two of the little dusky republics in Central America. Leslie Perry, NAACP national office representative in Washington, promptly addressed the Ambassadors of the countries, asking how come. *Chicago Ill.*

Guatemala just ignored the letter, showing plainly enough its Ambassador has learned from looking that you don't have to respect an American if "Negro" is mentioned. Senor Don Vallarino, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Panama wrote to Leslie: "Article 17, Law 54, 1938, still in force, requires that any person of prohibited immigration to the Republic of Panama, should ask the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, through the Panamanian Consul at the port of embarkation, permission to visit the country only for thirty days, and if granted, the applicant must make a deposit of \$500 at the Consulate, to guarantee his return to the country of origin." *Sab. 9-27-47*

Note, chum, that "prohibited immigration." With the rest of the wordage it adds to fact that Negroes, Orientals and so-called Semitics ain't wanted, and no fooling. You recall it has been just a few years since Mexico stopped similar foolishness. This is interesting to bear in mind while the Central and South American republics, except Argentina who doesn't give a damn about Uncle Sam, are so anxious to kiss-welcome Uncle Sam's assets.



# Union Will Improve Cultural Relations

supply problems. These programs have been studied by many agencies, stated the president of the institute, Col. Arthur R. Harris, and "all agree that they are eminently worthwhile."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—A federal corporate charter joining the offices of Inter-American Affairs and the Inter-American Educational Foundation into the Institute of Inter-American Affairs has been granted through an act signed by President Truman.

By means of the new act is provided charter legislation for extension of the cooperative activities in health and sanitation, food supply, elementary and secondary education for three more years.

Lloyd H. Hughes, chief of information and research and the only Negro serving on the staff of the national office, explained the objective of the educational program. He said it was "to further inter-American relations upon a basis of the fullest mutual understanding among all the people of the hemisphere through cooperative agreements."

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

Hughes declared that further aims of the educational program are "to raise the general levels of education, literacy, and living standards in the American republics, to prepare healthy and skilled workers and technicians for the rapidly expanding industrial establishments of the hemisphere, to develop locally instructional and other materials needed in the several countries; to emphasize the development of community schools, especially in rural areas; and to train nationals of the various countries as teachers and supervisors to carry on the programs initiated by the foundation."

The United States sends educational specialists to work with the local ministers of education in the various countries. The American system of doing things is not forced upon the people. Instead, the specialists give advice and help the countries get ahead educationally.

Through education it is hoped that agricultural techniques and practices may be improved. If the techniques and practices are improved, diet and economy will be improved in 15 of the 18 Latin American countries.

## COUNTRIES NOT LISTED

Columbia, Uruguay and Venezuela are the only three countries not listed in the educational program. These countries have not yet adopted the education plan.

In the health program, training is carried on in much the same way as the education program. Latin Americans are trained as hospital workers. The institute tries to set up in each country a small but well integrated co-operatives technical mission to install tested methods and develop local materials in meeting specific food



## PANAMA

Time  
Double Standard

In their beaverboard office in the basement of a Government building in La Boca, five dark-skinned men sat back and mopped their brows with satisfaction. They were the officers of Local 713, United Public Workers of America (C.I.O.), and they had just signed up their 15,897th dues payer. This meant that most of the men now working on the Panama Canal belong to a union dominated by Communists. *Mon. 6-23-47*

Less than a year ago the only unions in the Zone worth mentioning were the A.F.L. affiliates, to which most of the 5,000 U.S.-born workers belonged. Then the U.P.W.A. saw its chance, and sent organizers among the Canal Zone's 25,000 Panamanian and West Indian employees, most of whom lived in crowded slums across the fence in Panama. They found a Communist's dream. Ready for their exploiting was one of the worst examples of racial discrimination extant anywhere, and it was sanctioned by the U.S. Government.

When the U.S. went south in 1904 to dig the big ditch it took Jim Crowism into the tropics. Skilled U.S. foremen were paid in gold currency; locally recruited labor, mainly Jamaican Negroes, were paid in silver. Those on the gold roll shopped at "gold" commissaries; those on the silver roll went to others marked "silver." Drinking fountains labeled gold and silver stood side by side. At the post-office were two separate wickets. The system went farther: the few Negroes on the gold roll would never have dreamed of sending their children to the superior gold schools, though theoretically they had that right. Worst of all, it was practically impossible to move from the low-paid silver list to the privileged gold roll. After 43 years there are exactly 54 Panamanians on the gold roll.

"Throw Them Out." With such a ready-made situation, Local 713's membership snowballed. Army officials, alarmed by U.P.W.A.'s growth and embarrassed by the old Jim Crow system, were ready to meet the union's demands, at least half way. By last week the union claimed these gains: 1) removal of the hateful gold and silver signs in public places; 2) an order admitting Panamanians to equal terms in civil service exams; 3) hourly wage hikes of 2¢ to 6¢; 4) a 40-hour week; 5) improved vacation privileges; 6) more overtime pay.

Quite obviously, this strengthened U.P.W.A. in the Canal Zone. It also raised the question of the influence that U.P.W.A.'s President Abram Flaxer and other Communist-wired leaders exert in the Zone. Not all Local 713's members

would fall for it. The Local's secretary-treasurer, Edward Gasking, a Negro schoolteacher, said that if the union's U.S. leaders urged action hostile to Canal Zone interests, "we'd throw them bodily out."

But last week Max Brodsky, a trusted Flaxer staffman, arrived in Panama to help run U.P.W.A.'s membership drive. And there were reports that Communists were buying Panamanian citizenship so as to qualify for civil service jobs on locks and docks. In Washington, a Senate subcommittee headed by Minnesota's Ed Thye got ready to investigate the whole situation. *Mon. 6-23-47*

## Oppose Education Of Group In Canal Zone

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World  
By ERNEST JAMIESON

ANCON, CANAL ZONE — (ANP) — The Four Horsemen of Bigotry, Intolerance, Fear and Greed rode roughshod over the highway of the future of children of colored employees of the Canal Zone last month.

A group of white Americans is definitely opposed to the education of colored Panamanians in the U. S. -subsidized schools of the Canal zone where these employees live.

Wielding what little influence they may have had, a committee representing a so-called Panama Canal Employees association told visiting house representatives here, that schools already built for the training of colored children should be torn down or used for other purposes. *Thurs. 6-12-47*

### NO REPRESENTATION

The association was represented at the congressional committee hearing by all-white Americans including Lawrence Brain, Ludwig A. Maurer, Frank Gerchow, Chester A. Luhr and Louis R. Horner, the Associated Negro Press learned from very reliable sources.

Investigating conditions on the Canal zone last March-April were members of the Panama Canal subcommittee of the house of representatives merchant marine and fisheries committee. The Subcommittee included David M. Potts (Rep.-New York); Herbert C. Bonner (Dem.-La.); Willie W. Bradley (Rep.-California); John C. Brophy (Rep.-Wisconsin); Raymond R. Burke (Rep.-Ohio); James Domengeaux (Dem.-La.); Eugene J. Keogh (Dem.-New York); Franklin J. Maloney (Rep.-Penn.); Marvin Coles, counsel for the subcommittee, attended the sessions. *Thurs. 6-12-47*

It was significant that no representatives of colored labor, now

represented by Local No. 713 UPWA-CIO, had been invited to meet the Metal Trades Council, an affiliate of the American Federation of Government employees (AFL) was fully represented.

## Canal Zone Color Patterns Aired In Radio Broadcast

Washington, D.C. Sat 8-14-47

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — The situation now existing in the Panama canal was aired over radio station WWDC Sunday night by George W. Westerman, promoter of cultural concerts and author of several sociological pamphlets on conditions in the Republic of Panama.

In an interview with Tomlison D. Todd, president of the Institute on Race Relations, on the "Americans All" program, Mr. Westerman said that the overwhelming majority of people of Panama are colored, and that many white Americans situated in the canal zone came from southern states and have pronounced racial prejudices. The situation is further complicated by the existence of the inthmus of a sizeable group of Negroes and Negroid people of the British West Indies whose English and French speaking parents were brought to the isthmus as workers on the canal. *Sat 8-16-47*

As a result of this situation, he pointed out, the Panamanians and West Indians have denounced as discriminatory treatment of

non-United States citizens in regard to employment possibilities in the canal zone, living quarters, commissaries, recreational facilities and social relations in general. *20e(1)*

In differentiating between the gold and silver standard, Mr. Westerman said, gold employees are those workers of the Panama canal and the Panama Railroad company in the skilled trades and positions of the higher brackets, usually white American citizens; while the silver forces is composed almost entirely of natives of the tropics in unskilled positions. *Sat 8-16-47*

About 75 percent of the silver workers are Panamanians and the other 25 percent are citizens of the Central and South American countries and the Caribbean islands. The average monthly wage of good workers is \$250 while the average monthly wage for the silver employees is \$67.50.

## WOMAN WON'T WORSHIP GOD IN JIM CROW CHURCH, PEW

BALBOA, Canal Zone — A colored woman, identified as Miss Grace Lamb, had considerable attention focused on her last Sunday in the Balboa Baptist church when she refused to sit in the segregated section during an evangelical meeting. *Sat. 11-8-47*

Soon after Miss Lamb took her seat among the white worshippers, she was advised by a colored usher of the church that she made a mistake, and urged her to remove to the "Jim Crow" section. Miss Lamb stubbornly refused, and a white usher came and tried to humiliate her by taking away the hymn-book she was using. Miss Lamb kept her seat until the services terminated.

Residents of the Canal Zone, the area leased by the United States Government for protection of the Panama Canal, declare that Jim Crowism is always manifested here, but Miss Lamb is one of the few who refuse to be cowed.

The Cross of Gold  
SIR. Last night's edition of one of Panama's leading newspapers ran a story on Canal Zone officials' comments on the recent report of President Truman's Committee on Civil Rights. Inasmuch as the committee found unwarranted segregation in the zone, the paper, kowtowing to American interests, saw fit to label as "Pink" such eminent committee members as Charles E. Wilson of General Motors.

Officials of the Gold Roll (in its own quaint way, zone argot refers not to white and black but to Gold and Silver) stated that their form of segregation was most convenient for both races and would not be changed. *New York Times*  
Far too little publicity is given to Jim Crowism in the Canal Zone. Silver workers are paid wages below those of the whites for comparable work; they

have separate commissaries; tables in the post office are designated as "Gold" and "Silver." Perhaps the most flagrant example of this prejudice is displayed by little Hitler MP's guarding the gates of military posts. Though we are at peace, passes are required for entrance to the posts. If Americans neglect to bring their passes, nothing is said; but in the case of black Panamanians and West Indian Negroes, it is a different story. *12-8-47*

We have obviously built up a venomous hatred for ourselves, which will probably never be dispelled. It is too deep. And for this the United States bears full responsibility.

I regret that I must remain anonymous in the event that you see fit to publish this letter, since I must rely on the US Government for employment here and its employees are not permitted freedom of thought or speech in such



# Taft-Hartleyism, Jim-Crow Seen As Cause of Panamanians' Veto

By Joseph Starobin

One reason why the people of Panama forced their National Assembly to reject a deal for American air bases outside the Canal Zone can be found at the airport of Balboa. That's the American city, adjoining Panama City itself, and I remember how it struck me one morning just a year ago.

I am referring to "jim-crow"—the practice of racial discrimination which the United States has enforced ever since the zone was established 43 years ago. I had travelled in many parts of south and central America, but I knew I was on United States soil when I saw the doors of the bathrooms at the airport. One is for "silver men," another was for "gold men."

The "silvers" are all people whose skin doesn't happen to be white and that includes most of the 450,000 Panamanians. "Gold men" are the whites,—a blatant, vicious discrimination which makes you ashamed to be an American.

IT'S THE SAME WAY with jobs in the Canal Zone. The people of Panama face discrimination in employment just as bad as the Jamaican Negroes who were imported in larger number during the war for the heavy construction work at the Canal, and the 120 bases outside the zone which the U. S. Army occupied in war-time.

At the International Labor Office conference in Mexico City, March, 1946 the Panamanian labor delegates, Marcial Gavara astounded the meeting with some details of discrimination and even terror at the Canal.

"Silver" workers, said Gavara, are prohibited from joining unions. They can be blacklisted easily, and are often deported. Their pay for equal work is lower than that of whites. And one of his bitterest complaint was against the AFL Metal Trades, which systematically jimcrows both Jamaicans and Panamanians.

Sen. Dennis Chavez of New Mexico who attended the conference could not deny the discrimination—racial and economic—and simply threatened to withdraw

from the ILO if it insisted on indicting these practices.

To the credit of the CIO United Public Workers, it has made quite a fight against all this, and when I visited Panama, local labor leaders told me how much they respected the CIO's work.

THE ISSUE on the bases itself is fairly simple. There were some 13 bases, out of 120 occupied by a 1942 agreement which the United States was supposed to quit in September, 1946. But the Army insisted on building a B-29 base at Rio Hato, and stayed on until last week while negotiations with Panama's government, headed by president Enrique Jimenez. On Dec. 10, an agreement was reached for a ten year lease on Rio Hato and a five year period for the other 12, with automatic renewal for an equal time. It turns out now that the United States originally propose 60 and 90 year leases.

But many political forces in Panama objected to the terms. Dr. Ricardo Alfaro, the foreign minister, resigned—even though Alfaro has always been very obliging to the State Department, at international conferences.

A big student movement arose protesting the granting the bases on terms which would actually make them indefinitely part of North American soil.

THE PANAMANIANs would not be frightened by President Jimenez' blackmail to the effect that a "clash between democracy and communism is imminent" and therefore the bases must be granted on Washington's terms. That kind of war talk has accomplished wonders for the State Dep't in Chile and Brazil, but didn't go far in little Panama.

After ten days of heated popular actions, the National Assembly was forced to turn down the bases deal the other day. Now American troops are being withdrawn to the Canal Zone, and no doubt little Panama will feel the heat of Washington's anger in other ways.

Apart from the jimcrow and economic discrimination, Panamanian feeling has roots that go back half a century. For Panama is one of the more cynical examples of how Wall Street imperialism has oper-

ated in the past. And when Panamanians sees U. S. bases all round the Canal — north to Guatemala City, in Guatemala, and south west to the Galapagos Islands off Ecuador—they are constantly aware of the domination by the United States.



# Woman of Mexico

By OLIVE SUTTON

New York, N.Y.

Jan. 4-6-47



ESTELA JIMINEZ ESPONDA

YOUTHFUL, energetic Estela Jimenez Esponda is already a veteran people's leader in Mexico.

At the age of nine, Estela was a peasant leader in the Mexican state of Chiapas; today she is general secretary of the National Bloc of Revolutionary Women, the largest women's organization in Mexico.

She is also a member of the national board of the Mexican Communist Party and serves on its political committee.

She dropped in on us on her way back from Prague where she attended the executive meeting of the World Federation of Democratic Women. "The number one job is for us all to work together in complete unity," she said. *New York, N.Y.*

## Women Have Important Job

In all countries of Latin America, but particularly in Mexico, she emphasized, women have a big and important job to do. It is the job of facing women all over the world in a greater or less urgent form and in the forefront is the elimination of Fascism. Hand in hand with that go the defense and extension of democracy, raising the standard of living for the people,

and achieving an active role for women in the political life of the country.

The women of Mexico are already well on their way, Miss Esponda disclosed. During the recent election campaign she led broad sections of the women to the selection of President Miguel Aleman. The Aleman administration has given recognition to her work.

And during the course of that campaign, the right of women to vote in municipal elections was won.

They plan to run women for municipal offices, and to work for full and equal participation of women in industry.

The action of the World Federation of Democratic Women which strikes closest to the objectives of all Latin-American women, and especially those of Mexico, is the resolution to oust Franco from Spain through the United Nations, Miss Esponda said.

## Special Attention To Spanish Women

In connection with this is a resolution for special concentration in each country to improve the conditions in the jails where Spanish women are being held by Franco. Funds must be provided for relief of these women, Miss Esponda said, and, of course, the campaign for their release will be intensified.

Another resolution which she felt is particularly important now during the Moscow conference of Foreign Ministers is one calling for complete denazification of the western zones and establishment of a truly democratic Germany.

Miss Esponda had special greetings for democratic women of the United States. Her hope is that Mexican women will achieve a close working relationship with the broadest democratic coalition in the United States. The World Federation of Democratic Women is a good beginning for this, she feels.

The complete story of Miss Esponda's work in behalf of women and democracy will some day make exciting reading. Her father was a peasant leader, too, and was killed by the landlords during a peasant uprising when she was one year old.

Miss Esponda had never been to Mexico City until 1936 and it was there that she became a Marxist and joined the Communist Party.

Today she is one of Mexico's most

outstanding and beloved mass leaders. Women of all political viewpoints look to her for leadership.

## Mexico's President Receives American University Singers

Baltimore, Md. By MARIAN JACKSON DOWNES

MEXICO CITY — After singing to packed audiences throughout Mexico, the choir from Sam Houston College (Texas) sang for President Miguel Aleman last week.

President Aleman was delighted as were the students and insisted on shaking hands with each of them.

News editors have given front page stories to and music critics threw all kinds of bouquets at the American singers.

Cheered by 3,000 At the Palace of Fine Arts, which is comparable to Town Hall in New York, the Americans sang to a crowd of 3,000. Never before has this happened to any musical group touring Mexico.

The program included selections from 29 spirituals, and more serious numbers by Bach, Rachmaninoff and Palestrina. The soprano soloist was Marian Jackson Downes of Baltimore. Spanish printers had their own method of printing names of American spirituals, as, for example "Gotell it on de mountain" and "Great gitten up morning."



# Many Denied *After American* Entry Visas *Baltimore Md.*

MONTEVIDEO, Argentine—Dorothy Maynor, American soprano booked for concerts at the Colon Opera here, may escape the ban against colored talent seeking entry to this country.

However, the immigration department has rejected almost all applications for visas from other talented artists, even those especially recommended by the Brazilian Embassy, seeking entry from Brazil.

Racialism is said to be a pet subject of the immigration director, who has set up an "ethnographic" department for the study of racial characteristics.

Miss Maynor is booked by Columbia Concerts of New York City and represented here by Maria Iriberri, who has been successful in booking Marian Anderson in the past. *50,5-10-47*



## Brazil's Communists

*The Times New York, N.Y.*  
In 1945, the Communist party of Brazil, according to its own figures, had only 4,000 members; by mid-1946 it had 120,000. In the Presidential election in December, 1945, the party polled 400,000 votes, a tenth of the total vote. *20e(3) 1947*

Last week Brazil voted again, this time for 10,000 candidates for 300 posts, for Governor and Deputy in twenty federal states. The Communists predicted they would get 1,000,000 votes. The Catholic Church conducted an intensive campaign against the Communists. President Eurico Gaspar Dutra, in an unprecedented attack on communism, said: "It isn't logical that the liberality of democracy should go to the extreme of its own self-destruction." *Sum. 1-2-47*

On election day, 5,000,000 out of 7,500,000 registered voters turned out at the polls in a generally calm election. Incomplete results showed that the Communists had a comfortable lead for the Governorship of the important industrial state of Sao Paulo also led in Rio de Janeiro's alderman contest. Their greatest gains had come in cities and populous states. The total Communist vote was between 800,000 and 1,000,000, or at least 16 per cent of the total vote.

## Carnival in Rio



Gaiety on a grand scale—Dancing in the Rio Branco,

famed—at least in modern times—takes place in Rio de Janeiro. Older than New Orleans Mardi Gras and even more colorful than the pre-Lenten celebration in Nice, the carnival in Rio brings out the entire population for four days of frenzy on a grand scale. This week, after six lean years of war and its immediate aftermath, Cariocas are putting on the biggest carnival of all, seemingly determined to make up for lost time. *New York, N.Y.*

For its carnival, Rio has borrowed from the customs of three continents, mingling strains from the Congo and from India with the original Roman and early Christian tradition of "spring rites." First held sometime in the seventeenth century, the Rio carnival was later modified to include African rituals and rhythms so the Negro people of Brazil could participate in the same holiday. In fact, the present "people's day"—the third day of carnival—originated under the name of "congada," a voodoo ritual. And today the carnival is still paced by the jungle beat of the tom-tom and the rhythm of the samba. *Sum. 2-16-47*

ACCORDING to one story

an old slave woman named Catu brought the basic samba rhythm from Bahia to Rio near the end of the nineteenth century, organized a group of musicians and gave concerts and dances in the Negro sections of the city. Slowly the persuasive, haunting music caught on and gradually became the most popular dance in Brazil.

In the period following the arrival of King John VI from Portugal in 1807 rowdy games reminiscent of ancient bacchanalian revelry marked the celebration. One of the most popular pranks—a feature of the carnival of Portugal—was to make paraffin containers in the form of eggs and fruit, fill them with perfumed water and hurl them down from balconies at passers-by. Containers of flour and water were also used.

ABOUT 1855, when the carnival began to draw larger crowds, including the well-to-do, the celebration became more restrained, less extemporaneous. Masks were introduced and costumes changed from hobo dress to that of couriers, sheiks and military officers in full dress. Instead of flour and water revelers be-

gan to use serpentines, confetti and bisagnas, metal tubes for showering passers-by with a mixture of perfume and ether. *2-16-47*

The opening of Avenida Rio Branco—Rio's main thoroughfare—and Avenida Beira in 1906, the coming of the automobile and the expansion of the tramways all helped to add life to the carnival. More people could come to town to join the revelry and the streets were so crowded that there was hardly room for carriages and automobiles to pass.

In Rio the carnival begins gently. Weeks before the appointed day little fires are kindled nightly in the so-called "favelas," the hill slums back of the city, as the Brazilians prepare to practice their sambas and marchas. On "kerosene hill" (where the huts of the poor people are covered with the tin from oil cans) the beat of the "pandeiro" and the "surdo" grows stronger, and down in the heart of Rio residents begin tapping out the rhythms of the carnival on match boxes, desk tops and automobile horns.

THE carnival opens on Saturday before Lent. After a comparatively uneventful first day, the celebration begins in earnest on Sunday. This is the day set aside for the Corso, when revelers drive through the streets in automobiles pelted one another with serpentine and confetti. Rival samba groups, each carrying its own orchestra, challenge one another for the coveted dance prizes, and there is a parade of huge floats decorated with pretty women. *Sum. 2-16-47*

Monday is "people's day" or "rancho day," when people make their way on foot into the city from distances as great as twenty-five miles, dancing all the way. Straight down Avenida Rio Branco to the heart of Rio they come, dancing, whirling and swaying to the rhythm of the samba and a more recent dance called the "frevo."

OF course, some people do not mix with the mob. Many

of the "swells" prefer their own private revelries or the great ball held at the opera house, which is attended by women in colorful costumes and glittering jewels. Yet, all in all, the street carnival, with its symphony of noise, color and movement, tops the fanciest ball. *The Times Magazine*

It is a contagious kind of revelry. Last year the only elephant in Brazil was left staked in a vacant lot. Some say that he ate an old shoe and danced around to ease his indigestion, but others believe that he was caught by the spirit of the carnival. At any rate he pulled up his stakes and wandered out to join the celebration. *New York, N.Y.*

The carnival ends Tuesday night with the grand parade of floats sponsored by the carnival clubs, which are subsidized by the municipality. The entire population of Rio, or so it seems, throngs Avenida Rio Branco to see the procession. Then the revelry gradually subsides and people begin to return to their homes. Disheveled and hollow-eyed and many of them broke, they must report for work again at noon Wednesday.

## DISCRIMINATION IN BRAZIL

When Dr. Irene Diggs was denied accommodation at the Brazilian hotel in Rio de Janeiro recently, there was quite a stir among Negroes here who had been led to believe that Brazil was without race discrimination and prejudice. *Chicago Defender*  
We wondered whether we had been listening to fairy tales or bed time stories. For, Brazil had always been pictured to us as a land where black was not synonymous with devil.

Miss Diggs holds a Ph.D. degree in anthropology from the University of Havana, and is traveling as state department exchange student for whom the U.S. Embassy staff in Rio had booked hotel reservation. *3-29-47*

When word got around that the new, 20-story Hotel Serrador had refused to

allow a colored woman to register, Dr. and racial traditions. *Sat.*  
Diggs at once became quite a figure in the news. Editorial pages of every single Brazilian daily paper denounced the discrimination as being action of the Hotel management as being incompatible with Brazilian dignity explanation."

Rio's main street.

BY FRANK M. GARCIA

RIO DE JANEIRO.

MANY cities have been known for their carnivals, but the most



20e(4) 1947

British Guiana

# 6 British Guiana Doctors

## Quit Government Posts

Charge Europeans Favored, Native Physicians

Given Worst of Everything at Georgetown

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—  
Charging the Government with pursuing a policy of discrimination in favor of white Europeans, six native medical officers recently resigned their British Guiana Government jobs.

The men charged they were the only medical officers attached to Georgetown who were not getting a Government house allowance, whereas, a newly appointed ophthalmologist from Europe had been considered for one.

The Government promptly accepted the resignations and told the men that leave time due them would be granted if they served until their places could be filled.

### Salaries Not Same

Another case of discrimination cited was that two part-time medical officers at the hospital were getting salaries grossly exceeding others who worked full time.

A general denial was made to the charges by Government spokesmen.

The acting governor explained the ophthalmologist's salary had been raised because of a well-established custom that an officer should not lose when transferred from one colony to another.

Part-time medical officers were appointed at the request of, and to assist, the permanent staff. Their salary scale took into account that they had no pension or leave rights.

The six physicians who resigned are Drs. N. O. Luck, H. Singh, R. Singh, J. W. D. Ferdinand, H. M. Hughes and R. George.



# Gov. Hastie To Succeed Dr. Bunche

Named by Truman  
To United States  
Caribbean Body

WASHINGTON — Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, was named by President Truman, Saturday, as a United States Commissioner of the Caribbean Commission. Governor Hastie fills the vacancy created by the resignation of Dr. Ralph J. Bunche who relinquished the post to become a director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations Secretariat.

Dr. Bunche's resignation was accepted by President Truman in a letter dated June 9. The Caribbean Commission has the purpose of coordinating the economic activities of the region. Mr. Hastie's position as Governor will not be affected by his acceptance of the commission post.

# Hastie Attends Caribbean Meet

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP) — Gov. Hastie, recently appointed by President Truman a member of the Caribbean commission, spent most of the week attending the commission's conference in Jamaica from where he cabled that one of the decisions arrived at is to begin immediately a comprehensive survey of the industries and industrial potentialities in the Caribbean territories of the United States, Britain, France and the Netherlands. The entire area is expected to benefit from this survey.

The health department in the Virgin Islands will shortly be under full control of natives. Dr. John Moorhead is slated to become commissioner of health for the Virgin Islands and chief municipal physician for St. Thomas and St. John, while Dr. Roy Anduze, who is now completing a year's fellowship in surgery at Freedmen's hospital, Washington, is slated to become assistant commissioner of health and chief municipal physician for the island of St. Croix. Under these two top Virgin Islanders will work a staff of native doctors. The program will go into effect on August

# Succeeds As Caribbean Commissioner

Atlanta, Ga.  
Bunche Goes To  
U. N. Trusteeship  
Secretariat Post

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — President Truman last Saturday appointed Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands a United States commissioner of the Caribbean Commission to take the place left vacant by Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, who resigned to accept a position as director of the trusteeship division of the United Nations secretariat.

Governor Hastie took the oath as commissioner last Monday in the office of Benjamin Gerig, chief of the Office of Department Area Affairs, State Department. Dean Rusk, director of the office of special political affairs, was among State Department officials witnessing the ceremonies.

In accepting the commission Governor Hastie said he was very happy to be assigned to the Commission because he is very sympathetic to the work which it is doing. Mr. Hastie has acted as advisor on Caribbean affairs to the United States section of the Commission since its inception.

VARIED POSITIONS  
Presently governor of the Virgin Islands, Governor Hastie has held positions as assistant solicitor of the Interior Department, federal judge of the Virgin Islands, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, and dean of the Howard University law school. He is a graduate of Amherst College and the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Bunche resigned his commission in a letter to the President dated May 15. Expressing his regrets over resigning, he stated that his work with the United Nations would require all of his time and that it would neither be "practical nor helpful" to the Commission for him to continue as commissioner.

The letter expressed appreciation to President Truman for the opportunity he had given Dr. Bunche to serve his country "in this small

way."

In accepting Dr. Bunche's resignation the president wrote Dr. Bunche as follows:

"It is with regret that I accept your resignation as commissioner of the United States Section of the Caribbean Commission on which you have served.

"The contribution which you have made to the progress of the commission, particularly during its organizational period, has been outstanding."

# Caribbean Participation Is Assured

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Senate last Monday passed and sent to conference the joint resolution providing for membership and participation by the United States in the Caribbean Commission.

The resolution also authorizes an appropriation of not more than \$142,000 for the United States contribution annually to the Commission, and such additional sums as may be necessary for expenses incidental to participation by the United States, including salaries and expenses of the United States Commissioner and his staff.

Under its terms, the President would be authorized to accept membership for the United States in the Caribbean Commission which was created by an agreement signed in Washington, October 30, 1946 by representatives of France, Netherlands the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Commission will provide the means by which those governments which administer non-self-governing territories in the Caribbean area may cooperate with one another to promote the economic and social welfare and advancement of the peoples of that region.

SLIGHT COST  
In reporting the bill favorably from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, chairman, stated that the organization contemplated in the resolution is relatively small and unpretentious, and the cost to the United States will be slight. He also said the advantages which would flow from membership in the commission to both the United States and the peoples of the area involved are significant.

The United States is interested in the Caribbean area because of the economic importance and strategic location of the Caribbean islands. They lie athwart the sea lanes between the Atlantic and Gulf ports of this country and between ports and the north and east coasts of South America.

With the building of the Panama Canal the strategic importance of the Caribbean islands was magnified enormously. The sea lanes through the area became vital channels connecting the east coast with the west coast of the United States and tying the respective coasts to the Orient and Europe, making the Caribbean area one of the critical areas of the world.





ESPERANZA SANCHEZ MASTRAPA

# Cuban Congresswoman

*The Worker New York, N.Y.*  
Sun. 4-13-47  
By SADIE VAN VEEN

**I** MET Esperanza Sanchez Mastrapa, and heard her speak at a meeting called in her honor by the Havana Provincial Women's Commission of the Cuban Communist Party (Partido Socialista Popular).

She is a tall, picturesque Negro woman, about 45 years of age. Slim and energetic, she was attractively dressed. I particularly noticed the long graceful earrings she wore, because they were so becoming. What is left in the world of the so-called aristocracy would envy her stately appearance.

Esperanza was elected a member of the Cuban Constituent Assembly in 1940, she is one of three women representatives of the government of Cuba, and at the meeting she discussed her new bill on equal rights which she is preparing for Congress. She used no notes when she spoke, and her deep, rich voice held her listeners

spellbound. After the meeting, I talked with her for some time. Esperanza has never been outside the borders of Cuba. Married, but childless, she was born in Oriente Province, one of a family of eight. Her mother was a needle worker, her father a barber. 4-13-47

Esperanza's mother, whom she described as a woman of great character and energy, exerted a to take part in public activities. Although the Cuban Constitution has recognized equality, it is necessary to pass laws which will implement the principle of equality.

"We are now working on such a bill, because discrimination against women still exists. Cuban Civil law contains discriminatory

articles against women. Cuban Commercial law makes it difficult for women to enter into business, and although equal wages are the practice to a certain extent, that part of the problem has by no means been solved."

## They Have Made Progress

"But we have made progress," she repeated. "All factory and industrial working women, as well as the wives of workers, receive full maternity care, which includes hospitalization. Women won the right to vote in 1936. As a matter of fact—all Cubans, including the Negroes are able to vote in Cuba." Sun. 4-13-47

The pernicious influence of American imperialism has reached into Cuba, Esperanza told me, bringing in its trail discrimination against Cuban Negroes. N.Y.

"We also suffer from segregation in Cuba," she said, "but in our country Negroes are not physically manhandled or lynched as in the United States. Although there is still a great deal of prejudice and chauvinism in our country, we have succeeded in overcoming a great deal of it, thanks to our Party."

## Discriminate Against Negro Women

"Negro women are more discriminated against than their white sisters. Negro women can't get work in stores, or offices. American big business in Cuba refuses to employ any Negro women. They work chiefly in tobacco, needle trades, manufacture of boxes, on coffee plantations or as servants. In these industries they belong to unions. The domestic workers here are organized also, although their union is still very weak." The Worker

"As for education for women, Negro and white women attend all schools, college and the University. There is no quota system. In Cuba we have many professionals—Negro and white—women as well as men." Sun. 4-13-47

It is not surprising that Esperanza's family have never regretted their confidence in her, and their efforts to help her. They are proud of her—as well

they might be—for Esperanza Sanchez Mastrapa is a famous Cuban leader, a Communist, a member of the Cuban government—a Negro woman. N.Y. powerful influence on her family. As we talked it was obvious that there is still today a strong bond between mother and daughter.

## Mother Decided On Education

It was her mother who early decided that Esperanza must be educated at all costs. So, despite the sacrifices necessary for her family, when she graduated from the grade schools, she entered the Havana University, from which she was graduated with a degree in pharmacy. Through the whole period of her training she was supported by her family.

Although Esperanza was not yet in the Party while she was at the University, she belonged to and was active in several progressive groups on the campus. She joined the Cuban Communist Party in 1933, and is now a member of its Executive Committee. She traces her interest in the Party to that great revolutionist Julio Antonio Mella, who was murdered in 1929 by Machado assassins. 4-13-47

"Women have progressed considerably in Cuba," Esperanza told me, "but they are still struggling."

**'HOY' RAPS HAVANA DISCRIMINATION**  
The fact that Jackie Robinson and the three other Negro players on the Montreal squad have not been allowed to stay with their teammates in the Havana accommodations has been attacked as "flagrant racial discrimination" by "Hoy," popular Havana Communist daily paper. The discrimination is on the part of the hotel, not the Montreal team.

# A Negro and a Communist, He Is Vice-President of Senate -- In Cuba

because he has not fought the tremendous price rises on basic foods; he has sheltered speculators and black marketeers; he has held up payment of flour and rice subsidies. Casas remains. Nor has Minister of Education Aleman, who cut off the free breakfast and lunch of our school children, been dismissed. But the people credit the Party pressure for Casas' frantic efforts to now to prove he is in there fighting. The Worker

And Aleman's clumsy explanation that he stopped feeding the children of starved workers while carrying out dietetic studies to improve the lunch, was followed by the promise to restore the meals at once. ★

about it," said Agüero. "Letter" is carta in Spanish. pressure for Casas' frantic efforts to now to prove he is in there fighting. The Worker

And the Party's long letter to President Grau was deliberately ing. And Aleman's clumsy explanation that he stopped feeding the children of starved workers while carrying out dietetic studies to improve the lunch, was followed by the promise to restore the meals at once. ★

There are nine Communists in the lower house, the Chamber of Representatives, out of 128 members. Party in the 54-man Senate. There are nine Communists in the lower house, the Chamber of Representatives, out of 128 members. Party in the 54-man Senate.

Orson Welles' Man from Mars. But in the America of Rankin and Bilbo, in the United States of the Eisler Case, the Lillenthal about Salvador Garcia Agüero. Inquisition and the bust-labor bino, he looks as everyday as, say, partisan policy, he might just as a 35-year-old school teacher. Which is close enough: he is in romantic and improbable political fact 49 and a former teacher. Nor is there anything particularly remarkable about his being here—only five hours by plane from his home in Havana—to attend New York ceremonies commemorating the outbreak of the Cuban War of Independence on Feb. 24, 1895. That he should have been invited here by the local Club Cubano Inter-Americano is whol-

MASS MEETINGS throughout the island are bringing the people into action and press the government to: (1) stop rent increases; (2) smash inflation, pass an anti-speculator law pending in the Senate; (3) break with Franco

you the Minister of Commerce, Sr. Casas, in a move to ease the island's most desperate problem—food. Agüero continued. into action and press the government to: (1) stop rent increases; (2) smash inflation, pass an anti-speculator law pending in the Senate; (3) break with Franco

THE WORKERS KNOW the country where people aren't talk-Party told Grau Casas must go

AGÜERO IS A NEGRO and a Communist—double target of oppression and persecution and lynch-hysteria in our country. Yet in his own country he is a member and the vice-president of the Senate, an honored adviser of Cuba's President Grau San Martín, a leader of a great political movement and great politician.

AGÜERO IS A NEGRO and a Communist—double target of oppression and persecution and lynch-hysteria in our country. Yet in his own country he is a member and the vice-president of the Senate, an honored adviser of Cuba's President Grau San Martín, a leader of a great political movement and great politician.



Spain; (4) halt evictions of tenant farmers, divide farmlands; (5) set up a state-owned National Bank; (6) develop a Cuban merchant marine; (7) halt the campaign for 1948 reelection of President Grau, which would violate the Constitution; (8) call a meeting of all democratic forces to formulate a program for 1948 and pick a joint presidential candidate.

★  
AS A VISITOR, Aguero avoided recalling that Cuba's efforts to solve her problems are hemmed in by absolute American imperialist control of Cuban income. The U.S. sets the price of Cuban sugar, for instance. *Sat. 3-22-47*

Less delicate than Aguero is hard-headed Thomas W. Lamont, chief partner in the world's most powerful monopoly—the J. P. Morgan bank. In a study under Lamont's direction, *The Financial Foreign Policy of the United States*, it is flatly admitted:

That Cuba and other Caribbean countries "have been so completely dominated by the United States in the recent past that they have frequently if inaccurately been described as American colonies. All of these countries are indisputably within the sphere of special influence of the United States, financial as well as political."

While American bankers rule Cuba, her misery must remain a standing challenge—even accusation—to American progressives.

## CUBA Without Fireworks

To the Havana man in the street, Communist Lázaro Peña is the Cuban Confederation of Labor (C.T.C.) and the Cuban Confederation of Labor is Peña. Once a tobacco worker and now a connoisseur of fine cigars, he dominates meetings of his 400,000-member Confederation with his booming, deliberate voice, his attacks on U.S. imperialism, his praise of Russia. His chief monument is the block-long *Palacio de Los Trabajadores* (Labor Palace), for which President Ramón Grau San Martín allotted \$772,000 to butter up the Communists after they had given him a political hotfoot in 1945. *Chicago, Ill.*

In the still unfinished Palace, Peña last week dominated the fifth annual Congress of the Confederation. There were no fireworks of the sort that set off an explosion last month, when a row between Commies and non-Commies broke up the Congress and forced its postponement (TIME, April



LÁZARO PEÑA

In his palace, a booming victory.

21). Peña was re-elected secretary-general, and carried with him an all-Communist executive committee.

Labor leaders who belong to President Grau's *Auténtico* (Cuban Revolutionary Party) stayed away from the Congress; so did independents. They called it illegal, because the Government commission appointed to check delegates' credentials had not finished its work. At week's end the anti-Communist forces tentatively scheduled a "legal Congress" for May 18, speculated on who would control the Confederation's treasury if there were rival officers. They wondered if this would force President Grau, who needs Communist support for his administration, to take a stand for or against his Red allies.

## Peña Strongest Man In Political Realm Of Cuba

CHICAGO — Most powerful Negro labor leader in the world is Lázaro Peña of Cuba says a photo feature in the August issue of *Ebony* which points out that he could be elected the island's president. *Chicago, Ill.*

"Head of the interracial 500,000-member CTC (Federación de Cuban Workers), Peña is the strongest man in Cuban politics," the *Ebony* feature says, "revered and loved by the lowly workingman, reviled and hated by wealthy business interests."

"Rich Cubans insist he is the real

ruler of the island republic, the guiding hand behind liberal President Ramón Grau San Martín.

"He won 30 per cent wage increases for Cuban workers."

"Unionists admit that the outstanding personal integrity of Peña his amazing ability as an executive and his persuasive power as public speaker have welded labor into the best organized political force in the country. *Sat. 7-12-47*

"White elites quip that President Martín has to 'clear his every act' with Peña, but laborites express gratification that the Capitol listens to their leader."

## BUSINESS LEAGUE GROUP AFFRONTED DURING HAVANA VISIT

*The Black Dispatch*

Arkansas Lawyer Joined by Cuban Barrister

In Preventing Discrimination

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma — *Sat. 8-16-47*

## MANAGEMENT PULLS DOWN SIGNS

HAVANA, Cuba — The management of the Sevilla Biltmore hotel gave full use of the facilities of the famous hostelry to American Negro tourists on a three day visit to Cuba, when Harold Flowers, well-known Arkansas lawyer and legal counsel of the National Negro Business league threatened to ask the visitors to walk into the streets of Havana with bags and baggage, and sleep in the parks.

The management agreed immediately but warned that it might make it hard for other Negro tourists in the future. *Sat. 8-16-47*  
Cuban Lawyer Aids In Protest  
Mario A. Suarez Ramierz, young Cuban lawyer and friend of Mr. Flowers, assisted in registering the strong protest in a conference which lasted more than an hour with the hotel officials. An interpreter, James Mendiola, of New York, aided in the discussion.  
Prominent Negroes In Cuba  
Among the prominent Negroes on tour of Cuba were: Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Rogers, Tampa, Florida; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker, and their daughter, Mrs. Johnetta Kelso, of Memphis, Tennessee; Maceo A. Smith, Dallas, Texas; H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Texas; J. W. Sanford, Oklahoma City; Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Gaston, Birmingham, Alabama; Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati; Miss Doris Blayton, Atlanta, Georgia; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Newson, Atlantic City, New Jersey; and Mrs. Mary Agnes Davis, of Detroit, Michigan.

The hotel manager said that certain tourists from America objected to the presence of American Negroes in the hotel as they were not permitted to use hotels in certain sections of the United States. Whereupon, Flowers immediately advised the manager that "we are American citizens and as such are demanding the same treatment as would be accorded any other Americans upon visiting in Cuba despite conditions affecting Negroes in America. We will immediately ask the American Negro tourists to leave the hotel and walk into the streets of your beautiful city with bags and

in Tampa, Florida.

## Even Menial Hotel Jobs on Island Held by Whites

*Afro-American Baltimore, Md.*

*Sat. 3-22-47*

Police Force, Schools Mixed; Mingling of Races Rare; Most Beggars Dark-Hued

By SAM LACY

HAVANA, Cuba—Here, they say, is where you can get away from it all. Here is where you'll find democracy at work, where the color of a man's skin means nothing — it's the color of his money.

Well, maybe they're right. Maybe, the next one of your friends who returns from a visit to this island is being truthful when he or she tells you, "Why, I didn't even know I was colored!"

I've been treated swell here. I've gone anywhere I wished to go, I've eaten any place I thought the menu would be good, and I've had nothing but the most cordial treatment from anyone I've approached for help since I've been here. *Sat. 3-22-47*

Few White Beggars

But I can't help wondering whether it's mere coincidence that most of the beggars I've seen here are Cubans of dark skin. I can't help noticing that the menial jobs are held by darker citizens and the upper and middle-class workmen are usually of Castilian blood.

It's quite possible that I've overlooked the virtues of Cuban democracy, in my conscientious search for a dark-skinned employee in the hotels and in the town's numerous restaurants and stores.

Not Employed by Hotels

The fashionable Hotel Nacional, where the world's monied people stay on visits to the island, doesn't have a dark face anywhere around. At least, there's none at ground level or above. The same is true at the Inglaterra, the Sevilla Biltmore, the Pasaje and others.

Even the hotel where I am staying employs white personnel from the manager who takes my money, to the hall-boy who washes my toilet. *Sat. 3-22-47*

A visitor here may run the gamut, from the huge El Canto department store to Woolworth's Five-and-Ten on Avenida Italia, and he'll find that every sales girl in every joint is white—unmistakably so.

Police Force, Schools Mixed

The police force is mixed but if there are any colored lawyers here they must be in hiding, for I have tried for two weeks to find one. *Sat. 3-22-47*

those couples strolling hand in hand along the waterfront, and those you pass locked in open embrace in Parque de Macio—the one color combinations are never one color AND the other. They're always one color OR the other.

Could Be Coincidence



# Tourists Make Cuban Hotel

## Drop Segregation Effort

*Baltimore, Md.*  
HAVANA (ANP)—The management of the Sevilla-Biltmore hotel gave full use of the facilities of the famous hostelry to several well known colored American tourists on a three-day visit to Cuba recently when faced with an ultimatum. *Out. 8-23-47*

Harold Flowers, Arkansas lawyer and legal counsel for the National Negro Business League, threatened to ask the visitors to walk into the streets of Havana with bags, and baggage and sleep in the parks, unless the discrimination against them ended promptly.

### Victims of Segregation

The tourists were taken to a side street entrance of the Hotel, where a partition had been set-up to prevent a full view of the main lobby. *Lat. 8-23-47*

They were forced to walk up two flights of stairs to reach the floor where most of them were

given rooms. *From American 10/2/11/1947*

This form of segregation was brought to the attention of the NNBL's legal counsel, and Lynwood Brown, league secretary, by Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati realtor.

### White Tourists Blamed

The hotel manager said that "certain tourists from America" objected to the presence of colored Americans in the hotel as they were not permitted to use hotels in certain sections of the United States. *20e(4)*

Mr. Flowers immediately advised the manager that:

"We are American citizens and as such are demanding the same treatment as would be accorded any other Americans upon visiting in Cuba despite conditions affecting colored people in the United States. *Lat. 8-23-47*

### Walk-Out Threatened

"We will immediately ask the colored tourists to leave the hotel and walk into the streets of your beautiful city with bags and baggage and sleep in the parks, if the facilities of this hotel are not made available without discrimination." *Lat. 8-23-47*

The management agreed immediately but warned that it might make it hard for other colored tourists in the future.

Mario A. Suarez Mamirez, young Cuban lawyer, and a friend of Mr. Flowers, assisted in register-

ing the strong protest in a conference which lasted more than an hour with hotel officials. An interpreter, James Mendiola of New York, aided in the discussion.

### NNBL Delegates

Among the tourists were Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Rogers, Tampa, Fla.; Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker, and their daughter, Mrs. Johnetta Kelso, of Memphis; A. Maceo Smith, Dallas; H. M. Morgan, Tyler, Tex.; J. W. Sanford, Oklahoma City; Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Gaston, Birmingham; Horace Sudduth, Cincinnati; Miss Doris Blayton, Atlanta; Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Newsome, Atlantic City; and Mrs. Mary Agnes Davis of Detroit.

They went to Cuba after attending the 47th annual conference of the National Negro Business League in Tampa, Fla.



## DOMINICAN REPUBLIC—College

The Sisters of St. Dominic in Adrian, Mich., have opened a college for girls in Ciudad Trujillo in the Dominican Republic. The first educational institution which the order has built outside the United States, the new Colegio de Santo Domingo occupies twenty-two acres on the outskirts of the capital. It was constructed at a cost of \$400,000.

## President Trujillo Is Re-elected

*James Despatch*  
SENOR RAFAEL LEONIDAS TRUJILLO, 57, a smart *hombre* who has ruled the Dominican Republic with a hand of iron for 17 years, was almost unanimously re-elected president last week. His country has an area of 19,300 square miles, a population of 1,500,000, and occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Haiti, being in the center of a triangle formed by Cuba, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

*James Despatch*  
CIUDAD TRUJILLO, the capital, was formerly known as Santo Domingo, oldest existing settlement of white men in the New World. Its great cathedral was built in 1520, and contains the reputed tomb of Columbus. The cell in its ancient fortress, where the discoverer and his brother were confined, is still being shown to tourists. Sugar, cocoa, coffee and tobacco are its main crops, but most of the land is made up of occupant-owned subsistence farms.

*Richmond*  
Although he tacitly maintains the window-dressing of democracy and denounces Fascism and Communism with equal bitterness, TRUJILLO has reigned over a docile population, mostly Negro and mulatto, with the powers of an absolute monarch. Twelve senators, 33 deputies and 12 provincial governors are periodically elected, but the winning candidates are always hand-picked by SENOR TRUJILLO.

*Mon. 5-12-47*  
At Friday's election the voters, after producing an identification certificate decorated with a photograph and fingerprints, marked their ballots in full view of election officials. At one polling place, "covered" by R. HART PHILLIPS, of the New York Times, only one vote was cast for RAFAEL ESPAILLAT, of the National Democratic party. The others voted for TRUJILLO.

Such methods, resembling those of a Polish election, would cause a loud outburst of indignation if practiced in Argentina. But, strange to relate, there has been no press criticism to speak of, and the relations between SENOR TRUJILLO and our State Department are most amicable.

There are ample reasons for this. To begin with, SENOR TRUJILLO was our very good friend during the late World War. He declared war against the Axis; he

supplied food for the Allies. Dominican ships were torpedoed by prowling subs. No one ever as much as hinted that there had ever been a link between his unique dictatorship and world Fascism. It is, as historians would say, "indigenous."

*James Despatch*  
Last Friday TRUJILLO told the press that "while I am at the head of my government, my country shall not hesitate to eliminate any outbreak of domestic Communism and shall collaborate with every effort to eradicate it from our America." Which goes to show why we look with a bland and objective disinterest upon this dictatorship at our very doorstep.

*Richmond*  
In 1942, when the plight of European refugees began to weigh on the conscience of the world, TRUJILLO, in an interview with UNITED PRESS CORRESPONDENT REYNOLDS PACKARD, made this official statement:

"Upon my responsibility, our representative at the Evian conference offered shelter for up to 100,000 refugees in the Dominican Republic . . . Lack of transportation prevented this figure from being attained. However the promise I made then I solemnly maintain today."

Thousands of European refugees are reported to have taken advantage of that invitation. But many more thousands are still homeless.

The TIMES-DISPATCH on Friday asked the Dominican Embassy in Washington whether PRESIDENT TRUJILLO's promise was still good today, and a day later received the following reply:

"PRESIDENT TRUJILLO's policy regarding European refugees has not changed and remains in force."

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC  
Time  
"Beautiful Murder"

In the tropical twilight of Ciudad Trujillo, the din of traffic along the sea front had hushed. A convoy of seven limousines drew up at the foot of the obelisk (white and floodlit like the Washington Monument), and from the car with the five-starred gold license plates stepped a beady-eyed little man. Bodyguards with their Tommy guns at the ready followed him to his customary concrete bench against the sea wall. There, opposite the

statue of himself and within sight of the monument reared in his honor, His Excellency, Generalissimo Dr. Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, Honorable Chief of State, Benefactor of the Nation, President and Dictator of the Dominican Republic, held his nightly court, with his favorites clustered around.

*Mon. 5-12-47*  
This is election week in the Dominican Republic, but *El Jefe* did little of the talking. There was no need to discuss the election; it was already rigged, with all the ruthless efficiency of the most thorough dictatorship in the Hemisphere. *El Jefe* cast a glance at the obelisk and its inscription: "I have put the ambitions of my youth and the brilliance of my career at the service of my country." Beyond such pap, inscribed far & wide on monuments through the Republic, he had no reason to worry about high-sounding ideologies. The dictator and President of the Dominican Republic has no ideology: he is no Fascist in the European sense. He is more a compound of the Oriental despot and the more corrupt of U.S. city bosses: from seizure, framed elections and the other activities of dictatorship, he and his henchmen have profited in the millions.

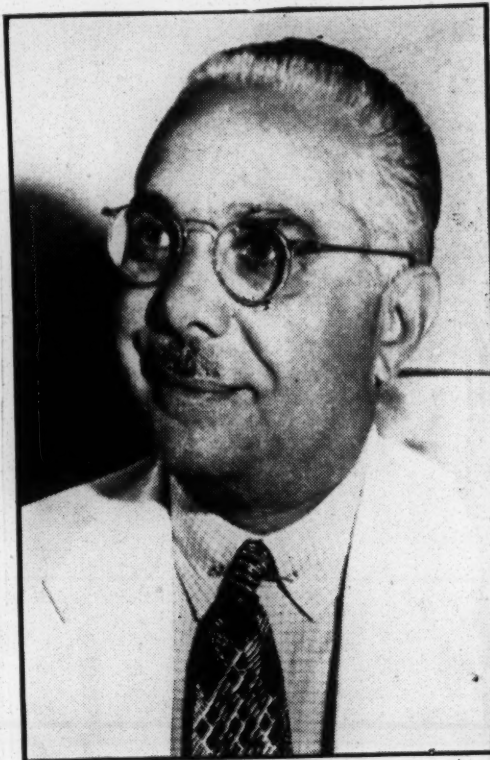
In the election (as usual), Trujillo is backed by the Dominican Party, to which everybody in his Government, everybody in his monopolies, and nearly everybody who wants to do business, has to belong. Last time (May 1942), the Benefactor ran on the other party's ticket too. This time he waved his wand, and two phony opposition parties were created.

Two deputies (Trujillo holds signed resignation letters from all Dominican deputies) were put forward as their candidates. One, Rafael Espailat, has spent the campaign digging in the garden of his little farm outside Ciudad Trujillo. The other, Francisco Plats Ramirez, recently signed a routine resolution of praise for the Benefactor. ("A typist's error," he explains.) Neither man has made a campaign speech.

*Mon. 5-12-47*  
**Preventive Measure.** In 17 years as dictator, Trujillo has broken the spirit of the 2,000,000 Dominicans (200,000 whites, 1,200,000 mulattoes, the rest Negroes). Few dare even to mention his name in public, though in whispers they call him "Beautiful Murder." Seven

months ago, 60 rebel soldiers plotted to oust him. For two weeks the Government had hushed. A convoy of seven limousines did nothing. Then the plotters were sent to outposts at Pedernales (on the Haitian border), and at the town of Loma de Cabrera. When they had taken up their new posts, the conspirators were stabbed to death, all at the same time, on the same day.

All Dominicans remember the butchering of 12,000 Haitians in 1937. But not



DICTATOR TRUJILLO

A bench by the sea.

all have heard of the speech Trujillo made afterwards in Santiago's town hall. "I faced the Haitian problem squarely," he said. I went to the border and saw the thousands of Haitians on Dominican lands. I considered every way out, but I came to the conclusion that there was only one way—a general massacre."

Today Trujillo would like to be a gentleman of ease, and loved by all, but time has infected him with the same terror he has spread. He wears a bulletproof vest, keeps his own food taster, and dines only in his own home. He arrives at diplomatic banquets after dinner is over, bringing three bottles of his own Carlos I brandy, from which the corks must be removed before his eyes, and from which he drinks only after others have drunk first.

**One Man's Meat.** In 17 masterful years of the Benefactor's rule, island businesses have been organized into monopolies and the profits are reaped by Trujillo and his numerous relations.

Since 1930 the dictator has averaged \$1,000 a day from his salt monopoly. The national lottery, nominally run by his brother-in-law Ramón Savinon, nets \$15,000 a month. Brother Anibal makes the mahogany concession worth \$400,000 a year. But the slickest parlay is in cattle. The biggest cattle raiser in the Republic, the Benefactor operates the most modern slaughterhouse, and sets his own price on all cattle sold in the country. The slaughterhouse, built with an Export-Import Bank loan, nominally belongs to the state; so do the ships that carry Trujillo's

Acme

elections won by a unanimous vote. Last May, with a shabby display of pseudo-democracy, Trujillo had 40,000 or so votes registered against him out of an announced total of more than 800,000 votes, or approximately half of the entire population. *The Nation* predicted in May 1942 that after the elections, should the Dominicans be encouraged to exhibit their distaste for the regime, the Benefactor would be prepared for any emergency. Today there has appeared in several New York



newspapers, under a P. R. dateline, a Mr. Hicks who boast so much infamy, just deferred it? Last week the U.S. press news dispatch saying that numerous paying a visit to my country, only a few front-paged reports that seven fighter Dominican oppositionists have been hours from Florida by air. I extend a planes bought from U.S. Army surplus had taken off from a Florida airfield, thrown into prison. That cable, I pre-cordial invitation to any newspaperman heading south. Trujillo's apprehensive plane patrols still scanned offshore waters and soldiers still manned the Dominican beaches.

sume, was sent by U. P.'s correspondent who might be interested in knowing Milton Carr, whom I know to be a the exact truth, to visit the Dominican highly reputal : newspaperman. Mr. Republic, where a solid and lasting Carr, Señor Compres Perez, was in your peace is enjoyed and where a progress, country very recently, albeit not as an never dreamt of in its history, has been official guest of your government. Your achieved. Generalissimo Trujillo was government, in fact, has attacked every elected on May 16, 1947, President of independent newspaperman who has the Dominican Republic, term 1947- visited Santo Domingo. 1952, by an overwhelming majority

Here is something that was not in never registered in any other election the newspapers. Your government has and is very beloved by his people that placed in prison or in chains this past gratefully return in this way everything week from 100 to 150 Dominicans, he has done for them. *Sat. 6-28-47*

smashed the press of the clandestine The truth of all this can be easily weekly published by the Juventud verified, as I said before, paying a visit Democrática, and imprisoned its staff to my country, the Dominican Republic.

for its critical appraisals of Trujillo.

As for your attack upon me, I am both amused and curious. Where did you get the sales figures that would indicate that "Blood in the Streets" was rejected by the American public?

*Sat. 6-28-47* ALBERT C. HICKS  
New York, June 19

**Beloved Gentleman**  
[We have refrained from making any editorial changes in this letter lest we be accused of distorting the writer's meaning.—EDITORS THE NATION.]  
*The Nation N.Y. N.Y.*  
Dear Sirs: In the edition of your weekly magazine, Vol. 164, Num. 19 of May 10, 1947, appeared an article entitled Election Day in Santo Domingo by Albert C. Hicks, who is the same bitter writer of the loathsome book "Blood in the Streets," which the American public rejected because of its untruthfulness. *Sat. 6-28-47*

Mr. Hicks has proved by his attitude to be an evil-disposed writer attacking offensively and systematically the Honorable President of the Dominican Republic, Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina, whether by books or articles in newspapers and magazines with insults and indignities, which only prove his ostensible irritation against him and when a man reach this ground is because undoubtedly he does not have nobler arms to use and necessarily has to receive the contempt of the rest of the public because he is judged as not having any of the qualities of a gentleman. *202(4)*

It is very easy to put in evidence this

Consul General

R. COMPRES PEREZ,

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**  
*Time Magazine*  
*Mon. 8-11-47*

The secret was there for anyone who would listen. Around the little Hotel San Luis on Havana's Belascoain Street, the talk was loud & long about "going to Santo Domingo to fight Trujillo." Mostly the talkers were young Cubans out for adventure and a chance to strike at dictatorship. Some may have been Communists; some were Communism's most ardent enemies.

But there were also Dominicans. For weeks Dominican exiles had been trickling into Havana, by plane and boat from the U.S., Puerto Rico, Venezuela and Guatemala. Something was up, and that something was a filibuster in the romantic Caribbean's best tradition. *Mon. 8-11-47*

Money for the plot had been supplied by Dominican exiles and by patriots in Trujilloland itself. "General" Juan Rodriguez Garcia had put up the most cash. Until the Dictator dispossessed him two years ago, he had been the Dominican Republic's biggest rancher. Cuban officials played dumb, but that they knew about what was going on was obvious.

Trujillo understood just how to deal with this sort of business. Yellow-eyed Julio Ortega Frier, his Washington Ambassador, broadcast that "3,000 Communist revolutionaries" were training in eastern Cuba, fixing to invade Trujilloland. Five days later he reported that 1,000 of them had already set sail in two landing barges and a corvette. But nothing happened.

Had Trujillo scotched the plot and then, in the style of Spain's Dictator Franco, magnified the Communist role beyond all reality? Had the revolutionaries, knocked off balance by Ortega's premature publicity, dropped their plan, or

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**Dictator Snubbed**  
*Chicago*  
*Time Magazine*  
*Sat. 6-28-47*

In all his 17 years of power, Dominican Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo Molina has never had to worry about winning elections. He has always rigged them so carefully that he was sure to win (TIME, May 12, May 26). But his methods have lost him friends in the hemisphere. The left-wing regime of Venezuela's President Rómulo Betancourt has never recognized him; Cuban officials have denounced him.

Last week, another American neighbor turned on him. Guatemala refused to accept the ambassador proposed by Trujillo, formally broke relations with the Dominican Republic. Guatemalan President Juan José Arévalo, who never forgets that his country got rid of its own dictator, General Jorge Ubico, in 1944, pointed a democratic finger of scorn. Trujillo, he said, had corrupted "republican practices into monarchical practices." With rigged elections like last May's, he added, Dictator Trujillo could rule "for the next four centuries."

**DOMINICAN PRESIDENT**  
**STARTS FOURTH TERM**  
*Times - New York*  
*Mon. 8-11-47*

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 16 (U.P.)—Generalissimo Rafael Leonidas Trujillo y Molina was sworn in as President today for a fourth term.

Climaxing five days of inauguration festivities, the ceremony was held at 10 A. M. in the Senate chamber before members of the national Congress and special missions from forty countries.

It was followed by a military parade reviewed by foreign diplomats. *Sun. 8-17-47*

Another feature of the program was the dedication of the new Capitol building and of a group of sixteen structures for the University of Santo Domingo, one of the oldest in the Americas.

A formal ball was given tonight by President and Mrs. Trujillo for the special diplomatic missions.

CIUDAD TRUJILLO, Dominican Republic, Aug. 16 (U.P.)—Rafael L. Trujillo, inaugurated as President today for the fourth time, is head of the Government-controlled Dominican party. He was re-elected May 17 with a 30-to-1 lead over two opponents. He has held power since 1930 except for the period between 1938 and 1942.

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC**

**Time Mag.**  
**Fourth Inaugural**  
*Chicago*  
*Mon. 8-11-47*

For the fourth time in 17 years, Dictator Rafael Leonidas Trujillo took the oath of office as President of the Dominican Republic. (He had copped last May's rigged election, with 93% of the votes.) Delegates of 40 nations, on hand for the show at the Senate Palace, heard the Dictator blandly promise to "maintain the same system of democratic order followed heretofore." For the long-hatching plot of Dominican exiles to overthrow him (TIME, Aug. 11, 18) Trujillo had a characteristic answer. Halfway through his oration he paused, barked: "Whoever tries to disturb the peace will find that we are willing to defend it." Right on cue, sirens went off all over the city, and armored cars rumbled toward the Senate Palace in a roaring hint of what might be in store for rebels.

The Cuban government has been linked by rumor to the revolutionary plot. So far the biggest name is Jose Manuel Aleman, former minister of education. Thirteen truckloads of arms and ammunition belonging to the Morales group were found on his estate and the senate withdrew his portfolio. The next day, President Grau San Martin appointed him minister without portfolio. When a supreme court magistrate called for a trial, public demonstrations sprang up like wildfire.

# Caribbean Czar Faces Showdown

HAVANA — Raphael Trujillo, president-dictator of the Dominican Republic, and often styled "Beast of the Caribbean" is being hunted in his own lair. Political exiles are planting snares from the Cuban capital, islands of the Caribbean, and even the United States.

Except for the Cuban navy, which turned back the September 29 expedition against him, Trujillo would have met the first organized test of his police state since the murder of Sen. Desiderio Arias. He may well have had to use the fortified mountain estate and armed guards, that spell out his fear. *Defender*

The campaign was snuffed out by reluctant Cuban seamen, but the spirit of liberty and revenge for thousands of political crimes is still burning in the minds of Negro, white and mestiza Santo Domingans. Here in Havana, they rally around Dr. Angel Morales, a former vice-president of the League of Nations, who was ambassador to the United States before Trujillo's rise. *Chicago, Ill.*

**Plot In Harlem**

Not all the planning to depose Trujillo is in Cuba, where even government leaders are involved. Intrigue seethes in Haiti, on its western border, Venezuela, and islands of the Spanish-speaking Indies. Even in Spanish Harlem, the Society of the Dominican Avengers plans for a future without the "Beast of the Caribbean."

Said soft-spoken, cultured Dr. Morales from his headquarters in the San Luis hotel here:

"Trujillo has not won . . . Our initial move has heartened the

Dominican patriots at home—at least those Trujillo hasn't yet murdered. We will try again, and the moment the first shot is fired in the Dominican Republic, Trujillo is through."

He is convincing. So are the grim faced men around him who watch everyone—everything. Except for a twist of fate, this man might now be provisional president of the republic. He may yet be. *Sat. 10-25-47*

Outside his country, Trujillo is called a megalomaniac. Murder and political blackmail are his stock in trade. He rides in a bullet proof Packard, and keeps a private yacht under half steam for the showdown even he knows is coming, the opposition says.

In the first days of his regime, he went into big business, selling his products to the government at a neat profit. Before his adopted son was 10 years old, Trujillo commissioned him a colonel in the army with full pay. The son was killed in Florida last year.

**Cattle Thief** *Chicago, Ill.*

Trujillo began his career at the head of a band of cattle rustlers, later siding with Raphael Estrella Urena, a rebel, to overthrow the government. Urena died "mysteriously," and Trujillo was top man.

His right hand man is Ludovina Fernandez, chief of the Dominican police, although he may have found other lieutenants among the suspect Nazi Europeans he invited to his country after the war. A blinking sign on his palace reads in Spanish, "God and Trujillo."

Last man to oppose him for the presidency was the senator, Gen. Desiderio Arias. Arias' head was

The Dominican internal situation country of 2,000,000 a huge concentration of 30,000 per- Albert Hicks, an American author, said Trujillo has ordered the deaths of 30,000 per-



# Federated West Indies May Be Fifth Dominion

*Afro-American*  
British Call Conference in Jamaica,  
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 6-14-47  
Sept. 13; Colonial Secretary to Preside

By RUDOLPH DUNBAR

LONDON — Britain's colonial possessions in the West Indies may become the fifth Dominion within the British Commonwealth of Nations in the near future.

This momentous decision will be debated at a conference of colonial officials, and members of the British section of the Caribbean Commission, to be held Sept. 13 at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

## Bahamas Left Out

Major objectives of the conference were outlined last week in a message, officially a Government "white paper," to the governors concerned.

Invitations were forwarded to Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, the Leeward and Windward Islands, and the two large but undeveloped mainland colonies—British Guiana in South America, and British Honduras in Central America. *Sat. 6-14-47*

The Bahamas government was not invited because its representatives have so far rejected proposals for closer association with the British West Indies.

## Colonial Secretary Leads

The importance which the Government attaches to the success of the conference is emphasized by the fact that its presiding officer will be the Hon. Creech Jones, colonial secretary.

He expressed the belief that formation of a federated government to improve the political, economic and social welfare of the area's 2,000,000 inhabitants, "need not wait," as was thought, until it is seen how the proposed federation of the Leeward and Windward Islands works.

West Indian Federation was agreed upon in principle at the colonial conference in St. Kitts last year.

## Functions Outlined

Under the proposed plan, the federated government would take over civil aviation, development and welfare programs which are already centralized, but would leave other services such as education to the existing Legislatures.

The conference will be open for the discussion of any form of "closer co-operation" that might merit consideration.

## Major Discussions

The white paper suggests as

major topics for the agenda: joint operation of administrative, medical, legal, police and penal services; co-ordination and co-operative development of welfare services; and centralization of income tax, defense and security."

A special recommendation for the delegates' attention is the establishment of a single customs union to replace the customs offices operating against the interests of intercolonial trade.

The total revenue last year of the colonies which have agreed to the conference was \$100,000,000.

## Objections Explained

The Bahamas Islands comprise 4,000 square miles and a population of 73,000.

The Government previously opposed federation because of "practical difficulties" in fusing rich and poor colonies, poor communications, and a belief that self-government for each colony must come first. *Sat. 6-14-47*

## Main Products Listed

Main products of the islands involved are sugar, cocoa, bananas, rum, oil and cotton.

British Honduras is famous for its rich timber lands, mahogany and logwood, and cultivates the finest grapefruit and chicle in the Commonwealth.

British Guiana is among the world's leading producers of gold, diamonds and aluminum, and has a large supply of bauxite and timber.

## ISLAND WINDS BLOW

# West Indians Place 2-Year Deadline On Dominion Status

*Chicago Defender, Ill.*

*10-4-47*  
KINGSTON, Jamaica —

"The British territories in the Caribbean area are to have dominion status in the British Commonwealth of Nations within two years.

Territories involved include Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Trinidad, St. Kitts, Nevis, Montserrat, Antigua, St. Lucia, Dominica, St. Vincent and Grenada."

*Sat.*  
So declared Atty. Bindley C. Cyrus of Chicago who journeyed to Jamaica where as American observer, with Augustine A. Austin and Ellis A. Williams, he attended sessions of the Caribbean Labor Congress at Kingston, and the official British Conference on Closer Union at Montego Bay, Jamaica.

This latter conference was called by Arthur Creech Jones, British secretary of state for the colonies to consider the question of federation for British units in the Caribbean area.

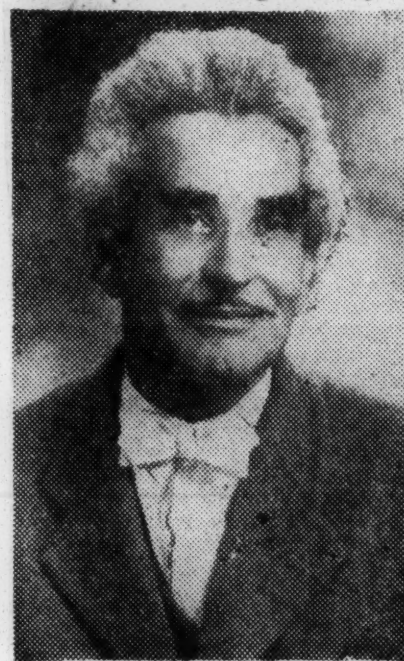
Because of the two conferences the leading statesmen of the West Indies were concentrated in Jamaica, and for more than two weeks the eyes of the West Indian and Caribbean world were centered on Kingston and Montego Bay.

## To Map Program

The function of the Caribbean Labor Congress, Cyrus stated, was to prepare a program for presentation to the official conference. At the conference table sat Hon. T. Albert Marryshow, president of the Caribbean Labor Congress and father of the fight for West Indian freedom; Hon. Grantley H. Adams, prime minister of Barbados; Hon. Hugh H. Springer of Barbados, treasurer of the Caribbean Labor Congress; Hon. Norman W. Manley, president and founder of the People's National Party; Hon. Albert Gomes of Trinidad; Hon. H. N. Critchlow of British Guiana, father of the labor movement in the

West Indies and British Guiana, and a score of other distinguished men in the political and labor movements of the area.

The Caribbean Labor Congress being quite familiar with West Indian political, social and economic problems, presented a comprehensive program, including a federal constitution to the Montego Bay Conference, which was accepted in principle, and the official conference then passed a resolution authorizing a study of



WILLIAM BUSTAMENTE

the form and content of a proposed federal constitution by a commission of 16 persons who are to report not later than June 15, 1949.

## Self-Government

It is expected that shortly thereafter federation will be a reality and a new Caribbean nation will take its place among the British nations with status similar to Canada, New Zealand, Australia, India and Pakistan.

In the interim, all territories are to be granted an increased measure of self-government including universal suffrage.

The conference at Montego Bay

marks a new era in the history of the British Caribbean peoples, and its success, Cyrus declared, was due largely to the deep sincerity and honesty of purpose displayed by Arthur Creech Jones, secretary of state for the colonies and to the harmonious attitude and whole-hearted cooperation of such distinguished characters as Norman W. Manley; William Alexander Bustamente, of Jamaica; Hon. Grantley H. Adams and Hon. W. A. Crawford, of Barbados; Sir Eustace Woolford, of British Guiana; Hon. A. W. Courtney, of British Honduras; Hon. Albert S. Gomes, of Trinidad; Hon. V. C. Bird, of Antigua; Hon. A. C. Lewis, of St. Lucia, and several others.

# Walter White

People, Politics And Places

*Chicago Defender*  
Experience in Race Relations *20e(4)*

A VERY SIMPLE ACT of assistance to a child gave me recently an insight into one of the reasons why the racial attitude of white North Americans becomes increasingly irritating to citizens of Latin and South America.

On a plane between St. Croix and St. Thomas, Virgin Islands I talked with a doctor and his wife about St. Croix.

Accompanying them was a bright-faced, sad-eyed, dark-skinned girl of eight, who, the doctor told me had come to St. Croix with her mother to visit the child's grandfather. The mother had been seized with a heart attack and had died before medical aid could be summoned. The doctor was bringing the child to St. Thomas where she was to be met by an uncle who lives in San Juan, Puerto Rico and who was to arrange her transportation to



*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Sat. 3-22-47*  
The uncle failed to show up. One of the members of our party sympathetically took the child to the Red Cross and offered to do whatever needed to be done to assist the child in being



of the Puerto Ricans against prejudiced white Americans. "American whites think that we are the dirt beneath their feet," she remarked bitterly.

*Lat. 3-22-47*  
**Feeling South of The Border**

AND YET THE NEW YORK TIMES cannot understand why anti-American feeling spreads so rapidly south of the border. Some day, perhaps too late, they will wake up. But if the United States wants to hold on to what is left of friendship she possesses in South America, it is apparent that the ambassadors of ill-will, which some of our American white tourists are proving themselves to be, had either best be kept at home or taught some manners.

**Puerto Rican Sympathy**

ON MY RETURN I found her surrounded by a group of sympathetic Puerto Ricans of varied skin color who were trying to entertain the child who understood none of the very rapid Spanish they were pouring at her. I explained the circumstances which increased greatly the sympathy for the child.

But there were a number of white Americans who seemed dumbfounded that a man who appeared to be white should be the custodian and guardian of a dark-skinned child. Some of them merely looked their amazement. But some of them with exceedingly bad taste made audible remarks filled with prejudice. The expression on the faces of the Puerto Ricans changed instantly to very bitter hostility against the American whites. Unfortunately I do not speak Spanish, but an elderly woman, noting my bewilderment, quietly moved to my side and began to translate for me. She did not know and she was frankly puzzled about my racial identity. Even after I had told her that I was secretary of the NAACP and a Negro she seemed unsure. But finally she became convinced apparently that I was without prejudice and she began to tell me of the bitterness in the remarks returned to New York to her father. The Red Cross asked me to bring the child to New York with me as I was leaving the following day and I agreed to do so. We had a two-hour wait in San Juan airport. I supplied the child with food and comic books and left her for a few minutes to take care of the transportation.



# Refused In Effort To Wipe Out Debt

By JOHN A. DIAZ  
(Miami Bureau)

MIAMI, Fla. — Despite America's plan to appropriate many millions of dollars to aid Greece and Turkey, the U. S. State Department flatly turned down a plea for a loan of \$20,000,000 to Haiti. The Courier learned this week.

The loan was requested by the black republic in order to wipe out a debt of \$6,500,000 to the United States, and to utilize the balance for much-needed industrial and agricultural development.

**SPENT TWO MONTHS IN WASHINGTON**  
A special Haitian mission, including Dr. Jean Price Mars, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Gaston Margrom, Minister of Finance, and Georges Rigaud, former Minister of Agriculture, spent two months in Washington conferring with State Department officials in an effort to secure the loan. Spruille Braden and other State Department executives in addition to Haitian Ambassador Joseph Charles participated in the negotiations.

In an exclusive interview arranged for the writer by Jean F. Brierre, cultural attache of the Ministry of Foreign Relations, the Haitian ministers, after posing for pictures at the exhibition of Haitian handicrafts, chatted at length with The Courier's Miami correspondent and informed him of the purpose of the Washington mission. It was primarily for the purpose of getting the United States—which has handled Haiti's customs duties since the Marines occupied Haiti—to liberate the black Caribbean republic from the financial yoke.

**THEIR PRICE FOR VICTORY**

Said Dr. Price: "Haitians feel that their country's participation in bringing about victory in the war for freedom, cost their country about \$20,000,000. But the principle of it was what we discussed with Mr. Braden, not the figures."

The Minister of Foreign Affairs pointed out that from 1920 to 1932, when Haiti was militarily occupied by the United States, the occupation forces obtained a \$40,000,000 loan for Haiti, but only \$23,000,000 was ever received. Since then, this debt has been reduced to \$6,500,000. But, stated Dr. Mars, in doing it, Haiti has paid in amortization and interest charges around \$38,000,000. Haiti feels, he says, that the \$6,500,000 balance does not justify the existing United States controls.

Dr. Mars explained: "Haiti's heavy debt was originally due to the French. Never in history has Haiti failed to meet its obligations, except one time—and then we missed our payment because Haiti was under United States military occupations and the occupation authorities—not the Haitian officials—decided not to meet the obligation."

"Haiti is the only country in the world where such control of its internal affairs by a foreign nation exists," he continued. "And we believe world conditions do not justify foreign interference or control in our finances."

## Egg-Chicken, Egg-Chicken

By HENRY McLEMORE

PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI.—A hash of Haitian notes: You housewives who are worrying about the servant problem in the United States should Clipper down to Haiti where you'd have to worry twice as hard. Let me explain: Servants are as plentiful as bananas and almost as cheap, but even the small wages they demand immediately place them in the capitalistic class, and they go straight out and hire servants to work for them under their supervision. Mrs. Scott Manley was telling Jean that when she complained to her laundress the other day about the clothes not being done on time her laundress had a simple answer. She explained to Mrs. Manley that the laundress she had hired to do the laundry for her just wasn't efficient. Haitian cooks wouldn't think of bringing home purchases from the market. Out of their own money they hire bearers to do this job.

There are not many automobiles in Port-au-Prince, which is a good thing, because Port-au-Prince drivers fear neither man nor devil as they tear along the narrow, winding streets. They blow their horns almost without let-up. When I inquired as to this never-ending horn blowing I was informed that one another on streets where there is scarcely room for them to pass, the man who blows his horn first has the right of way, and in case of accident is considered blameless.

For a more serious Haitian note, let me tell you of the great work being done by the American Sanitary Committee, headed by Edwin L. Dudley of Wilmington, N. C. Since 1942 this committee has been working throughout Haiti, and its accomplishments are magnificent. The eleven clinics established by the Americans give free treat-

## Haiti

ment to between 80,000 and 100,000 natives a month, and the engineers have gone a far way toward giving the country a pure water supply.

"We still have a long way to go," Dudley told me, "but the people are so eager for aid, and the Haitian government has been so cooperative, that success is assured. It wasn't long ago that three patients to a bed was the rule, not the exception, in hospitals. Now we have to put two in a bed, and we dream of the day when each patient will have his own bed."

A trip to Haiti would not be complete without a visit to the awe-inspiring Citadel built by King Henri Christophe. Captain Edouard Roy, senior officer of the Haitian Air Force, and Lieut. Eberle J. Guilband flew me over this fabulous structure which stands on a mountain peak, some 3,000 feet above sea level. As you know, if you have read your guide books as thoroughly as I have since starting on this trip, His Black Majesty built the Citadel in defiance of Napoleon.

Captain Roy scared the wits out of me as he flew the plane practically inside the walls where 10,000 men could be garrisoned, plus food and ammunition sufficient to withstand a six-month siege. "It was an impregnable fortress in its day," Captain Roy said as we dove low over the cannon emplacements, "but with this plane and a few bombs I could have destroyed in a day what took years and the sacrifice of thousands of human lives to build."

Tomorrow we fly through the mountain passes to Ciudad Trujillo, capital of the Dominican Republic. You'll get a report from there if I don't wear myself out doing the merengue, if that's the way you spell it. Come to think of it, I might as well spell it wrong—I'm a cinch to dance it wrong. (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

## U.S. Haiti Renew Food Agreement

Joint Agricultural  
Program Extended

WASHINGTON

The Institute of Inter-American Affairs announced, last week, that William C. Brister, vice president in charge of its food supply division, has signed with the Government of Haiti at Port-au-Prince an extension of the institute's food supply agreement for assistance to Haitian agriculture.

The agreement provides that until June 30, 1948, the United States will contribute \$50,000 and technical and administrative assistance with a value of approximately \$150,000, while Haiti's contribution will be \$175,000.

The Co-operative Food Mission initiated its activities in Haiti in 1944 in order to rehabilitate lands used in an emergency effort to produce rubber. In the achievement of this objective, Haitian

rural families affected by the rubber project were assisted in restoring their lands to production of food crops. 1-18-47 Sat.

## Long-Range Project

The emergency rehabilitation project was, however, only the first phase of operations, since in addition, water resources have been developed, live-stock improvement has been studied, soil conservation projects have been installed, and grain storage facilities have been established.

The extension of the agreement will permit continuation of the mission's recent emphasis on Haiti's long run agricultural needs, and on the training of local agricultural experts qualified to supervise activities of this type when the present program terminates.

## WASHINGTON

The special mission sent by President Estime of Haiti to explore the possibility of consolidating the Haitian public debt and strengthening economic relations between the United States and Haiti announced this week that it had conferred with Assistant Secretary of State Spruille Braden, but "had not yet achieved a positive result."

The announcement came from an exclusive AFRO interview here with the Haitian Embassy.

Dr. Price Mars, minister for foreign affairs; Excellency Joseph D. Charles, Haitian ambassador at Washington; Hon. Gaston Mar, minister for finance and national economy; and Dr. Georges Rigaud, ex-secretary for commerce, who is special delegate. Members of the mission were submitted to various U.S. officials control by the U.S. Government. "This," stated the ambassador, "is not in harmony with the principles of sovereignty. We hope it will be possible to have new terms and a general re-financing of this mission, with the good democratic spirit of the U.S. Government."

Cordiality Met Thus Far

Dr. Price Mars said that so far all negotiations of the mission have met with cordiality by those who welcomed them in the State Department. Several hundred thousand dollars were spent, he explained, on strategic defenses in Haiti during the war. Thousands of Haitians were removed from their homes so that

## End of Political, Financial Control by U.S. Sought by Haitian Mission

Renewal of Loan, More Equitable Relationship Requested  
as Island Republic Plans Expansion of Export Market

By OLLIE STEWART

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bases for the armed services could be built. Now the government is faced with the expensive problem of moving these people back home again. **1-18-47 Sat.**

In addition, Haitian sugar, the was forced to flee the Caribbean republic a year ago this week after a bloody revolt in which over 20 were killed and a score hurt. He left the capital, Port-au-Prince, after a military coup and sought refuge in Canada where he is still in exile.

#### Ahead in Payments

Finance Minister Margron announced that Haiti is ahead in the payment of interest and amortization of her debts.

The only public debt outstanding, he added, is less than 6 million dollars of bonds—which are selling substantially above their call price. However, there are in addition, certain obligations to the Export-Import Bank.

#### Domestic Problems Dominant

Health, agriculture, schools and industry now offer the most pressing problems in Haiti today, according to Dr. Georges Rigaud.

"The Haitian people expect from their government not only better living conditions, but also the total disappearance of foreign interference in their internal economy," he said.

There is a lot of unemployment in Haiti, but efforts are being made to relieve this situation, it was stated.

#### Exchange Students Welcomed

The exchange of students between Haiti and the United States was seen as a healthy sign by Ambassador Charles.

He noted that there are many Haitians now attending schools in this country, and particularly non-white schools like Fisk, Tuskegee and Howard.

It was the considered opinion of the mission that more non-white American students in Haiti would improve relations between the two countries. **1-18-47 Sat.**

#### Tourist Program Planned

A special program designed to attract more colored tourists to Haiti is now in effect, it was announced.

The mission was unanimous in its hope that the replacement of Secretary of State Byrnes by General Marshall would not change the cordial good will now apparent in relations with the State Department.

#### Expansion of Production

Justifying a loan to broaden exportation, the mission pointed out that recent reports from the Republic of Haiti indicate that the production of coffee will be larger in 1947 than in any year since 1939.

Of finest quality, the coffee is demanded on the Continent of Europe, particularly in France, Belgium, Spain and Germany, far more than any other coffee produced anywhere else in the world. **1-18-47 Sat.**

#### Proximity Cited

Haiti, however, it was stated has been desirous of obtaining a large market in America because of the nearness to this country.

## Haiti Prexy

## Reviews Work

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago Ill.*  
**Presents Balance**

**On 1st Anniversary**  
*Sat. 9-6-47*

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (ANP)— A review of his first year as chief executive of this Republic was given here last week by President Dumarsais Estime, who accepted the reins of government on Aug. 16, 1946 to climax a bitter political crisis in the history of this nation.

Prof. Estime, a dark-skinned Haitian, presented a balance sheet of his one year in office, covering domestic problems, foreign relations, economic and educational ventures. National unity has supplanted the political hate, jealousy and bitter sectarianism he faced when he became president, he explained, because he is determined to rise above partisan politics.

Under his regime, both the interests of the workers and the owners will be protected, he declared. He noted that Haiti's position at the United Nations favored the masses of "exploited colonial peoples, opposed racial discrimination and imperialism. Haiti's position at the recent Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro favored the safeguarding of Pan-American economic interests.

#### In Exile Year



**ELIE LESCOT,**  
deposed president of Haiti, who

## Earl Conrad

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago Ill.*  
**Haiti's Request Turned Down**  
*Sat. 5-3-47*

HAITI, THE BLACK INDEPENDENT Republic asked Harry Truman's government for \$40,000,000 in order to put through a national reconstruction program and it was turned down. It was refused just when the President and the State Department and the nation's white-owned press was whooping

it up to give Greek fascism exactly ten times that amount. Well, that's what's going on in the country today. The President is outdoing the Republicans right now in projecting conservative, even reactionary ideas and measures. The people of the United States may have lost more ground in the last year than they gained in the ten years before then. We are going backward so fast that, I predict, the major party historians may soon stop fishing out the speeches of Jackson, Jefferson and Lincoln, but will make it look pretty respectable to hash up all the medieval slave-thinking of John C. Calhoun, who, a century ago, did the thinking for the plantation owners.

We are hell-bent for war and fascism—if something doesn't happen soon to prevent it—just as sure as nature produces little apples. About the only thing that can happen is for the people to recognize that Henry A. Wallace alone among big shots is fighting their battle, and to get behind him, and close ranks, and stop witch-hunting, and cut out making love to the ghost of Adolph Hitler.

*Sat. 5-3-47*  
**Cowardice — Both Colors, Too**  
I NEVER DREAMED I'd live to see such damned cowardice as I find among the nation's liberals as I see at this moment—both colors too. The late Heywood Broun once said, "A liberal is a man who walks out when a fight begins." Events prove that the columnist had something. There are more liberals walking out of the liberal fight today than roaches in New York's tenements. I prefer the roaches.

It's a pleasure to read Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

## Yesterday And Today

these days. He is taking the whole thing calmly and in his stride. Nobody is browbeating him. Nobody is chasing him behind any bushes and



hitting him over the head with names, labels or smallpox or redpox. He is standing up as an admirer of planned economy and the struggle of the Soviet system to abolish poverty and man's inhumanity to man—and he is standing up like a young man with guts and belief.

I am amazed at the Negro press for not raising more of a holler at the way things are going. What makes the gentlemen of the Negro press think there will be a Negro press left in the country three years from now if the government keeps on its present path? What makes you think that if a white supremacist like Rankin has his way, first with Communists, then with organized labor, that he will not then go after his own primordial hate—the Negro group? What makes you think he and his ilk North and South would not put you back in chattel slavery, rob you even of your segregated institutions? What makes you think the Klan doesn't still envision you as oxen in the fields, unpaid slaves in their factories? Don't you know that racism, an organic facet of fascism anywhere in the world, is native to the American scene, that part of fascism is already a historical and accomplished fact here?

#### How Nazis Operated

*Sat. 5-3-47*  
HAS EVERYBODY forgotten how the Nazis proceeded in Germany? In case you forgot, first they went after the Communists; then they ended organized labor; then they massacred the Jews; then they started in on the rest of the world. Will someone kindly show me where and how there is any difference in the way the President, the cabinet and Congress are doing now than what the Hitler regime did in its ascent to tyranny? With conservative Democrats and reactionary Republicans having closed ranks, it is getting pretty late. Negroes have to decide whether their interests lie with the Rankins and the Northern industrialists or with the Wallaces, labor and the mass of pushed-around peoples here and throughout the world. If you're for helping the Greek fascists and turning down the Haitians—that's the foreign policy—and if you're for bringing fascism to America in the guise of a fight on communism, then you are helping to usher in the biggest and the longest and dreariest funeral procession in the history of the world.



# Haiti Booming Under Estimate

Sat. 10-11-47

By LUCILLE SELZ

LAKE SUCCESS, N.Y.—(NNPA)

While many countries in the world are having their internal troubles and political unrest, there is one country that is having a quiet "bloodless revolution." It is the Republic of Haiti.

This West Indies island of 10,700 square miles, with a population of 2,719,474, about 254 persons per square mile, a density greater than that of any other republic in the Americas, is now enjoying a better standard of living than ever before.

One man has been responsible for leading his country on the road to prosperity and democracy. He is President Dumarsais Estime.

Forty-six years old and a former attorney, Estime was elected 15 months ago to head the government for a six-year term.

## Economic Situation Improved

Due to the President's new "term" program, social reforms, public health and education have been stepped up in Haiti's national life. This country's economic and commercial situation has never been better than it is today.

Haiti's level of exports for the fiscal year 1945-46 were \$22,800,000 and her imports were \$15,900,000. Only in 1919 were her exports higher at \$24,760,000, according to an official report.

Even though the full amount of the United States loan has been prepaid, Haiti would like to be liberated from certain financial obligations from the United States, according to official spokesmen from Haiti.

## U.S. Holds Trade Key

Joseph D. Charles, ambassador to Washington and chairman of the Haitian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, said in his statement to the press that trade with the United States can be increased if the United States lowers its trade barriers.

"Haiti hopes to sign a new commercial agreement with the United States which will normalize our trade balance," Mr. Charles said.

His report went on to say that many of Haiti's exports, such as rum, tomatoes, laces and embroidery, could find a steady market here but are hampered by preferential tariffs given some European countries, Cuba and Puerto Rico.

Many new agricultural products have been added to the list of exports in the past 12 years, including bananas and sisal, the report stated. New plants for cotton have

been established, as well as for the making of plastics and chocolate, the report showed.

## Political Coalition

Along with their economic reforms, Haitians have buried their party differences. There is homogeneity in Haiti's political life. This was expressed the other day in an interview by Antonio I. Vieux, former Under Secretary of Justice and vice chairman of the Haitian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, when he said:

"All the political parties, even the Communist party, in spite of their theoretical differences, agree because they recognize the efforts put forth by the President's program and because of the delicate world situation."

Haiti at the United Nations Assembly will not easily take a stand on such controversial issues as Palestine for, as Mr. Vieux so tactfully and rightly said: "We will be for what can unify and bring about tolerance and social betterment for peoples all over the world."

# Black Republic Enslaved By Financial Tie

Sat. 4-5-47

## Export-Import Bank Denies Relief From Heavy Obligation

### PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti

—A financial deal with the United States under which it is not free to control its own finances was disclosed by Haiti this week in correspondence with the U. S. State Department. The black republic declared that on a debt of \$23 million to the United States it has paid \$38 million and still owes \$5½ million.

The correspondence came to light after the Export-Import Bank of Washington had turned down Haiti's request for a refinancing of her national debt to the United States. It also revealed that under an agreement made in 1941, the

## Haiti

United States exercises such control over Haitian finances that Haiti cannot prepare its own budget, amend its budget law, or increase its public debt without the previous consent of this country.

In the exchange of diplomatic notes between Secretary of State George C. Marshall and Haitian Ambassador Joseph D. Charles, Haiti accused the United States of subjecting it to "financial control which is a form of intervention humiliating and irreconcilable with the spirit of international democracy, which generally inspires the relations of the peoples of this Continent."

Replying to Haiti's charges Under Secretary of State Spruille Braden, in a letter dated March 17, said:

"With respect to the allegations of the Mission concerning intervention, it should be pointed out that the present situation is the result of negotiations freely entered into by both governments in 1941, and in the opinion of this government, the Executive Agreement of September 13, 1941, is therefore not to be considered an act of intervention."

According to the official correspondence, the Haitian financial mission consisting of Dr. Jean Price-Mars, Minister of Foreign Relations; Gaston Margron, Minister of Finance; Dr. George Rigaud, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, and Ambassador Charles, had sought the following concessions from the Export-Import Bank through State Department assistance:

## Appeals Denied

1. To have the Export-Import Bank purchase a \$6,559,815 balance on a debt which Haiti owes the National City Bank of New York and refinance it with "more favorable conditions as to interests."

2. To modify the \$2,670,000 balance of a \$5,500,000 loan made to Haiti by the Export-Import Bank in 1941 to finance a huge public works program conducted by an American firm. (The Haitians claim that the work of the American firm was defective and highly unsatisfactory.)

3. To renounce a wartime \$5,000,000 loan made to the Haitian American Agricultural Development Company to grow strategic war plants. (The Haitian government backed this loan although the entire amount was spent at the direction of Americans who controlled the company. The program was a total failure leaving the Haitians to pay off the loan.)

4. The granting of a new loan of \$20,000,000 for a new economic development program under the direction of the Haitian Government.

In a note dated January 27, the Board of Directors of the Export Bank turned down all four of

Haiti's requests.

Haiti then took the matter up with the Department of State and in a letter to Secretary Marshall dated February 11, cited the hardships it was undergoing as a result of its debts to the bank.



## HAITI'S SOVEREIGNTY

## DEARER THAN DOLLARS

*Chicago, Ill., Defender*

When the Export-Import Bank flatly turned down Haiti's request for a 20 million dollar loan, it became obvious that the motives for such action were not the loftiest. *Sat. 4-19-47*

The Haitian government is struggling to free itself from the tentacles of a giant octopus. Haiti has paid 38 million dollars to the United States for a loan which amounted to only 23 million dollars, and for which she still owes an additional 5½ million—almost twice the amount of the loan. This usurious rate places Uncle Sam in a shameful role of the contemptible Shylock. It cannot be argued that Haiti is not able to meet her financial obligations. She has shown more than good faith in honoring commitments that other governments would have repudiated. That alone should give her a high credit rating.

The request for a new loan was made with the view primarily to liquidating the balance of the old loan and for a new economic development program under the direction of the Haitian government.

What is behind this refusal? We can only surmise. First of all, Haiti has a new president whose liberal views and independent judgment are antithetic to the American pattern of power politics. The present Haitian administration, so far, has shown no disposition to reduce itself to the level of a marionette. Haiti today is governed by true patriots, by able men, men who cherish the historic traditions of the island that produced Toussaint L'Ouverture, Dessalines; men who believe in the dignity of their country and will not barter away the rights of their people. *Sat. 4-19-47*

Such men, of course, would not agree to the conditions of the loan, particularly when such conditions involve financial control of their republic. Haitian Ambassador Joseph D. Charles was right when he contended that such a control is a form of intervention which is humiliating and irreconcilable with the tenets of democracy.

Of course Haiti could have all the money that she needs if she would agree to grant concessions that in the end would jeopardize her sovereignty and reduce her to the status of a de-

pendency. Fortunately, today, she has as president a proud, intelligent black man who feels that the only allegiance he owes is allegiance to the Haitian people who elevated him to the presidency with their ballots and not to Wall Street or the U. S. State Department. These are the reasons, we believe, that stand in the way of a loan to the Caribbean republic.

This refusal came at a time when Uncle Sam was offering four hundred million dollars to Greece to bolster a tottering throne, to say nothing of the untold millions that have been poured into China toward the support of the Chiang Kai Chek government, 50 million recently granted to Italy, and the three billion given Great Britain—all this at the expense of the taxpayer, and none of this money may ever return to the United States Treasury. But Haiti, which needs a small loan for legitimate and sound purposes, cannot get it.

Perhaps it is well that she does not get it, for she might lose her soul in the process.

## Walter White

*Chicago Defender*  
That Mammoth Loan to Britain

HAVE YOU FOLLOWED the nasty little feud now going on between Secretary of the Treasury John W. Snyder and Hugh Dalton, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, over the way England is spending the four billion, seven hundred and fifty million dollars of your money

and mine which the United States recently loaned England? Do you remember how the United States was contemptuously denounced in England because it tried to attach some strings to the loan to insure that at least part of that fabulous sum would be plowed back into buying American goods? England is today buying less from countries like Argentina than she is selling that pro-Nazi South American country whose politics the United States disapproves—and all this to the economic advantage of England and Argentina and the disadvantage of the United States.

All this comes to mind in seeing the booting, black Haiti is getting in Washington as she applies for a loan from the Export-Import Bank to repair the damage done by the looting of that

*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Sat. 3-15-47*

country before and even more during the late war for human freedom. Twenty-five years ago in 1922 Haiti applied for and was granted a loan of \$23,660,000 which was floated by Lee, Higginson and Co. and the National City Bank of New York. Since then Haiti has paid \$38,009,862.66 on principal and interest on that loan but still owes \$6,559,815.80. In 1938 the Export-Import Bank loaned Haiti \$5,500,000 to pay the J. G. White Engineering Company of New York for roads and water installations in Port-au-Prince, most of which crumbled shortly after construction. Haiti has paid back all of that loan except \$2,670,000 with 4 per cent interest.

Haiti Agriculture Loan *Sat. 3-15-47*

IN 1941 HAITI guaranteed a loan of \$5,000,000 to SHADA (the Haitian-American Society for the development of Agriculture). But SHADA in 1942 was hastily shifted on orders from Washington into an emergency war agency to raise rubber from the cryptostegia plant in a desperate effort to remedy the shortsightedness of the United States in failing to build up a stock pile of rubber which error caught the United States with its trousers down when war came.

Three hundred thousand Haitian peasants were summarily ousted from 100,000 acres of fertile land which they owned and on which they raised annually some twenty million dollars worth of mangoes, alligator pears, cocoa beans and coffee. Bulldozers ruthlessly mowed down trees, fences, houses. American "experts" were in complete charge of the project.

It failed—but totally and miserably. Now not

People, Politics  
And Places

only must Haiti pay back the five million dollar loan but the Haitian owners of the expropriated land, who lost more than fifty million dollars of income during the two and one-half years of American "experimenting," will continue to lose until they can replant their trees and bushes and wait for them to become productive again.

## Loans for All Nations — Except Haiti

AND WHAT IS THE LORDLY State Department and the Export-Import Bank saying to the Haitian delegation which is now in Washington seeking a loan to repair the damage? They say that no more loans are available—just after lending four thousand million dollars to England and countless millions to every other nation on earth except black Haiti. And England not only plays trade footsy with Argentina but blandly tells the English people that it has neither the means nor the intention of paying back a single penny of the loan from the United States. *Sat. 3-15-47*

But here is the ironic pay-off on Anglo-Saxon diplomacy. Probably with some of the same dollar credits chiseled out of her dealings with England, Argentina tells Haiti that if Uncle Sam refuses to help Haiti out, Papa Peron of the Argentine will be glad to do so. If this happens, swart Latin America will chalk up another black market against "Yanqui imperialism" and the racial bigotry of the United States. And the penny-wise, pound-foolish diplomacy of Pennsylvania ave., Washington, D.C., will in its blindness forge another link in the iron chain of greed and racial arrogance about the United States.





MME. LUCIENNE H. ESTIME

# Haiti, Tropical Republic, Moves Ahead Towards Greater Democracy

*Chicago Defender, Ill.*  
Sat. 3-1-47

By MME. LUCIENNE H. ESTIME

Haiti, a verdant island of 10,204 square miles, nestling in the Caribbean sea, only five and a half hours distance by airplane from Miami and two days by boat, is a joy to behold, silhouetted against the celestial blue of the sky and bathed by an emerald sea, always clear. It is traced with great undulating mountain ranges, to which are perpetually the verdure of the tropics, and which assure to its inhabitants a mild climate in summer. This island, first inhabited by Indians, was discovered by Christopher Columbus in 1492 and thereafter settled by the Spanish.

African slaves were soon introduced and by 1518 the slave trade was so large that importations were limited to 4,000 a year. In 1687, the western third of the island was granted by Spain to the French, who were drawn here by the mildness of the climate and the great riches of the land. The French brought with them their culture, their language and their customs, which so penetrated into the life of the inhabitants that they have always remained characteristic of the people who inhabit the part of the island.

The color of the population of Haiti is as varied as in the United States. The masses of people are of a nature warm and hospitable, and speak creole, a dialect that is a mixture of French, Spanish, English, etc. However, the official language of the country, spoken by the elite, is French.

On Jan. 1, 1804, at the initiative of some ardent blacks, among whom were Toussaint L'Ouverture and Jean-Jacques Dessalines, the independence of Haiti was proclaimed, after a fierce struggle against the French. Haiti thus became the first of the other American republics to be free, and the world's first Negro republic.

Afterwards, many different forms of government were tried, including an empire under Dessalines and a kingdom under Henri-Christophe. The latter was a ruler with great tenacity of purpose and unbounding energy, who led his people toward an ever-growing prosperity and who constructed in the north of Haiti a famous fortress, ranked today as one of the marvels of the New World (See Book of Marvels by Richard Halliburton). This fortress, called "La Citadelle LaFerriere" is symbolic of the profound effect left upon the country by Henri Christophe during his short and unhappy reign. Today, it is visited by many tourists.

After much experimental groping, the republic emerged trium-

The natural, unexplored beauty of the country includes caves, water-falls, natural beaches and mountain retreats. The official religion is Catholic, although all sects are free to worship as they choose.

From visiting the important cities of the country, such as Port-au-Prince, the capital, in the west; Cap-Haitien, in the north; and Cayes, in the south, the traveler can get an idea of the people and of that which urges them always to strive toward a better life. For, in spite of all the possibilities of the country, Haiti suffers great economic difficulties.

## Explains Haiti Protest At U.S. Loan Refusal

*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Chicago Defender*

MIAMI (ANP)—The U. S. State Department's refusal to lend \$20,000,000 to Haiti brought at Port-au-Prince last week a protest parade of high school and university students, backed by an indignant populace, and explanation here of background facts underlying the Haitian indignation.

Jean F. Briere, attache of the minister of foreign affairs, in a press interview while, in this city supervising a Haitian exhibit here, said that it is not true that the Haitian mission to the U. S. failed.

"In reality the United States gave evidence of its refusal to recognize the rights of smaller nations," Briere said.

"Our minister of foreign affairs, Jean Price Mars; the minister of finances and national economy, Gaston Margron; a former minister of agriculture and commerce, Dr. Georges Rigaud, assisted by the Haitian ambassador to Washington, Joseph D. Charles, opened negotiations three months ago to reduce the interest of six per cent on the Haitian debt and obtain a further loan to develop the country's natural resources.

"They met with Secretary of State Marshall and after many debates they were finally told that the status quo would be maintained.

"On a loan of \$20,000,000 Haiti already has paid in amortizing and interest \$38,000,000. For a balance of \$6,500,000, the American government supervises all the expenses of this black republic.

"Dr. Mars emphasizes that this

violates all the recent pacts countersigned by the United Nations. "Many plantations valued at more than \$20,000,000 have been devastated by the Shada rubber company which wasted money and failed entirely to help the Haitian economy." Sat. 4-26-47

phant and exists today as the form of government in Haiti. The present president, Dumarsais Estime, is a young man of great patriotism and energy. With the assistance of his cabinet, he is working arduously, in an atmosphere of democracy, to raise the standard of living in Haiti. This country, although not completely under cultivation, produces on its rich lands coffee, cotton, cacao and bananas. Here are found sugar and rice and honey. Recently there is a new crop known as sisal, from which are made marine ropes and cords and from which are fashioned such articles of beauty as shoes, belts, and table mats.



## HAITIAN CONSUL

PHILADELPHIA — (ANP) — Raymond Pace Alexander, well known Philadelphia attorney, has just been advised by President Dumarsais Estime of Haiti that he has been named honorary consul of Haiti for the city of Philadelphia. Atty. Alexander and his wife, Atty. Sadie Alexander, were recent visitors in Haiti, Jan. 2-14-47.

## State Department Welcomes Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Haitian Financial Group

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — A special delegation from Haiti, sent by President Estime for the purpose of "consolidating" the various Haitian loans and public debts, and of creating a new loan in the United States in order to "strengthen the economic, political and social relations" between the two countries, was cordially received by members of the American State department here last week.

Members of the commission included Price-Mars, minister of foreign affairs, Joseph D. Charles, ambassador of Haiti at Washington, Gaston Margron, minister of finance and national economy, and George E. Rigaud, ex-secretary for Haitian commerce and the special delegate of the commission.

American representatives of the Haitian government were Adolph A. Berle Jr., former assistant secretary of state and ambassador to Brazil, and Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent Philadelphia attorney.

In addition to discussions with Asst. Sec'y of State Braden, the commission conferred with officials of the export-import bank and representatives of the office of the financial and economic division of the Latin American bureau of the state department.

"Recent reports from the Republic of Haiti," according to Atty. Alexander, "indicate that the production of coffee will be larger in 1947 than in any year since 1939. Haitian coffee has been known throughout the world to be of finest quality. The demand for this coffee on the continent of Europe, particularly in France, Belgium, Spain and Germany, is greater than for any other office."

"Haiti, however," he continued, "has been desirous of obtaining a large market in America because of nearness and their desire to strengthen their relations with this country. In addition, Haiti sugar, products developed from sisal and household

## Haitian Cabinet in New Shakeup

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti—Four new members were appointed to the cabinet of Haiti by President Estime last week in the third shakeup since Aug. 16. *Chicago Bee, Chicago, Ill.*

The new secretaries are Francis Georges, agricultural and public works; Johan Roumain, commerce; Edmee Manigat, foreign office and Emile Saint Lot, education and hygiene.

Only two carry-over officers remain with Estime, Gaston Magron, finance and Georges Honorat, interior affairs. *Jan. 5-11-47*

*Also American*  
**HAITIAN CABINET QUILTS,  
PRESIDENT FORMS NEW ONE**  
PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — In office since last January, President Dumarsais Estime's ministers resigned collectively, and he is forming a new cabinet. *Sat. 9-14-48*

made from the famous Haitian mahogany are in great demand in the United States. Once the shipping has begun, with regular daily visits to the Haitian ports by freighters throughout the world, and particularly the United States, Haiti expects to be one of the great exporting countries of this hemisphere."

## Improverished Haiti Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fights For Survival

*Fri. 3-28-47*  
WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Im-

poverished and despairing Haiti, oldest sister republic of the U. S., is literally fighting with its back to the wall for survival, according to a report from a correspondent. The little country, whose 142 years of independence have been splintered with uprisings, poverty, exploitation and intervention, finds itself doomed to extinction for lack of finances to bolster its economic life.

Haiti has a population of three million people a land area of 10,294 square miles. Its national income is less than \$10,000,000 which amount \$2,000,000 goes to pay the principal and interest on debts to the U. S. A land of coffee, cotton, sugar, sisal, bananas and cacao, there are also many raw materials and minerals. A veritable tourist's paradise, the first hope of the present regime, a people's government headed by President Dumarsais Estime that came in following last year's revolution, lies in agriculture.

### GOVERNMENT MONEY-LESS

However, the government has no money, and has petitioned the U. S. for a \$20,000,000 loan to rehabilitate the country and finance first crops. The subject of the loan is a source of annoyance to Haitians.

They want to know why the United States has been so slow in granting it. *Fri. 3-28-47*

Actually, while a Haitian delegation has been discussing a loan here for two months or more, formal application to the Export-Import bank was made last Feb. 20, and normal time for investigation of a loan request is 3 or 4 months.

Chief complaint on the delay comes from an aggressive Communist front, which is supporting President Estime because he is a "democrat and a man of the people." The Communists denounce the U. S. delay as being the "most cruel Good Neighbor policy" in the world. *Daily World*  
**DEEP IN DEBT**

During American occupation of Haiti in 1922, the country borrowed \$22,000,000 from private sources at six percent interest. It has repaid \$38,000,000 in principal and interest, and still owes \$7,000,000. In addition, there are debts on later loans totaling \$10,000,000. *Atlanta, Ga.*

Some help from another source is seen in President Estime's announcement that Argentina would exchange ambassadors with Haiti shortly. It is said that Argentina is offering a loan in furtherance of its commercial policy. *Fri. 3-28-47*

## HAITI SEEKS TO END U.S. 'OVERLORDSHIP'

*Jan. 17-1947*  
President Feels Internal Loan

Will Wipe Out 6% Debt and  
Free Nation's Receipts

*By R. HART PHILLIPS*  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 19—President Dumarsais Estime today expressed confidence in his ability to "liberate" Haiti from the control exercised by the United States over the finances of the island by means of the announced internal loan.

He refused to specify the amount of the loan, but said it would pay off the \$6,000,000 still owing to American bondholders on the previous loan, which is now being collected from Haiti's customs receipts under American supervision. He said he hoped the internal loan would permit expenditures for some badly needed public works.

Subscriptions to the new loan will open in June, he said. All Haitians who have donated money toward paying off the American bondholders in the campaign that has been going on in the island since Haiti failed to obtain a loan from the United States Government will receive bonds to the value of their donations, the President declared.

The President, who was elected last August after a revolutionary period, spoke of the problems confronting his regime.

"Every time we asked the United States to remove its financial control, we were told that we must first pay the pending bonds. We therefore asked for \$20,000,000 to take care of the bonds and get rid of paying their high interest rate of 6 per cent and have something left for public works and agricultural development. But we were turned down," M. Estime said, with some reflection of the anger and disappointment felt by his people. That feeling has caused a wave of anti-American sentiment to sweep the island.

"Haiti is in no danger of becoming communistic," the President said in answer to a question concerning the growth of communism on the island. "The conditions in Haiti are not suitable to Communist penetration. Ninety per cent of the people are peasants who love the soil and live from it. They

are too individualistic to be led off by such foreign ideology," he explained.

Labor is becoming organized, M. Estime said, but the Government has no intention of interfering between capital and labor except to see that both are fair. He said that the minimum wage had risen through labor agreements during his administration from 10 to 30 cents a day to the present 40 to 70 cents. *Wed. 5-21-47*

In Port au Prince, it is apparent that freedom of the press and of speech exists. Order is maintained by the 2,500 members of the Army, many of them trained by American marines. But there is no display of force. *Wed. 5-21-47*

## U.S.-FINANCED PROJECT IN HAITI IS DEFENDED

*New York, N.Y.*  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 20—The Haitian-American Agricultural Development Corporation, which the Haitian Government says represents a \$5,000,000 debt imposed on the island, is a profitable organization and making payments on the original United States credit, the corporation's management said today.

It was estimated that at the present rate of amortization the entire credit would be liquidated in seven or eight years and that the Haitian Government, which wants the debt canceled as a United States war expenditure, would then be in possession of an enterprise employing thousands. This credit cannot become a debt of the Haitian Government unless the corporation defaults, which does not appear likely, according to corporation officials.

The corporation was founded in August, 1941, as a Haitian company operating on credit from the Export-Import Bank. Voting rights of a majority of the stock are in the hands of the United States and the American management under a control board composed of three Americans and three Haitians. *Thurs. 5-22-47*

The corporation operates two sisal plantations of 15,000 acres. The output has been contracted for by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at market prices. A pine timber cutting operation is being carried out by three sawmills on a 100,000-acre grant. These mills produce 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 board feet a year.

## Haiti's Top Leftist Commits Suicide

MIAMI — (ANP) — Sen. Max Hudicourt, reputed to have been the most active member of the Popular Socialist party in the Republic of Haiti, is dead, a suicide. Thus the death of Haiti's top left-

ist followed closely the death of disclosed that Hudicourt, while in Leftists, former Adm. Henry Lara-fight Estime out, than in the sen the Communist party in Haiti his home, shot himself through the que and Daniel Fignarole, but did ate. Failing in this endeavor three weeks ago. *Sat. 5-31-47* heart-OKlahoma City, OKla., not become involved in any of the Hudicourt gave a big reception at Hudicourt's death, almost Well known here and in New York. *Sat. 5-31-47* his home to which he invited his shrouded in mystery, has been the York, Hudicourt, it is said, has With the storm over, Hudicourt friends. Following the banquet topic of considerable discussion in been despondent since his failure bargained for a senate and was the political firebrand killed him the black republic. The manner to become the president of Haiti given it. When Dumarsais Estime self in which he met his death was a following the overthrow of Elie was elected pre lent of Haiti Hudicourt resigned from the sen veiled secrecy until information Lescot during the 1946 revolt Hudicourt declared that he could battle from a well authenticated source



# U. S. Exploited Haiti 30 Years Says Haitian Banker

Black Dispatch  
Oklahoma City, Okla.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — (A NP) — Moniel interests in the United States have exploited the resources of Haiti for more than 30 years, declared E. Thezan, board director of the Banque Nationale de la Republique d'Haiti here recently. Sat. 5-31-47

This statement was contained in a letter written to the editor of Time magazine (Latin American edition), in praise of an article appearing in the April 14 edition on the failure of the Haitian "good-will mission" to the U. S.

"I wish to thank you for your article about Haiti, which gave an unbiased account of the failure of our good-will mission to the U. S.," Mr. Thezan wrote.

"It might be of interest to the American public to know that in Haiti, Americans as individuals are probably the best liked foreigners, but as officials they have a record which is in general far from satisfactory.

"For the last 80 odd years, we have paid according to Haitian standards very huge salaries to American experts, ranging from rat catcher to financial adviser. We now have a lot more rats and smaller resources than before."

As concerns the exploitation of the country, the letter declared that the Export-Import bank, working in collaboration with the rubber reserve, "poisoned some 50,000 acres of good land, displaced some 300,000 persons in a land-starved country, while the Export-Import bank literally threw through the window some \$250,000,000—it had advanced for Shada. They had then our full power of attorney with the special provision that no questions were to be asked. Sat. 5-31-47

"No wonder then that we feel a little impatient at anything like American financial control or what ever you wish to call it."

He pointed out, however, that two officials actually representing the control were working in perfect harmony with the Haitian government and that "popular feelings are not aimed at their persons."

# Haitians Themselves Resolved to Free Their Country, President Estime Says

Baltimore, Md.

Internal Loan Expected Also to Permit

Public Improvements; Developments Cited

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti — Although he would not reveal the amount set, President Dumarsais Estime, on May 19, said that he was certain that the loan being raised within the country would "liberate" Haiti from United States control.

The loan, he said, would enable the country to pay off the \$6,000,000 owed to bondholders of earlier loans. In addition, he said, he hoped that there would be enough left to take care of some badly needed public works.

Haiti decided to float the internal loan after the United States refused to lend the island republic \$20,000,000 to let it pay off pending bonds and get rid of the high interest rate of 6%.

## Money Already Donated

Already, the President revealed, many Haitians have donated money to help pay off the American bondholders. They will receive bonds equivalent to their donations, he added.

Admitting that the Haitian people were resentful over their neighbor's failure to help them, the President declared that Haiti would not go "communistic."

"The conditions in Haiti are not suitable to Communist penetration," he explained. Ninety per cent of the people are peasants who love the soil and live from it. They are too individualistic to be led off by such foreign ideology."

Commenting on the growth of the labor movement in this country, M. Estime said that the government will interfere only if there is a question of unfairness on the part of either labor or management. Sat. 5-31-47

At the same time, he revealed that the country is becoming better organized internally. Not only does freedom of speech and the press exist, he said, but there is no need for forced maintaining of order by the 2,500-man Army.

## Haiti Names Alexander Philadelphia Consul

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti — The Haitian Government has announced the appointment of Raymond Pace Alexander, prominent attorney of Philadelphia, Pa., to be honorary consul for the city of Philadelphia. He succeeds former Consul Jules

L. Elson. Sat. 5-2-15-46  
Mr. Alexander was notified of the appointment by Georges Honorat, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Haiti. He has signified his acceptance.

# Haiti's Plea for More Aid Ignored

By RAYFORD W. LOGAN  
(Courier Adviser on Foreign Affairs)

WASHINGTON — Millions for the defense of a decadent, fascist-minded Greek monarchy, but not one penny for the support of the Haitian government's efforts to free itself from American financial imperialism! This in a nutshell reveals the contrast between the policy of the State Department and the White House toward the two countries.

President Truman is recommending an additional \$250,000,000 to help keep on the throne a king whose principal virtue seems to be his opposition to Communism. At the same time the United States is pursuing a policy that might easily drive the people of Haiti to embrace Communism.

## SORELY IN NEED

The government is sorely in need of funds with which to alleviate suffering resulting from unemployment and inflation and to undertake a program that will reduce unemployment and combat inflation. But the government of Haiti is not even master of its own inadequate funds. Its budget is controlled by an American fiscal agent who determines the allocation of funds, not only to the central government but even to the municipalities. Sat. 5-3-15-47

This fiscal agent told the writer in 1942, as evidence that the Haitian government controlled its own budget: "I went over the budget with President Lescot, and when the President said that it was not

enough I gave his government an additional \$60,000." This same fiscal agent still runs the government of Haiti. Haiti is, in brief, a colony of the United States as far as control of its own funds is concerned.

## ERA OF IMPERIALISM

It would seem that the United States is entering upon an era of imperialism comparable to that which developed during and after the first world war. The United States seeks virtual annexation of the former Japanese islands in the Pacific and the United States is reverting to a policy of "Dollar Diplomacy" to keep a strangle hold on Haiti that violates her sovereignty as effectively as did the military occupation of Haiti after the first world war. The United States has the right to construct a formidable submarine and naval base in Liberia. Who will be the next victim?

## DICTATED BY BONDHOLDERS

The financial control of Haiti is apparently dictated by the bondholders who undoubtedly have the ear of the State Department. The Haitian government borrowed, in 1922, through the National City Bank of New York about \$23,500,000 at 6 per cent interest. Haiti has paid \$38,000,000 on this \$23,500,000 debt and still owes \$6,500,000. As a "reward" for her honesty and regularity, Haiti has been refused the repurchase of this loan by the Export-Import Bank with a lower rate of interest, more favorable amortization payments and guarantees. Sat. 5-3-15-47

Haiti has been refused an equitable modification of the debt contracted with the J. G. White Engineering Corporation in 1938 for the building of roads, bridges, and other construction projects. The money, \$5,000,000, was of course spent in the usual way, namely, by the corporation itself, which drew up the plans and supervised construction, with high salaries to American engineers and technicians, disproportionately low salaries to Haitian engineers and technicians, and incredibly low wages to Haitian laborers.

## PROJECTS WASTEFUL

As early as 1942 the writer was told, in Haiti, that the various construction projects were wasteful and not likely to benefit Haiti to any considerable degree. Subsequent developments have fully justified these criticisms. Haiti still owes only about \$2,500,000 on this debt, taken over by the Export-Import Bank, but this government agency is as determined to maintain control over Haiti as are the private bondholders.

As bad as has been the fiasco of the J. G. White Corporation construction projects, it has been exceeded by what Haitians in 1942 were already calling the "catastrophe" of SHADA. This Societe Haitiano-Americaine de Developpement Agricole was granted, by the Export-Import Bank, a loan of \$5,000,000, guaranteed by the Haitian

government, primarily to increase the production of sorely needed strategic materials, especially sisal, natural rubber and rubber from the wild Haitian vine called cryptosegia. The same salary differentials prevailed as with the employees of J. G. White. Haitian laborers were paid 30 cent a day. The development of the various plantations required the labor of more than 300,000 workers and some 85,000 acres of land, much of which had formerly been used for the already inadequate food crops.

## WITHOUT JOBS

When the production of synthetic rubber in the United States increased, when victory seemed assured and the wild rubber plantations were abruptly abandoned, many of these workers were without jobs and temporarily, at least, unable to raise food crops. The United States had used Haiti when she needed her and then discarded her. She has done the same thing in other Latin-American countries.

It was this economic distress that was one of the causes of the Haitian revolution of January, 1946. The Haitian government is asking compensation for the severe losses, estimated at some \$15,000,000, resulting from the "catastrophe" of SHADA. But Congress is more likely to respond to ex-President Hoover's plea for \$1,500,000,000 to save Europe from chaos than it is to help in the reconstruction of Haiti. Apparently even Germany will receive more favorable consideration from the American people, Government and financiers than will the Negro republic of Haiti.

## A MERE SLOGAN

If the good-neighbor policy is more than a mere slogan, the American Government would be willing not only to afford Haiti relief from her excessive financial obligations to government and private corporations but to make a loan at a low rate of interest to help Haiti save herself from chaos. The government is forced to pay about one-fourth of its total budget of some \$9,000,000 to meet its obligations in the United States. The government thus has about \$2 per capita to spend on education, agriculture, public works, a general program of reconstruction and the routine government expenditures. Even Mississippi spends more than \$6 per capita for education alone of Negro students.

## ONE MUST WONDER

In the face of these obvious facts, one is forced to wonder why the Government of the United States has remained obdurate in its refusal to grant relief or assistance to Haiti. The Government of the United States knows that the return to Haiti of the special mission which has been here for several weeks is likely to provoke disorders when its well high complete failure becomes known. Is this what the United States Government wants? Sat. 5-3-15-47

It took an uprising of Haitian peasant men and women and the killing of a number of them by Marines in 1929 to focus the attention of any considerable number of Americans upon the evils of the military occupation. It is hoped that in these days of a more enlightened public, in this era of "One World," in this "Century of the Common Man," in this golden dawn of peace under the United Nations

the just pleas of a small nation may get a hearing. Both the Republicans and the Democrats should be told now that the treatment of the Negro Republic of Haiti might play an important role in the 1948 elections.



# Bustamante Jamaica's 'Big Bad Iron Man,' Underneath Has Warm Sympathetic Heart,

By WILBERT E. HEMMING

Jamaica's big iron man who free lance writers have called "rubble rouser," "despotic demagogue," "hypnotist" and the like, is just another labor leader in the shape of William Alexander Bustamante, who is full of noise but as weak as a baby. Sleazy in sympathy and human feeling, Bustamante is just unable to harm anybody.

He knows this too well, but he does not want the public to know. And to create an impression that he is the island's "toughest guy," Bustamante will run the wildest risk, say things which a bull calf fellow would assert and acts sometimes like a madman if he means to defy consequences for the cause of labor. But beneath this is a man with a human heart and a child-like sympathy.

Tall, strapping, woolly haired, wax-colored, he is the West Indies' feared labor lord. He refuses to admit that Uriah Buzz Butler, Trinidad's rough-going labor union head, is anything hard boiled as he is. He claims world rating with John L. Lewis in labor and Churchill's ability to think quickly.

He once decided to back the U.S. maritime strike by tying up U. S. ships in the port of Kingston, but he called it off as the U. S. strikers won their case before the expiration of the ultimatum the Maritime union had served. Some of his unionists in Jamaica are wearing CIO and NMU buttons.

Faith in Self Fri. 7-11-47

Hardly anybody knows how to take Bustamante. He changes momentarily. He is in good mood for a few moments and in the next few minutes would insult you through his teeth. His voice is like that of a boy comedian who has not acquired adult voice and he talks through his teeth.

He thinks his possibilities are needless and possesses an enormous amount of faith in himself. He showed this not so long ago, when Churchill was holidaying in Florida and was invited to Jamaica by the governor and declined. Bustamante then ca-

bled his own invitation to Churchill. The ex-prime minister replied regretfully he could not accept the invitation.

One has got to study him to get along with him, and one has got to be careful, taking no chances with him. He is a psychologist, perhaps the island's best commonsense thinker.

He believes in reading a man's physiognomy and he demonstrates this in hiring people, selecting them for political work and giving them promotions as well as showing them confidentialials. He does this, too, in meeting reporters, most of whom he positively does not like, because without telling him, he knows some reporters wield their pens against his political views.

Every one of the five members who resigned from his labour party was not selected at his own free will, he said. It was his private secretary and a union officer who persuaded him to back those members in their electioneering. He said he did not like their faces from the moment they came into his office.

Bustamante is the island's most magnetic personality. Everywhere he goes a crowd gathers. When he goes into the barber shop, people jam the doorway to watch the barber work on his hair. In church, parsons have trouble whipping up a sermon that will interest the people more than looking at "Chief" as he is called. And whether he talks sense or nonsense, a crowd always agrees with and cheers him. In the face of his political opponents his followers will laugh at him, but when he arrives on the scene, they cheer him.

Scolds Unionists

Bustamante will blaze a cursetioning in London. When she went to Jamaica from Trinidad in 1943, Lady Huggins said she found that many children were being born out of wedlock, partly because of the cost of weddings. That reason for a situation which shocked her no end, Lady Huggins set about remedying through the Federation of Women she had set up.

He carries some to hospitals in his swell automobile. He is

fierce and friendly at the same time. He raps Britain for allowing slums here, but he protects Britain's colony from Socialists' control. He heatedly blames the governor and the colonial secretary in public and after he thinks it over, he telephones pardon.

Alex nevertheless, can be a vindictive, poisonous fellow, if he sees you are out to destroy him. He will seek to destroy you first. That is the feeling he holds against Gov. Arthur Richards who, while in Jamaica, had interned him. He said if they meet in "the beyond" they will fight it out—hell or heaven.

This is the all-puzzling Bustamante who features on headlines the world over today. Last week he threatened to resign from public life if his labor party members bothered and disobeyed him any more. Said he:

"Any time you don't like me any more, just say so. I'll go home and protect my health. I am on the verge of going."

Political opponents said he could go. He is rich enough they said. Busta said so too.

"If you saw my bank account, you would drop dead," he told Hugh Clive Cork, one of the members who resigned from his party.

## British lady, appalled by Jamaica illegitimacy, goes to work on it

LONDON—How she solved what she viewed as "one of the serious social problems" of Jamaica was told here recently by fresh-faced Lady Huggins, wife of the British governor general of the British West Indian island, who is vacationing in London.

When she went to Jamaica from Trinidad in 1943, Lady Huggins said she found that many children were being born out of wedlock, partly because of the cost of weddings. That reason for a situation which shocked her no end, Lady Huggins set about remedying through the Federation of Women she had set up.

Although she had no difficulty persuading the Jamaican women

Jamaica

OVER 300 JAMAICANS

IN ROYAL AIR FORCE

KINGSTON.—(ANP)—Approximately 300 Jamaicans have been admitted into the Royal Air Force for regular service up to five years, according to reports by Jamaica airmen who returned here recently from Britain.

There now remain in England about 1,600 airmen from this island and about 500 from other West Indian colonies. Of the 1,600 Jamaicans, nearly 600 are at present undergoing educational and vocational courses for periods averaging about seven months, and 700 of the remaining 1,000 are awaiting vacancies on courses.

of Jamaica's four races, Indian, Chinese, white and Negro, belong. The majority are Negro since the biggest portion of the island's 1,250,000 population is Negro.

By communal effort, they have built 12 clubhouses in various districts. The women do "cottage industries", rug and jam making, embroidery and jewel work to help keep their children. Child welfare clinics have been organized, as well as play centers and nurseries, and girls clubs. Housing is improving with the wattle (twig) huts giving way to brick or hardwood structures.

As the British lady views the Jamaicans, "they are deeply religious, have a strong sense of drama . . . sing well, have a strong sense of rhythm and love play acting."

## Jamaica Banks Have Rigid Color Line

The Black Dis.

By Wilbert E. Hemming

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—(ANP) Color discrimination, sly as a fox and dangerous as an incurable disease, has flourished for many decades in four commercial banks in this city. Unmolested by a dissatisfied but tight-lipped population who brace up a cold-footed government, the banks have declined downright to employ colored clerks.

They give Negroes only porter and messenger jobs.

Yet two-thirds of the population of this country are colored. Consequently the bulk of the banks' business is obtained from the Negroes. They deposit freely at these banks and trade through them.

One bank here that employs colored people is the government savings bank. The commercial banks which refuse Negroes inside their offices are Barclays, Nova Scotia, Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Royal Bank of Canada.

Colored folk transact business with them almost on par with whites and Chinese. Yet they do not give employment to Negroes. This is the sort of discrimination which burns young educated colored Jamaicans to the heart.

This is the reason why some favor a socialist government for this their own country . . . it is another cinder which kindles the fire of hatred. And it threatens to

## PUBLIC MEETINGS BANNED IN KINGSTON AFTER RIOTS

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—(ANP)—Street fighting between Manley's People's National party and Bustamante's Jamaica Labor Party on Wednesday night which resulted in two dead and 33 injured has caused a ban on all public meetings without police permits in Kingston and its suburbs.

The melee followed meetings of the rival parties in preparation for the municipal elections Oct. 23. Both sides are reported sending out armed bands into the suburbs. Among those injured was Municipal Councillor W. H. Simms whose automobile was wrecked.





*The London World, 30th November 1947*  
*Johnstone, Sat. 9-27-47*  
 Sandra, West Indian singer and pianist from Jamaica, who has broadcast several times in the British Broadcasting Corporation's Overseas programmes. Sandra, not yet twenty-one, comes from a well known Jamaican family. She is devoted to music and gained diplomas and also a scholarship to the Royal Academy of Music in London, where she has just arrived and has started her studies.

*Sept. 9-27-47*  
 After leaving school, Sandra began her career with clerical work followed by newspaper reporting, but when she began singing at lunch hour concerts she was soon whisked out of the newspaper business. For months she entertained at "Springfield" Club's Roof Gardens in Jamaica and people flocked to her playing Beethoven and Chopin, varied with "Jive" and ballads, different kinds of entertainment which she performed with equal skill.

## Jamaica Rejects Bustamante Rule

*Courier, Pittsburgh Sat. 11-8-47*  
 KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—Jamaica's electorate, for the first time in history, rejected its idol, William Alexander Bustamante, and swerved sharply toward a left-wing government as it returned Norman Washington Manley's Socialist party in a majority in the island-wide parochial and municipal elections held here Thursday. Success for Manley's Socialist People's National party which whipped Bustamante's Jamaica Labor party, climaxed a series of physical violence which wreaked misery on the populace of this country over the past two months

of electioneering, and which resulted in the death of two of Bustamante's followers and thirty-three injured.

## People In Rags Plan Gifts For British Princess

*Chicago Defender, Sat. 11-8-47*  
 JAMAICA, B. W. I.—The decision of the Trinidad colony to raise \$100,000 for gifts to Princess Elizabeth who one day may be queen of the British Empire, led this island to start a drive to raise funds for a wedding present "commensurate with its rating in the Empire."  
 Kingston, the capital, where there are 100,000 people in rags, according to the recent disclosure of Bustamante, the labor leader, is contributing very liber-

ally towards the Wedding Present Fund, for, the sponsors admit, "Jamaica has never been behind where patriotism and loyalty to the throne is concerned."

## Bustamante Wins Kingston Mayoralty

*Courier, Sat. 11-15-47*  
 KINGSTON, Jamaica, B.W.I.—The fabulous William Alexander Bustamante scored a signal victory in island politics last week when he won the mayoralty election of Kingston, defeating William McK. Seivright, nominee of the People's National Party. The fiery and colorful Bustamante swept Linden G. Newland, his secretary, into office with him, as deputy mayor.

The success of the dynamic island leader in the election gave him wide control over several important setups. Bustamante is now Mayor of Kingston, Minister of Communications, president general of the powerful Bustamante Industrial Trades Union of Jamaica, and leader of the elected Government of Jamaica, having formed and led the majority Jamaica Labor party.

Twice within a year, Bustamante suffered setbacks in Jamaica politics which he overcame in stride. There are rumors that he may resign his post as Mayor within six months, allowing Newland to take over. However, he plans a visit to America before any such act occurs.

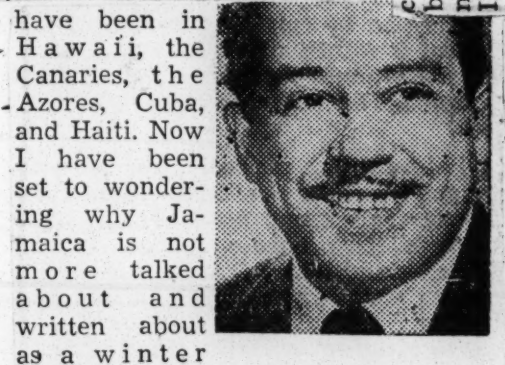
## Here To Yonder

*Chicago, Ill. Defender*  
**Langston Hughes**  
*(20c)*  
*Sat. 11-29-47*

## Holiday in Jamaica

MY NEW LOVE IS JAMAICA! She is dressed in green, and her face is as dark and as beautiful as any in the world. Her skies are clear, her sun is warm, her moon is bright, her fruits are luscious and rich, and the clean blue sea is all around her, kissing her chocolate feet.

*Sat. 11-29-47*  
 H. M. Tomlinson in "The Sea and the Jungle" calls Jamaica "the most beautiful island in the world." Certainly it is one of the loveliest I have ever visited—and I



have been in Hawaii, the Canaries, the Azores, Cuba, and Haiti. Now I have been set to wondering why Jamaica is not more talked about and written about as a winter tourist spot—particularly as it might appeal to Negro Americans. There are so few white people there that the color line is almost non-existent.

In contrast to Cuba, for instance, where the bigger hotels bend over backwards to cater to the prejudices of white American tourists, the Jamaican hotels, in so far as I could tell, extend every courtesy to colored as well as white guests.

In Kingston I stayed at the largest and finest hotel in the British West Indies, the Myrtle Bank, which has recently housed Marian Anderson, Richmond Barthe, Dorothy Maynor, and other guests of color from the U.S.A.

Apparently Jamaica, with its green hills and dark people, seldom hears the caw-caw of that old bird known as Jim Crow. That is one reason I went to Jamaica. Another reason is that I had been working hard indoors most of the summer and I wanted to feel the sun before our northern winter came. The third reason is that I am on the trail of West Indian poetry. I wanted to see if Jamaica had any young poets coming up of the stature of Claude McKay who brought his poetry from there to the world a quarter of a century ago.

*Chicago Defender*  
**Thought I'd Buy Tickets**  
 SINCE I HAD NEVER BEEN in Jamaica and knew no one there, I thought for the first time in my life, I would buy tickets and make hotel reservations through a tourist bureau. Remembering the amazing resourcefulness of Thomas Cook and Sons' Agency in

cony restaurant wondering if I would be served in Jim Crow Florida. I noticed an alcove at one end marked INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLERS— which I took for granted probably meant COLORED—since so many Cubans, Porto Ricans, and Haitians are colored. So I ignored it, being American from Missouri, and sat down at a table in the main dining room. With no hesitation, a white waitress served me. So that was that!

I let him bring up all his arguments before I expressed my own opinion of Thomas Cook's New York office and walked out.

*Chicago Defender*  
**December fashionable Season**  
 AT PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS, I was assured I would have no trouble getting hotel accommodations, since the fashionable season did not begin until December. So I purchased a round trip ticket, got vaccinated, and a couple of days later was on a non-stop midnight plane for Miami where he landed at dawn. I had about an hour to wait at the International Airport at New York. Just to be-

at the very middle of the Spanish Civil War when trains bound for the French border were crowded to the roof and no one could get aboard for weeks, let alone get a sleeping berth—remembering how Cook's could get one a berth in Paris in a flash for no more than the usual extra agency charge—I thought to myself I will go to Cook's New York office for my tickets and reservations for Jamaica. But I reckoned without thought of what American Jim Crow has done to this international firm.

Cook's were delighted to sell me a plane ticket to the West Indies, but the clerk hemmed and hawed and got very



Here To Yonder**Langston***Defender***Hughes***Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-27-47*  
**THE FOODS OF JAMAICA**

Eating has always had its charms for me and I have eaten various kinds of foods around the world. I have liked almost everything set before me except soy-bean cubes and raw fish in Japan, and out own brussel sprouts and parsnips. But even these items I can eat if politeness demands.

In France I have eaten horse meat, in Spain



innumerable snails, in Russia kasha, in Turkmenia pilaf, in Mexico tacos, in China bird's nest soup, and in Harlem chitterlings. No where have I lost weight. Rabbit, eel, and possum, that some people say they cannot eat at all, have seemed most delicious to me. Bear meat, deer meat, and buffalo out West, I would not mind having again. Nice fried

frog legs seem almost like chicken. Gumbo I love. And if you get as hungry as I did in Madrid during the Civil War, even mule meat tastes right good.

Having grown up on plain American meat and potatoes, ham and cabbage, salt pork and greens, and chicken on Sundays, there is something about strange food that intrigues me. One of the delights of travel is, I think, to find out what people eat in other countries--and how it tastes. Many travellers seem to want the same food they have at home when they go to China. But I always find it much more fun sampling new menus in new countries.

**JUST LIKE HOME***Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-27-47*  
The food in the de luxe hotels in Jamaica

is just about like that served in similiar hotels in the United States, except that it may occasionally be highlighted by some rather exotic dish like turtle a la creole. Or some tropic fish lighted by

tropic fish from local waters may give the bill of fare variety. Outside the hotels, the food of the people is not so different from our own as to cause a difficult adjustment--except that much of the frying is done in coconut oil. The cusine is English flavored with Africa. But the average Jamaican eats meat and potatoes, fish and rice, salads and fruit as we do in the U. S. A. Meat is meat and chicken is chicken and fish is fish the world around. Although meat is eaten freshly killed in many countries, not cold storage as in our country.

In Jamaica the only meat I ate out of the ordinary for me was turtle, and on Saturday nights in Kingston's night clubs and little bars, a wonderful East Indian style curried goat, said to be marvellous for preventing hangovers. But in the line of fruits and vegetables, Jamaica is rich in tropical novelties. To add to the familiar (but doubly delicious when freshly picked) banana, pineapple, and orange, there is the giant mango, the pawpaw, the star apple, and a variety of melons.

Served as vegetables with fish or meat--and far be it from me to know when a fruit is a vegetable or vice versa--are young green boiled bananas, baked or boiled plantains (a kind of over-grown banana), and delicious boiled or baked bread fruit with the flavor of a delicate sweet potato. But to me the most exotic of all the vegetable-fruits is the ackee. It grows on a tree, is rosy and tough skinned like a pomegranate, bursts open to display glistening shiny black marble-like seeds embedded in a yellow pulp. This pulp is cooked and served with salt fish as a Jamaican breakfast treat and is DE-LI-CIOUS! It is worth a trip to Jamaica just to eat ackee.

If you are a lover of fruits, for breakfast you can have embedded in a bowl of ice, a whole juicy pineapple, an enormous sweet navel

orange plus a sugary slice of pawpaw and a couple of baby bananas all for yourself alone, at the price of just about one single orange in New York at the moment.

It seems that most of the women of Jamaica who are not "coolie girls" are jealous of those who are "coolie girls". If the Jamaicans sang blues, one of their typical blues lines for a woman would probably be, "Some ole coolie gal's done took my man and gone." The men of Jamaica have a way of turning around and looking twice at the "coolie girls".

Being a folk term and not a geneological one, as nearly as I could make out "coolie girl" means frequently lovely female off-spring of part-Negro and part-Indian or Chinese parentage. There are many such racial mixtures in the West Indies. Much of

There is in Jamaica a species of woman-kind known as the "coolie girl" and she is famed for her charms. If the island of Jamaica had its own film industry and Kingston were Hollywood, I am sure that most of the roles of the beautiful heart-breaker, the luscious home-wrecker, lovely adven-

**Langston***Defender Chicago, Ill.***Hughes***Sat. 12-20-47*  
**THE GIRLS OF JAMAICA**



the small business in Jamaica is controlled by Chinese. And it seems the British from time to time have imported East Indian workers from India probably to under-cut the local wage scales. At any rate, Negroes, Chinese, and East Indians have inter-married and inter-mingled and the children are often beautiful to behold.

## RICH TAN COMPLEXION

The "coolie-girl" is usually a rich tan or ivory-yellow in complexion, or some delectable shade in between. Her eyes are flashing and very black with silky lashes. Her features may verge from delicately Indian to broadly Chinese-African. But whatever the rest of her face, her mouth is usually sweet, full and kissably Negro. But it is her hair that is her crowning glory and her distinguishing adornment --- long, sleek, silky and black, with that heavy Oriental smoothness that ripples through male fingers like nothing ever felt before.

*Defender, Chicago, Ill.*

Error Flynn has bought an island in Jamaica, a palm covered bit of paradise in the harbor of Port Antonio. The English writer, R.W. Thompson, calls Jamaica a "blessed, lovely isle" and waxes eloquent about its women in his recent book -- its "China Royals," its Creoles "like slim brown flames," its various mixtures of Latin, Negro, Chinese, Indian, and white bloods "in magic alchemy" and its (to use his term) "midnight blonds".

*Sat. 12-20-47*

ALL SHADES. ALL COLORS

Certainly the "coolie girls" of popular vernacular are not the only beautiful women in Jamaica. Island loveliness ranges from the deepest chocolate through beige, sepia, cinnamon, and tan to amber, saffron, and vanilla ice cream, with a dozen shades of honey, gold and brown inbetween. The carriage of the Jamaican peasant

woman is superb. Accustomed to carrying baskets of fruit or vegetables or jugs of water on her head for miles with the balance and poise of a queen, often walking daily over mountains trails to market, no wonder her body is lithe and graceful and strong. A clean proud peasantry has produced clean proud wholesome and frequently beautiful women.

The Jamaican speaking voice is all of little nuances and inflections strange to the American ear. These add charm to the bird-like chatterings of the peasant women. And the educated women of Jamaica possess, besides these natural charms, a culture, a reading knowledge of modern English authors, and an interest in the world situation that makes them delightful conversational companions. Those of the wealthier classes even have "the new look".

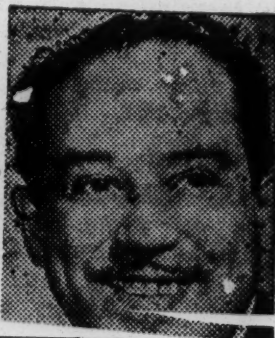
## Here To Yonder

# Langston Hughes

## The Colors Of Jamaica

THE COLORS OF JAMAICA are impressive to one visiting that Caribbean island for the first time. I mean the colors of the land, the sea, the sky --- and the people. *12-6-47*

The land is green. Since it is warm in Jamaica the year round, the earth is covered with a thousand shades of foliage---green, herb-green, grass-green, cane-green. There is the lacy delicate green of tall young bamboos, the dark green of old cottonwood trees, the rusty green of dry palms, the oily green of banana leaves, the soft green of sugar cane fields. The hills are green with coffee bushes,



hardwood trees, orange and lemon trees. The valleys are green with year round crops. Yards are green with grass.

This emerald island is set in a sea of blue---but a changing sea whose colors vary as sun and clouds vary, for the sea reflects the sky. Sometimes the sea is pearl-pink with dawn, or purple with the sunset. Along the sand-white beaches of the North, the sea is often so clear that the sea-weed and shells beneath its surface are seen as if through undulating glass. Further out there will be a strip of warm heavenly blue fading into the far-off blue-white of horizon and sky.

Jamaican skies are clear most of the time. But when it rains, only half of the sky may be cloudy while the other half remains bright. Sometimes from a sunny valley you can see the cloudy half of the sky pouring rain into the hills. Jamaica seems to have more rainbows, and larger, than any other country I have known. Often, even when there has been no rain, you suddenly see an enormous rainbow arching the sky. *just for fun, I suppose.*

*Defender, Chicago, Ill. 12-6-47*  
Jamaican Nights

CARIBBEAN SUNSETS ARE frequently intense, violent, long and fiery

with color that sears the horizon. Dawn is quicker, less dramatic, lingering hardly at all. In fact, the sun sometimes seems to shoot straight up in the sky, anxious to warm and kiss the land. Jamaican nights are full of stars, bigger and brighter than in Northern lands. And each lunar month the moon becomes an enormous golden disk... at times startling in circumference and brilliance.

Green land, blue sea, azure sky, gold moon, and chocolate people---Jamaica. Pure Negro blood runs deep in Caribbean veins. Africa is far away, but not forgotten in the flesh---for Jamaican faces sing a song of Africa. Night-dark faces, rich, beautiful shades of ebony, mahogany, chocolate, coffee---these are the basic human colors of Jamaica. "The black man" is a phrase frequently heard in Jamaica---said with pride and truth.

One of the wonderful things about Jamaica is that it is a black man's land. (True, it is an English colony, but the English are not much in evidence. At least, not to the eye.) When planes land at Kingston's Palisades Airport, the Immigration Inspectors are all Negro, the Health Nurse and the Doctor are Negro, the host or hostess who offers you a welcoming rum punch "on the house," the newspaper reporters who cover plane arrivals, and the chauffeur who drives you to your hotel are all Negro.

## Handsome Cops

IN KINGSTON YOU see the handsomest traffic cops in the world, tall dark fellows in snow-white helmets, white belted jackets, white gloves, and blue trousers with a red stripe up either side. With regal gestures they keep motors, trams, bicycles, and people on the move. The tram car conductors are all colored, as are the taxi drivers, the newsboys, the candy vendors. In fact, driving through Kingston for the first time, one has to look hard to spot a white person anywhere.

Downtown on crowded East Queen Street or busy King Street, complexions form a rainbow of human colors---from Jamaica's basic deep chocolate through a variety of browns and tans to the gold and olive of mulattoes and the Negro-Chinese-Indian mixtures common to the West-Indies. The clerks in the stores, the postal employees, government officials, the kremen, all seem to be colored. Just four hours by air from Florida---where there is not a dark face to be seen behind the counters of Miami's downtown shops, not a black policeman directing traffic---to land in Jamaica and find colored people doing everything everywhere is

like suddenly coming into another world. Colored and colorful as is the Jamaican landscape, even more colored and colorful are its people. It is worth visiting Jamaica just to see the color. (Copyright, 1947, by The Chicago Defender)



# IF GOD EVER WALKED IN KINGSTON

HERE'S STARTLING PICTURE  
OF WHITE CAPITALISTS,  
POOR NEGROES IN CARIB-  
BEAN 'PARADISE'

By WILBERT E. HEMMING  
KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP—

Nearly every foreigner who visits Jamaica will want to return here, not because of its stately buildings, but for its blue skies, its colorful scenery and its verdure.

Jamaica is a little British island about 700 miles south of Florida. Until a recent topographical survey figures it to be 148 miles long and 54 miles wide, it was 144 miles long and 52 miles wide full size.

Self-government political agitators dubbed it "The Dunghill" of the British West Indies. They named it so because of its economically paralysed conditions with a definite leaning toward serfdom during its 200 odd years of British occupation.

It is a bitter-sweet country. Life for its inhabitants is mixed half sugar and half gall. But there is that small section of the inhabitants that possesses an infinite wit like a honey bee and is able to extract the sweet from the bitter, dusty conditions. This achieved, the smart section separates itself with its sweetness and builds up a heaven above the hellish condition of dirt and squalor.

After 200 years of British rule, 700,000 Negroes of the island's one and one half million people of all races, are naked and starving. Eighty per cent of the total number are illiterate. Fifteen per cent got a very high elementary education, three per cent high school training and the remaining two per cent are university graduates. Only a small fraction of the graduates are Negroes. They are mainly sons and daughters of land barons and of colonial office civil servants.

The minor section of the population who live as gods, are white people who separate themselves from the community of the poor colored people who inherit the slums continually. The white population who command commerce and monopolize every conceivable profitable business concern, build palatial dwellings on the hills that dominate Kingston, the capital

city of Jamaica. The buildings small cities set far apart upon the hills.

It was this picture which caused Errol Flynn to remark that the municipality look like "two worlds" one with the rich folks living on the hills and the poor dwellings at their feet in the city sums. Mr. Flynn was holidaying in Jamaica and said so before he left recently for the U. S. A.

Flynn's remarks brought to a great deal of criticism in local newspapers, but he did not mind it, and to prove his lover the the sunshine and blue of the Caribbean he bought an island of 80 acres in the east of Jamaica. It is called Navy island which is separate from the mainland, by deep sea off Pt. Antonio.

While conditions continue to be offensive in the atmosphere of the more influential people, the poor-class keeps slipping lower in the mire of poverty. No attention or assistance is given them by the rich who continue to soar in affluence due to their money-making schemes which sway over and suck the last drope of financial substances out of the masses.

Capitalists wage a war of brains and out-manuever the simple traps of a hard fighting weak government consisting of men who are void of governmental strategy. This is due to the fact that the present government was drawn haphazardly from the people in the first general elections under universal suffrage granted the colony by Britain in 1944. A labor union which grew into a Labor party swept the polls and filled the house of representatives with an overwhelming majority.

William Alexander Bustamante half-Irish half Negro—had formed the Bustamante Industrial unions. He was the only man, after Marcus Garvey to have revolted against the filthy conditions of the colony, in 1938. It caused Britain to send out a royal commission to investigate. Bustamante has suffered jail, internment, abuse, has been kicked down and beaten for the Negroes. Today he leads the government as minister of communications and leads the parliamentary majority party (Jamaica

Labor party) in the house of representatives.

He has been doing his best, but he can't do more, as his limited intelligence cannot counteract the capitalists' university education. Perhaps had Bustamante been getting the full support of his party members, most of whom are school teachers and two solicitors, he would have run the government more effectively. But they all sit in the back like giggling bandwagon boys, unconcerned, which way Bustamante at the reins may drive the governmental carriage.

Unemployment, bad housing and lack of medical practioners wreck misery upon the Negro population of the island. While tourists laugh and play on the white sands and stroll along in botanical gardens with English poets and paint-island's countrysides, a nude, pale, feast of nature's splendor in the ers, satisfying their souls with a paralysed and hungry Negroes limp along the streets and around their forwys backyards. Rags cover their bodies and flies swarm their surroundings like a dungle ramp. "Britain can do no more," they are often told.

Yet, Jamaica remains a dumping ground for British goods. Barring the American flood-gate of cheap merchandise which would relieve a poverty-stricken people is what is called "imperial preference." It encourages the purchase of British material although some of them may be old and inferior in quality and demanding at the same time some outrageous prices. Buyers say it is "abominable," Britain preaches it is "tolerable."

This state of affairs threatens to break down the once healthy Negro population and substitute an in-between called "mulatto." The offspring of the cross-breeding of the Negro and the white is the person who stands to gain more in the coming Jamaica. Already there are tangible evidences of favoritisms among employers. The black child is being pushed out and replaced with brown-skinned clerks who in the majority are not as qualified as their predecessors. A check made showed that 90 per cent of the drygoods clerks were clear skinned up to January this year. The civil service and the teaching profession are the only doors not standing ajar to black Negroes.

The problem of cleaning up the mess is great. And there are no immediate signs of baptizing the

Negro in any pool of progress. Government is trying but it is being hampered by saboteurs. A housing scheme is the most essential thing at the moment for people who are in the rural areas. There is no need to talk about the urban areas as the majority of the properties are mortgaged to capitalists.

Government intimated a city housing scheme but it complained of lack of building material, while in their eyes next door capitalists have erected and are rushing up three and four story buildings for commercial purposes in Kingston. These builders are war grade. They are heavy structures hurriedly erected of cheap material. Some have been erected to accommodate business which caught quick money during the war. They have decorative finishings but are weak internally. Some builders have admitted it. They are really doll houses and are looked upon as being too lovely to be pulled down. Therefore they are left to bear the heavy pressure of post-war reconstruction. They are evidences of selfish capital which lend no charity to its alum neighbours. They look like robust rich men standing aloof among bony meagre beggars.

Such is the capital of the island of Jamaica which is acclaimed the "gem of the Caribbean." But if God ever walked in the city, tears would drop from his eyes on seeing the condition of some black men. His wrath would compel Him to call a halt. The stately buildings would topple like the walls of Jericho and there would be "weeping and gnashing of teeth" when He finished passing through.

**CHURCH CONSECRATES WEST INDIAN BISHOP**  
KINGSTON, Jamaica.—Canon Percival William Gibson, first colored bishop in the British West Indies, was formally consecrated Bishop Suffragan of Kingston during ceremonies here last week.

**JAMAICA BANS MARCHES**  
State of Emergency Proclaimed After Opposition Parade

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
KINGSTON, Jamaica, May 24—The Governor in Executive Council today proclaimed a state of emergency over the whole island, banning public meetings and processions. The proclamation comes after a monster public demonstration on Thursday night, the eve of Jamaica's Labor Day, organized

by the Opposition Peoples National party.

The House of Representatives controlled by Alexander Bustamante, deadly enemy of the Peoples National party, passed a bill on Thursday prohibiting marches or processions from coming within 500 yards of the legislative and municipal chambers and the Government's Labor Department building as well as any other locations that the Governor might specify in the future.

It will be some weeks, however, before this bill can be made into a law.

## Squealer Saves Bustamante From Would-Be Assassins

story. The police made no arrests. KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—A The money for the assassination, quarrel among would-be assassins it was said, was to have been supplied over distribution of \$400 they were repaid by the Kingston underworld to receive for killing William A. which the plotter said was jealous Bustamante, Jamaica's outstanding of the political power of Bustamante, resulted in the plot's snare and his organization. labor leader, in the plot's snare and his organization. becoming known last week.

Instead of appealing to the law, Roland Watson of Denham town, the labor leader said he would who said he was one of a six-man read certain documents in the partnership in the plot to smash House of Representatives, where the Jamaica Labor Party and Bustamante has protection and immunity. Bustamante's industrial trade union when the House resumes next by killing their leader, made the confession.

Makes Signed Statement  
After talking with the labor leader he was persuaded to make a signed statement and to appear before some 10,000 unionists on the Spanish Town road and tell his



to Be White, Observers Say

KINGSTON, Jamaica (ANP)—Springtime in this Caribbean island is more vibrating and energetic to its three main classes—black, white and brown peoples—than any other season of the year. And, like spring, adding new verdure to the mountainous districts, the middle-class population each year revamps its color to become white, observers state.

The lower income bracket and a comparatively few educated others who by an innate love of their race have clung to its characteristics, do not join in the mixture. Past feeling that British and other national slave masters were blamable for mulatto people has been removed. Each educated young Jamaican bachelor tries to get a clear-skinned bride.

Present-day Jamaicans speak of their children becoming "fair." The absence of color-bar here has given clear-skinned persons the chance to merge into the white group and, in some cases, try to discriminate against their own race. This situation spells an uncertain destiny for the black girl. *Sgt. 4-26-47*

# West Indians Return to Isles

## Afro-American With Blonde Brides, Babies

**KINGSTON, Jamaica**—(ANP)—Britain is changing its color. Since over 10,000 Jamaicans and other West Indians on war service landed in there, nearly 1,000 English blondes have become the wives of colored boys, it is reported. Some of them are Britain's pin-ups.

Not only are intermarriages taking place, but a lovely new color has resulted. Babies of the couples are probably heading to become the world's most perfectly shaped human beings in physique and feature. The little offspring look something like Indo-

They are generally healthy and robust with looks better than their parents.' Those who have come with their parents are scattered in the healthy country districts of Jamaica, where some of their English mamas are thrilled by the tropical climate and having a delightful time eating Jamaica's fruits, including their favorite banana. *Sat. p. 91-92*

**Jamaica Doubts Constitution,**  
 (2024) Atlanta, Ga. Daily World  
**Launches Self-Rule Campaign**  
 Tues. 3-22-47

**BY WILBERT E. HEMMING**  
KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP)—  
Britain's sincerity in aiding Jamaica to achieve dominion status by granting this colony a new constitution in 1944 was doubted here this week.

Socialist-inclined and conserva-  
tive members in the house of rep-  
resentatives said that the constitu-  
tion seemed to be a farce. And de-  
ciding to question Britain's loyalty  
in the matter, they have appointed  
a full house committee to revise the  
constitution and submit their rec-  
ommendations to the secretary of  
states for the colonies from whom  
wider administrative powers are de-  
manded.

They threatened that if wider powers are denied them then Britain must be prepared to grant them self government almost immediately thereafter.

The call for self-government was sounded Wednesday when for the first time, members of both parties, the People's National party and the Jamaica Labor party, put politics aside and unanimously decided to wage a political rebellion against Britain if they are refused wider powers by which they might dictate orders to the official side and govern in executive council.

Arguments on the subject were begun by eastern St. Mary's (independent) Roy D. Lindo. He had questioned the power of elected ministers in enforcing majority decisions reached in executive council, regarding policy, on government departments falling under each minister's portfolio. Speaker C. M. Aitcheson, just before departing on vacation for Britain, had ruled that no minister had power to dictate policy to the heads of departments operating under his portfolio.

Lindo then contended that the constitution might have been given under hypocrisy. So he moved a motion requesting the secretary of states for the colonies, Arthur Creech Jones, to inform the house just what powers Jamaica has under the present constitution.

## VOTE PARTIALITY

The chief point is that executive council has a majority of votes over the house of representatives. There are six nominated members up there sitting beside the governor while the house of representatives has only five members. The governor's casting vote could also play havoc with the decision of the house of representatives taken to the upper council by the five ministers.

Heated discussions drove the debate through the house Wednesday with members recalling the days of slavery and the Morant Bay rebellion in 1865. One minister said that George William Gordon who had struggled in that rebellion had left the job for Jamaicans to continue with the view of getting complete liberation.

In a fast speech, Bustamanta, leader of the majority Labor party said that Jamaicans must tell Britain that they do not want her to rule them any longer. "Britain is not fit to rule the islanders. Jamaica must get self-government and the people liberated.

A day is to be fixed when the committee to revise the constitution will meet.

Jamaica Labor Party, which in-of five years. Three have passed cludes not only blacks but "non-and in two more the position will Europeans" of many racial blends, be reviewed by the British govern-

A legislative council in a British ment. Both legislative bodies in Crown Colony is pretty much a the island will then vote on the ves-man body. Part of it is elect- a matter of continuance. If the vote ed, but the majority is appointed is adverse-and it will be if the by the Governor-General, who can efforts of the whites of Jamaica veto anything. He is, in effect, prevail-general suffrage will be an autocrat, and the measure of abolished and native labors gains he man himself and of his per- will be largely lost.

to anything. He is, in effect, prevail—general suffrage will be an autocrat, and the measure of abolished and native labors gains the man himself and of his personal views on every question affecting all the people of the colony.

This outmoded colonial system is in a fair way to be abolished in dark-dominated Jamaica. Three years ago the colony was given its first constitution. The British Crown granted it as a sop to the popular movement in Jamaica, though that movement is more economic than political. The constitution yielded much that Bustamante was fighting for. By far the

the most important gain was universal suffrage, which gives to every Jamaican over 21, male or female, the unqualified right to vote for members of Jamaica's House of Representatives.

Now this body itself is unique in British Crown Colonial administration. It acts as a check and an offset to the Governor's Legislative Council. It is something like the lower House in Congress, and is entirely elective. In it Bustamante's Jamaica Labor Party, which also has the strongest representation in the elected part of the council, is dominant. The constitution was granted; however, only for a "trial period."

At present there is no more master-and-servant in Jamaica—that is to say, on the old feudal scale. The attitude of the Negro or part-Negro helper in the white home is exactly that of the same class in the United States. The dock-worker, who now earns as much as \$40 a week, compared to the \$12 or \$15 he made a few years ago, is no longer the cringing coolie of yesterday. Nor is the plantation laborer, whose former half-starvation pay of 50 cents a day has been increased to \$2 and \$3—reasonable enough in view of the 100 percent increase in the cost of living. *Sept. 4-19-47*

The trouble is—and here labor's position is being weakened because of the important decision that is being made to come two years hence.

Being a visiting newspaperman on a Caribbean tour, I went around to make the acquaintance of the local press fraternity in the lively port of Kingston, capital of the British Crown Colony of Jamaica. I asked for the editor.

res, sir," said a mulatto girl behind the counter in the business office. "Yes sir. Mr. a distinct political and social consciousness in the dark race in Jamaica. Upstairs, please."

I ascended a short flight. There maica and gained for the long was the city room, large, with underpaid native worker a good en windows, revolving fans and wage scale. **He himself is of part** high ceiling. There were three Negro blood. His origin is a mat- white men at desks. All the otherst of debate in Jamaica; the ma- were Negroes, or part Negro. I jority opinion is that he is Cuban. asked for Seeley. He was pointed out. He was a colored man, at the choicest social traditions of out. He was a colored man, at the choicest social traditions of least half-African, the editor of the British Empire and has driven the famous Jamaica Gleaner that a wedge into the old feudal system has been going without a break of this rich island. Until World for more than 130 years. And War I the attitude of the sugar, under him were working, as re-coffee and tobacco plantation own- porters, copy-readers and such, a ers was, give the Negro enough dozen or so white men—British at to eat and a place to sleep and that. So this was Jamaica the land of that's all he asks.

So this was Jamaica, the land of no color line, of a few thousand whites among a million and a quarter "non-Europeans" — as Prime Minister Smuts would say—of complete and unrestricted intermingling of the races, even socially, of interracial marriage, of white women working under colored bosses, of strong colored representation in the government, of dark dominance in many respects—and of Alexander Bustamante.

Bustamante has brought about a good deal of this; he has developed

**Bustamente** has brought about a good deal of this; he has developed

in an important decision that is to come two years hence—that further economic gains are constant-ly being demanded. Bustamante himself is showing signs of wanting to match the achievements of Toussaint L'Ouverture in Haiti, where dark dominance once became a tyranny. If this happens in Jamaica it will set back the whole case of black social and economic emancipation, not only in



# JAMAICA WELCOMES COLORED TOURISTS

Wood, Atlanta, Ga.

Dec. 12-30-47

By RAMONA LOWE

KINGSTON, Jamaica—(ANP)—American Negroes are discovering Jamaica as an ideal holiday spot just a few hours away by plane. Many have heard about it from Jamaicans who have migrated to the states, but who still speak nostalgically of home. One of the first groups to come since travel restrictions have been eased were members of the Negro Business league, southerners for the most part who had no knowledge of things West Indian but who left impressed with the island's scenic beauty. Most recent was Langston Hughes, famous poet and lecturer who came for a brief vacation and promised to return. 12-30-47

Although prices are inflated here as elsewhere it is possible to get accommodations for as little as \$2 or \$3 a day. This includes meals and laundry. Hotels are more expensive although the facilities are not necessarily better.

One of the island's most successful Negro business men, T. C. Richardson, has recently renovated the Staffordshire, a 24 room hotel in Montego Bay famous sea side resort. Unlike most of the native hotel owners Richardson welcomes Negro patronage the year round. "Tell the colored people in the States," he said, "that we want them to come and see what our island is like."

## WELCOMED ON CFT-SEASON

This is a rather different attitude from that taken by the majority of hotel owners who welcome Negro guests only when the tourist season is not on. During the season which extends from November to May they are catering to white Americans, largely. Montego Bay residents tell stories of being frozen out of hotel dances there when the season is on although their patronage is eagerly sought during the summer lull.

Dec. 12-30-47

In Kingston the story is told of a native journalist and publisher who, being denied access to one of the city's swanky hotel pools by the manager, promptly phoned the hotel owner. The Jamaican hotel owner, not willing to risk the wrath of the press, ordered the manager to admit him. The journalist donned his swim suit and plunged in amongst the white guests who to a man vacated the pool.

However, F. H. Robertson, English head of the Tourist bureau, declares that Negro tourists are 100 per cent welcome. Of course, he added, many of the hotels may be full during the season as they are booked far in advance, but this is not an indication of discrimination. "Here we have none of that," he said.

## Here To Yonder

Defender Chicago Ill.

Langston  
Sat. 12-13-47 20e(4)  
Hughes

OUT OF JAMAICA in 1916 Marcus Garvey came to the United States to organize a New York chapter of his Universal Negro Improvement Association, bringing with him a consciousness of the dignity and potential power of the black man. A few years before from the same island Claude McKay had come bringing his beautiful intensely race-conscious poetry. They were both forerunners of a race pride which is just now reaching its nationalistic flower in their homeland. Until recently Jamaica has been a very "English" colony.



In spite of the fact that Jamaica's population is a good 90 per cent black, Edna Manley told me that a decade or so ago, when she first returned to her ancestral island from England as a young artist, she was called upon to judge a school art contest in which all the contestants were Negroes. But among the art entries there was not a single painting of a colored person. Not one!

Sat. 12-13-47  
Even the Jamaican market scenes (where in reality every buyer and sell-

## Jamaica

er is colored) were painted with blue-eyed-white-skinned crowds, although the fruits and vegetables were tropical. Such had been the influence of English education on black Jamaican students. Save for the writings of Claude McKay and a very few others, Jamaican poetry and prose, too, was English in subject matter and flavor, colored writers doing their best to write like Victorians.

Today Jamaica has discovered the strength and beauty of its own racial heritage rather than that of its English patronage. Jamaican painters are painting the loveliness of their own dark faces, the younger writers are writing of the peoples and problems of Jamaica, and in politics there is a powerful Jamaican nationalist movement. One of its two important parties, the People's National Party, is headed by Edna Manley's husband, Norman Washington Manley. Pride of race is lifting the dignity of the Jamaican peoples to a realization of themselves.

Before the Mexican revolution against Diaz in the early 1900's, the Spanish heritage and things Spanish—European and white—set the patterns of life and art in Mexico.

But when Zapata and Villa made the Indian peoples realize their power, and Mexican artists like Diego Rivera, Orozco, and Siequieros began to paint on public walls the beauty of brown complexions and the nobility of the Indian struggle for freedom, there was a birth of pride in things Indian and TRULY MEXICAN such as had not been known since the reign of the Aztecs.

Defender Chicago Ill.  
Now the basic peoples of Mexico set the patterns for its contemporary culture, no longer bound by tradition to white Spain and distant Europe.

A similar thing is happening in Jamaica today. Its Negro masses are achieving an even greater consciousness of their own intrinsic worth. Jamaicans are realizing that Jamaica is a world, too, that blackness is as handsome as whiteness, and that to copy is not as much fun as creating for one's self. Modern postwar Jamaica is out to create a JAMAICAN Jamaica—so all signs seem to say to me, a tourist in that land for a few brief weeks.

The weeks when I was there happened to be the weeks preceeding the island-wide local Elections. Never anywhere have I seen folks more interested in politics. And all the candidates were colored. The leaders of the two great parties, Manley and Bustamente, are colored. (I learn from the papers since my return to New York that, as the result of the elections, Bustamente is now Mayor of Kingston.)

Many posts, I was told, that formerly were filled with English appointees of 12-13-47. Sat.

This upsurge of race, of confidence in oneself, of pride in color seems to be very much a part of Jamaican life today. To a colored American who has been "a race man" for a long time, it is a wonderful thing to behold.

Even the old color line within the race (much more pronounced in the West Indies than in the U.S.A.) between the light mulattoes and the darker Negroes would seem, to a stranger, to be diminishing in Jamaica. Bustamente is a light mulatto, but the bulk of his followers in the Jamaica Labor Party are quite dark.

Manley is brownskin in complexion, but many of his followers are very light. Formerly the mulattoes were the richest colored class. But today, perhaps as a result of the war, numbers of DARK Negroes have acquired wealth and are heading businesses of considerable value. Result: social barriers break.

Jamaica is no different from elsewhere in that regard. "Money can do anything." The firm that has the franchise for the big new American built buses that are replacing the street cars in Kingston, is headed by a definitely COLORED colored man.

## Al fresco Meetings In Jamaica Banned: Latest Toll, Thirty-Seven Casualties Commission Sent From UK To West Indies

By A POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

COLON (ANA).—In order to prevent the spread of lawlessness following the recent political riots in Jamaica, all public meetings have been banned by the Government, according to a Kingston despatch to the Panama Tribune.

Precaution to avoid further open skirmish among the feuding members of Jamaica political parties was put in force by the Government following the last disturbance in which two men were killed and 35 injured, according to the latest toll.

## PROCESSIONS ALSO

The Government proclamation placed a ban on public political meetings in the corporate area of Kingston and St. Andrews, and assemblies of persons and all proces-

sions and marches in any public place save where a permit is issued.

It also forbids any one to organize, hold, speak at or attend any meeting, gathering or assembly in the urban and suburban areas.

With the municipal campaign under way, rival political factions clashed in Rose Town, where meetings of the People's National Party were being held.

Sticks, stones and revolver bullets were used on either side as the mob



belonging to the PNP and the Jamaica Labour Party (the political branch of the Bustamente Industrial and Technical Union) surged through the dark streets in one of the most vicious pitched battles to occur in the political history of the island.

#### DENSE POPULATION

In the meantime, Sir Geoffrey Evans is reported from London to have announced that an official commission had been sent to Jamaica, Barbados, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, and Antigua in order to study on the spot how to relieve overcrowded conditions in the West Indies.

The only hitch in the proposal is whether the West Indians will be agreeable to go to British Guiana and British Honduras to settle permanently or would tend to form an unstable labour force returning home annually to spend the money earned.

## Bustamenteites Give Chase Everywhere To Minority Elements In Jamaica

By A SPECIAL POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT

KINGSTON (ANA).—Echoes of the political vendetta between the majority and minority elements in the attempt of the former to stifle the provocative minorities are still ringing in local political circles here.

Stories have been told explaining shape of a running fight and was the emotional strain of the part-done indiscriminately, and only the participants of this political outburst fastest runners were able to escape and it is believed that this is a from the provoked wrath of the forecast of what may yet become Bustamenteites. A suspect was one Lambert political life, unless wiser counsel Pinnock of 41 Metcalf Street, who prevails.

ALEX BUSTAMENTE It is reported that during the political "civil war," Prime Minister Alexander Bustamente, the leader of the majorities, that is, the Bustamente Industrial and Technical Union, was alleged to move about freely brandishing a gun and directing "operations."

The havoc done can be better explained from a press report which said that the hospital scene was ugly as it was one of the rare occasions in its history that so many cases had come there in so short a time for treatment of that nature.

To illustrate the mob hysteria which swept this town, it is said

Another story released on this incident is that of a prominent contractor who was returning from one of the political meetings with his alleged common-law wife.

He was given a severe hiding and killed on the spot, although there was no trace of bullet wound; his paramour had to flee for dear life.

Observers of the political situation here seem agreed that the Bustamenteites have apparently reached their limit of enduring the concentrated and devastating attacks and criticisms levelled on them and on their leader, by the minority elements, and they appear determined to settle issues with them ruthlessly.

Evidently, the opposition party and the local intelligentsia, together with a galaxy of professional men and officials, who constitute the so-called "aristocracy" of the island are on the spot, for the Bustamenteites feel that they had been behaving in a provocative manner towards them—the common people—and unless the situation is handled by the Police, Jamaica might be in for a "Reign of Terror."

Bustamente and his followers are determined to smash the minority as they appear to be in no mood for compromise, excepting by way of bloodshed and violence.

was riding a bicycle; he was stopped and questioned about his political affiliation.

Whilst he was explaining himself, a man in the crowd yelled: "This man is a PNP man."

That was signal for the concentrated fury of the mob who battered Pinnock and stabbed him in the chest, whilst he had to crawl over a fence in French Street in order to save his life.

Pinnock's bicycle was badly damaged and apparently thrown away, and his wrist watch valued at £14 was alleged missing together with some moneys in his pocket.

CONTRACTOR KILLED



# Only One Dissenter As West Indies Meet Favors Federation

Atlanta Daily World, 20e(4)  
Atlanta Ga, Tue, 9-30-47

into closer association.

BY WILBERT E. HEMMING

KINGSTON, Jamaica — (ANP)

The first milestone is cast and the chapter in the history of a new nation begun, as the momentous Montego Bay Closer Union conference of the BWI colonies closed its session with only one dissenting voice in sealing 14 resolutions which gave birth to a Caribbean nation Thursday.

At delegates, even those formerly sceptical agreed on the principle of federation of the British Caribbean islands. British Guiana's delegate, F. J. Seaford, was the only person who refrained from thorough agreement not on the grounds of objection but, that on behalf of his colony, he preferred to watch operation of the permanent committee set up to speed, further and implement the recommendations.

Opportunity which slapped the palms of over 2,000,000 colored people nine days ago when the conference was opened at Fairfild club by creech Jones Britain Socialist government secretary of states for the colonies was grasped before noon Thursday as the resolutions drafted in committee stage into which the conference merged last Monday, were accepted in good faith and high spirits.

## HATCHETS BURIED

Political hatchets were buried, and daggers drawn between Jamaica's "prime minister," William A. Bustamante and Trinidad's unstable, burly Albert Gomes were sheathed while a cool air was blowing over the verdant upland lawn surrounding the conference hall. A new plaque of destiny was hammered out, as the man Bustamante who stood as the most important figure throughout the debate and, who at the opening told chairman Creech Jones he would not tolerate "pitch forking of federation down his throat" appealed to his colleagues after his long silence "to blast away the obstacles" and seize federation. Forthwith, Albert Gomes moved seconded by Bustamante for acceptance of the 14 motions which in substance urged and sealed agreement of federation on principle, showed the desirability of establishing a Customs union, appointment of a British Caribbean Trade Commissioner with head office in London a currency union, immediate establishment of a standing committee on closer association itself which in nature will be the nucleus of a federal structure having a period of 15 months to complete its work and report back to the territorial governments with a view to entering



20e(4) 1947

## Food Tariff, Sugar Quota Contribute

To Crisis, Official Says

*Times New York, N.Y.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

Allow me to congratulate you on your editorial of Aug. 3, entitled "The Tragedy of Puerto Rico." *Thurs. 8-7-47*

The opinions in it are well stated and proper. There is a national responsibility concerning Puerto Rico. There is a national responsibility concerning the present economic situation in Puerto Rico. *Thurs. 8-7-47*  
Puerto Rico was ceded by Spain to the United States as a result of the Spanish-American War. In 1900 Puerto Rico was given an Organic Act providing a structure of government and a pattern of political and economic relationships between the Island and the mainland.

The Puerto Rican people have adapted themselves as best they have been able to this set-up. Whatever the economic results may have been, those are the results of the economic pattern and relationship then established. The following facts are self-evident:

### Reduced Death Rate

The application, mostly under Puerto Rican leadership, of modern public health measures has resulted in a dramatic reduction in the death rate of the island. An average death rate of twenty-eight per thousand during the last decade of the nineteenth century has been reduced to less than fourteen per thousand at present.

On the other hand, the standard of living for the great masses of the people has not improved to any such extent as might have brought about the conditions which lead to a correspondingly diminishing birth rate. The result has been a doubling of the population, from a million in 1900 to over two million now.

The economy of the island has remained mainly agricultural, and at that a one-crop economy, a sugar economy. Sugar, even when selling at the best price ever attainable in the mainland, has never been able to pay wages much above starvation levels, given the high cost of foodstuffs which must be purchased from the mainland. Coastwise shipping laws are applied to Puerto Rico. Under such interpretation of the laws, Puerto Rico is not an island but part of the mainland. We pay the freight both ways—on the sugar we ship to the mainland and on the foodstuffs we ship into the island from the mainland.

The United States tariff on foreign goods applies in Puerto Rican ports as

in the mainland. It would not be difficult to show that the tariff has not always taken care and adjusted itself to the peculiar conditions of Puerto Rico. This being so, it should be expected, at least, that free trade between Puerto Rico and the mainland would obtain, as among the states themselves. It has not always been so.

The Sugar Act limits Puerto Rico to a quota below its potential capacity of production, below its demonstrated ability to produce sugar. In addition, Puerto Rico must ship raw sugar to the mainland. Only a very small portion may be shipped refined. The island has refining facilities about double the amount which may under federal law be refined there.

*Times New York, N.Y.*

Effect of Food Tariff  
Not only does the tariff wall tend to prevent Puerto Rico from buying foodstuffs outside the mainland when they are available at lower prices abroad, but, at least at present, import permits must be obtained in order to import certain foodstuffs from foreign countries. *Thurs. 8-7-47*

The masses in Puerto Rico consume dry codfish as a source of protein. It is purchased mostly in Canada. There is a duty on dry codfish. Evidently this duty has not prevented Puerto Rico from buying codfish in a foreign country, but it operates to tax the food of the people of Puerto Rico to nobody's advantage.

Industrialization and increased production, increased commerce, internal and external, seem to be the logical remedy to the Puerto Rican situation. In order to do this, it seems that legislation adjusting the economic relationships of Puerto Rico would be necessary. I hope it may be undertaken by Congress in its next session. But, as your editorial expresses it, this remedy is more easily suggested than carried out.

Still, the situation in Puerto Rico has reached such a state that emergency measures seem to be necessary. Puerto Rico suffers from hypertension. Demographically speaking, it needs a good emergency "bloodletting," scientifically carried out. If it is not done so, "a spontaneous hemorrhage" will take place, as it is taking place in the form of the migratory movement your editorial refers to. *20-49*

### Migration a National Matter

Neither Puerto Rico nor the City of New York should be called upon to take care of this matter by themselves. I believe this matter has come to be a

national matter. It should be the nation's concern. On the other hand,

Puerto Rico  
emigration may not be forced on free citizens; it only may be stimulated and regulated.

If the proper conditions are found to exist in any given place and the proper inducements are offered, emigration will of itself start and develop. It could be done in such a way as temporarily to relieve Puerto Rico of the results of the present acute disproportion between its population and its available resources. Also it may come to be an added source of income for the island if the proper economic relationships are maintained between the island and the emigrant groups in their new settlement. *Times New York, N.Y.*

We are all concerned with the displaced persons of Europe. We should also be concerned with so many persons who are being displaced out of Puerto Rico by the economic pressure therein existing. By so doing we could improve such conditions as are being created in the City of New York, we could help Puerto Rico to its feet and we could bring about the development of wealth in New World areas where virgin soil and natural riches are just waiting for the hands of man, for enterprise and for vision, to bring their products into circulation for the general welfare of mankind. *20-49*

A. FERNOS-LAEN,  
Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico,  
Washington, Aug. 4, 1947.

## PUERTO RICAN STUDY SET

Two Educators Arranging Visit by N. Y. Teachers in '48

*Times New York, N.Y.*

SAN JUAN, P. R., Aug. 4—Leonard Cobello, principal of the Benjamin Franklin High School of New York, and Robert Speer, Professor of Education in New York University, are here arranging for thirty to fifty New York teachers to study in the 1948 summer session of the University of Puerto Rico. *Tues. 8-5-47*

The teachers will live in Puerto Rican homes and will confer with political, cultural and civic leaders in an effort to foster a broadened and sympathetic understanding of Puerto Rican pupils in New York schools.

A second result of the mission may be the establishment in New York University of a center for graduate work in cooperation with the insular university.

Principal Cobello is playing postman for fifty of his Puerto Rican students, delivering letters from them to relatives in different towns. He waits for the recipients to write replies and is photographed with family groups. He will distribute the family mail in a special session when he returns to New York.

## PUERTO RICO ON AIR—AND IN THE WORKER

*Daily Worker, New York, N.Y.*  
With Puerto Rico in the news charges: *Sat. 9-6-47*  
That four American sugar companies own one-half the production of Puerto Rico; that 40 percent of the island's agricultural resources including the mills and centrales where raw sugar is produced from cane, are absentee-owned; that information submitted by Benjamin Gerig, United States delegate, was biased and misleading. *Sat. 9-6-47*  
A. H. Poynton, British delegate, under attack by the Indian delegate, replied to charges of colonial oppression with a statement of colonialism regarded as typical of the imperialist viewpoint and in no way different from the American attitude toward the problems of the Puerto Ricans. He said: "These territories are not backward because they are colonial territories. They are colonial territories because they are backward."

The two features follow renewed criticism of our administration of the island during discussion in a special United Nations committee considering information submitted by imperialist powers on their non self-governing territories. J. M. Lomakin, Soviet delegate, made the following



# PUERTO RICO KIDS WIN

By L. D. Harris

**THE SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO, District Court** last week overruled President Truman's veto of the Puerto Rican bill substituting Spanish for English as the language to be spoken in the schools of the island.

The Court, in an unanimous opinion of five judges, found that the President had not acted within the 90 day period specified by the Organic Act of Puerto Rico, and that therefore the bill is law.

The measure, Senate Bill 51, passed by the Insular Legislature in March, 1946, ordered the Commissioner of Education to require all subjects to be taught in Spanish in the public schools. Up to this time the power to determine what language would be used in teaching was left in the hands of the Commissioner, a Presidential appointee; the policy varied with each successive appointee.

**WHEN THIS** Spanish-speaking country was ceded to the United States in 1899 at the end of the Spanish-American War, one of the first acts of the new administration was to create a school system under an American Commissioner in which English was the official language.

This policy, which proved unworkable, was modified gradually until Spanish came to be used in the first six grades and English thereafter. Senate Bill 51 extended the use of Spanish to all grades and aimed to set once and for all the policy to be followed.

The bill was vetoed by Acting Governor Manuel A. Perez on instructions from Governor Tugwell, and was passed over his veto by a nearly unanimous vote of both houses of the Legislature. Acting according to the provisions of the Organic Act—an Act of Congress, which is Puerto Rico's constitution—the Governor sent the bill to the President for approval or veto. The Interior Department which received the bill, held it for 92 days before submitting it to the President, who vetoed it on Oct. 25, 1946.

**THIS ACTION**, the first time a President has vetoed a bill of the Puerto Rican Legislature, aroused a storm of protest. Demonstrations were held at the university and at many schools throughout the island. The Teachers Association joined other civic and progressive organizations in condemning Truman's action.

Shortly afterward, suit was brought by Pedro Parrilla Montanez, acting for his children, to determine whether the bill had become law, and, if so, to order the Commissioner of Education to enforce it. Lawyers of the department argued in court that the bill had been vetoed by President Truman less than 90 days after he had received it, and that the time the bill was kept by the Interior Department should not be counted within the period of 90 days.

The court found that communications sent by the Governor to the President customarily were received first by the Department of the Interior for study and recommendation, and that this time should be counted. Thus the President had vetoed the bill 172 days after its receipt.

**THE COMMISSIONER OF** education can appeal. This is an interesting situation because the present commissioner, Mariano Villaronga, has not yet been confirmed by the U. S. Senate, and is being opposed by Republicans residing in Puerto Rico on the grounds that he favors teaching in Spanish. He may find it politically expedient to go through the motions of appealing.

**SUPPORT FOR THE USE** of Spanish is not limited to those favoring independence for Puerto Rico. Educators everywhere agree that the only effective teaching

is that given in the child's vernacular, and that the attempt to teach difficult subjects like mathematics in what amounts to a foreign language results in learning neither the subject nor English itself. There is general agreement among Puerto Ricans of all shades of opinion that children should learn English. They differ only in how it should be handled. Most believe that it is most effectively learned as a special subject, as Spanish is taught in the United States.

Describing the work of the Polytechnic Institute, which is situated in San German, Dr. Seel said that it provided liberal arts training to a student body of 427, about half of whom are women. It was the first institution of its kind in Latin America to be accredited by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

**Non-Sectarian Training**  
The institute has a 350-acre campus, including farm lands that provide milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables in sufficient quantities to make it self-sustaining. Although it is a Presbyterian institution, its training is non-sectarian in character. About half its graduates enter the teaching profession, Dr. Seel said.

All of the students take part in a "self-help work program" at the institute, he reported. They "have learned to work, rich and poor alike, and nobody looks down on manual labor." Although it is said that less than 30 per cent of Puerto Ricans speak English, most of the students and faculty of the institute are bilingual, speaking both English and Spanish. This, Dr. Seel observed, makes the institution "a significant meeting ground of the Latin-American and English cultures."

The choir, which Dr. Seel will accompany on its tour, is under the supervision of Edward L. Heth, a native of Grand Rapids, Mich., who has been head of the institute's Department of Music for the last five years. The group will tour the Middle Atlantic States and will make concert appearances in Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Atlantic City.

## Puerto Rico Plans Laws to Handle Mass Exodus to Spanish Harlem

By LEON EDEL

PM learned today that Puerto Rico is planning immediate legislation seeking to channelize the unorganized air-borne migration of its island-citizens which has been swelling New York's Spanish Harlem at a rate now estimated at 6000 a month.

Officials of the Spanish-American Youth Bureau Inc., which has been working on Puerto Rico welfare problems in New York for several years, said they had received assurances from Governor Jesus Pinero of Puerto Rico and majority leader Luis Munoz Marin, that as far as Puerto Rico is concerned steps will be taken to establish a rational emigration plan. This includes guidance at point of departure, and proper reception at New York.

But, they said, that is only one part of a problem that faces New York City at a time when housing is tight and the net effect of the arrival of the Puerto Ricans—who have been American citizens since 1917—is to increase New York's slum areas.

In their opinion there will have to be action on four fronts:

1. Puerto Rico—this is under way. The Puerto Rico government can be expected to stimulate emigration since the island is over-populated and its economic life has deteriorated. The best it can do is to channelize it.

2. New York—The migration poses the biggest problem for New York, where one of every 25 citizens is now a Puerto Rican. This is a question for co-ordinated effort on the part of the welfare agencies

who have so far failed to face the question squarely and to recognize its extensive character.

3. Washington—A Federal plan is held essential for resettling some of the Puerto Ricans from New York in other parts of the U. S. A. and in drawing up planned settlement schemes where the unskilled Puerto Rican workers can best be used in America.

4. Private Agencies—Private agencies here will have to recognize that the swelling of a segment of New York's population on this scale brings with it all the problems to be found in slum areas: under-nourishment, crowding, disease, crime.

Ruperto Ruiz, president of the Spanish American Youth Bureau, and Harris L. Present, the bureau's counsel, have just returned from Puerto Rico where they conferred with the Governor and Munoz Marin. Present showed PM a letter from Munoz Marin promising "practical action" during the current legislature session; and this has been confirmed in talks between Puerto Rican organizational leaders and A. Fernos-Isern, resident Puerto Rico Commissioner in Washington.

The Welfare Council of New York named a Committee of 33 several weeks ago to survey the situation created by this migration, but it has not yet met.

Present explained that the problem is exclusively a welfare problem, divorced from the problem of Puerto Rico's political relations with the U. S. A. and from demands of the islanders for independence.

He said Puerto Ricans come to New York because of the already

existing large settlement here. They shy away from the South, where the physical climate suits them, because of the South's racial bias.

The National Settlement and Resettlement Office contemplated in the legislation now before the Puerto Rican legislature would:

1. Act in Puerto Rico as a guiding agency to acquaint would-be migrants with what they will be up against here, and inquire into their skills, finances, etc.

2. Act in New York as a guiding agency in finding housing, employment, etc.

3. Work in co-ordination with existing agencies in New York to give all possible aid to the newcomers.

The Puerto Rico government has promised that appointments to these agencies will be non-political, and that only skilled social workers will be used.

## Puerto Rico Has Need for Teachers

Puerto Rico has a great need for American-trained teachers who do not have "a feeling of superiority," but are sympathetic with the people, according to Dr. Edward G. Seel, president of the Polytechnic Institute of Puerto Rico.

Dr. Seel, who is in the United States on a four-week tour with La Masa Coral, a concert choir composed of twenty-six men and women students of the institute, said that education was one of Puerto Rico's most urgent needs. His visit to this country is his first since he was inaugurated president of the Polytechnic Institute last March.

When the United States took over the island in 1899 after the Spanish-

fact that its industrial development is slow and its food production is limited.

Dr. Seel said that about 53 per cent of the school-age population was now attending school as compared with 10.5 per cent in 1900. One of the factors cutting down school attendance is the shortage of teachers and suitable buildings.

The future of Puerto Rico will depend on the development of its industry and the education of its youth, he said.

The population is now of school age, 10.5 per cent in the total population, compared with about 30 per cent in the United States. The island has a population density of 546 persons per square mile, or approximately the same as Connecticut. The problem on the island, however, is complicated by the fact that its industrial development is slow and its food production is limited.

With improved sanitation and general health conditions, Puerto Rico's death rate has dropped while the birth rate has risen, so that 54 per cent of the population is now of school age, compared with about 30 per cent in the United States. The island has a population density of 546 persons per square mile, or approximately the same as Connecticut. The problem on the island, however, is complicated by the fact that its industrial development is slow and its food production is limited.



## PUERTO RICAN INCOME UP 112% IN FOUR YEARS

*New York Times*  
According to a survey undertaken by the Social Science Research Center of the University of Puerto Rico and released here over the week-end, the Territory of Puerto Rico's net income increased to \$483,000,000 in 1944, an increase of 112 per cent in four years, and a real increase of 34 per cent, allowing for a higher price level. *N.Y., N.Y.*

The survey, fifteen months in the making, was described by the publishers as "the first authoritative report ever published on total income sources of a United States possession." The survey reveals that the sugar industry, long regarded as the major source of insular income, accounted for 20 per cent of Puerto Rico's income in 1940 and 12 per cent in 1944.

The study shows that high prices greatly absorbed increased income during the war years. The cost of living is about 15 per cent greater on the island than on the mainland. While the per capita net income advanced from \$122 in 1930 to \$239 in 1944, in terms of pre-war prices the 1944 per capita income was \$151. *Mon. 6-2-47*

Encouragement of new industry is reflected in the fact that 44 per cent of insular income is derived from commodity producing industries, 31 per cent from agriculture and 12 per cent from manufactures. Income from war agencies of the Federal government increased from \$8,100,000 in 1940 to \$106,400,000 in 1944, to account for 33 per cent of the Island's net income in that year.

A decline in labor's share of the wartime increase in income was revealed. The most notable increase in the share of net income by capital occurred in the distilling and bottling of spirituous liquors.

## PUERTO RICO'S GOVERNOR

*New York Times*  
Last summer President Truman took a progressive step in appointing Jesus T. Pinero, a Puerto Rican, as Governor of the island. Previously all Governors had been from the continental United States and none of them Puerto Ricans. The testimony of many witnesses is that Mr. Pinero has made a good Governor. Now the Puerto Ricans have suggested that as another step in their progression toward self-government they be allowed to elect their own Governor. They have their own Legislature, they point out. Why not their own elected executive? *Wed. 5-28-47*

There is a bill before Congress that would provide for such an election next year for a four-year term. It was introduced in the Senate by Senator Butler (S. 1184) and in the House by Representative Crawford (H. R. 3309). It is supported by Secretary of the Interior Krug and has met no open oppo-

sition. There is the danger, however, that in the legislative jam that is building up it will be put aside. That should not occur. This is an important matter to the Puerto Ricans. It should also be important to Congress. This further extension of the privilege of United States citizenship to the 2,000,000 people of Puerto Rico would be a democratic step forward.

## JOKERS IN THE DEAL HANDED PUERTO RICO

*Daily Worker*  
SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Aug. 8 (ALN).—For the first time in a half century of U. S. rule, Puerto Rico will be allowed to elect its own governor in 1948 under a bill passed by Congress in the last few minutes of its recent session.

The bill ends Presidential appointment of the chief executive of this U. S. territory but it contains important jokers. Supreme Court justices and the auditor, who has the final say on all expenditures, will still be appointed. *Mon. 8-11-47*

A new job of federal coordinator has been created, ostensibly to guide the work of federal agencies here. His power to require the elected governor to submit reports and consult with him on all important matters makes him practically czar of the island. With the help of the auditor and the supreme court, he can effectively block local action which meets with the disapproval of Washington. The U. S. Congress and the President still have veto power over all island legislation.

The appointment of the commissioner of education is placed in the hands of the elected governor, assuring on paper at least the right of Puerto Rico to run its schools in the native Spanish tongue.

Prominent political and labor leaders, who want an end to colonial control, consider the new bill nothing more than a sop.

Puerto Rico is still tied to U. S. tariff and coastwise shipping laws. These laws force the island to trade almost exclusively with the high cost U. S. market. The sugar and shipping industries, both U. S. owned, rake in big profits on the sale of sugar to the U. S. but Puerto Rican consumers must pay high prices for the food and factory products they are forced to buy in the American market. *Mon. 8-11-47*

Industrialization, seen as the one way out of the depressed conditions which a one-crop economy imposes on 2,200,000 Puerto Ricans, has a hard time making headway because Puerto Rico is barred from buying and selling in the world market and

Board during the war.

## TRUMAN APPROVES PUERTO RICO POLL

He Signs Bill Giving Right to  
Elect Governor—Support for

Wool Price Is Made Law  
*Times. New York, N.Y.*

By C. P. TRUSSELL  
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—President Truman signed today a bill giving to Puerto Rico the right, for the first time since Ponce de Leon settled that island for the Spanish crown 439 years ago, to choose its chief executive by popular vote.

It marked, also, the first time a territory or possession under the American flag had received such authority. *Wed. 8-6-47*

The signing was at a White House ceremony attended by the Presidentially-appointed Governor of Puerto Rico, Jesus T. Pinero. Also present were Antonio Fernos-Isern, Puerto Rican resident commissioner in Congress; Oscar Chapman, acting Secretary of the Interior; Irwin W. Silverman, chief counsel to the Division of Territories and Insular Possessions, and Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, who with Senator Hugh Butler, Republican, of Nebraska, is co-author of the measure. *Wed. 8-6-47*

This bill was one of thirty-five signed by the President today.

### Letter to Pinero

In a letter to Governor Pinero to mark the signing of the Puerto Rican bill, President Truman said: "It is unfortunate, in my opinion, that the Congress did not enact the House version of the bill, which would have permitted the Governor to appoint the members of the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico."

"However, when the bill passed the Senate the time of adjournment was so near that there was no opportunity for a conference. If the Senate amendment had not been accepted by the House of Representatives no Puerto Rican

bill would have been enacted at this session.

"I am sure the people of Puerto Rico will prefer the bill as enacted to no bill at all. The essence of the bill, the provision for an elected Governor, has been retained. Now that this momentous step forward has been taken, I am confident that it will be possible to secure a further emandment to the organic act at an early date to empower the Governor to appoint the members of the Supreme Court."

By the end of the day the President had neared bottom of the pile of bills which Congress sent to him in its get-away rush. White House estimates were that thirty more bills faced Presidential action. Most of these involved "routine" matters. Some, however, are measures which had provoked controversy. *Mon. 8-11-47*

## PUERTO RICAN PROGRESS

*Times. New York, N.Y.*  
With the signing by President Truman of the Butler-Crawford bill that amends the Organic Act governing Puerto Rico to allow the Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor, our principal Caribbean possession has progressed farther along the road to the self-government that was promised in 1898 than any other off-shore territory of the United States, including Hawaii. The Governor of Hawaii still is appointed by the President. *Wed. 8-6-47*

At a time when colonialism is under attack everywhere it is encouraging to see the United States making steady progress toward the granting of full self-government to all our outer possessions. A bill granting statehood to Hawaii already has passed the House and should pass the Senate at the coming session. If statehood for Hawaii becomes a fact it is likely similar action on Alaska will follow. Organic Acts have been drafted for Guam and Samoa and should be acted on also at the next session of Congress.

The next step, so far as Puerto Rico is concerned, is for Congress to offer the Puerto Ricans their choice of several forms of government and then order a plebiscite to let the Puerto Ricans themselves say by democratic means which type they prefer. A plebiscite without a Congressional

guarantee that whatever choice is made will be granted would be only an academic exercise. *Thurs. 8-7-47*

In the meantime, however, the economic condition of the Puerto Ricans poses a problem for the United States that should be solved. Relatively, the Puerto Ricans are better off than some of their Caribbean neighbors. But living standards there still are below those of the poorest mainland states. And that should not be good enough for the United States Government. What is needed, everyone is agreed, is a diversification of the economy and establishment of industry to absorb the surplus population. The land now is inhabited almost to the saturation point, with only one acre of poor soil to maintain each of the island's 2,000,000 persons. Private capital has shown little inclination to take the initiative. Perhaps the Puerto Ricans themselves can map out some long-range plan. If they do, it should receive earnest attention and action by the United States Government. Puerto Rico, too, is a part of the world and our especial responsibility. Conditions should not be allowed to drift from bad to worse as they have been drifting now for several years.



# Trinidad Girl Practices Law

*Afro-American*  
PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad —  
Miss Ivy Lawrence, Canadian born  
graduate of McGill University



MISS IVY LAWRENCE

*Baltimore, Md.*  
Law School, has been admitted to  
the bar here. *Sat. 11-20-47*  
Miss Lawrence comes with a  
brilliant academic career. She has  
a first class honors degree in arts,  
with distinction in French and  
English and a bachelor of laws de-  
gree of Toronto Law School. She  
went over to England where she  
read law at the Middle Temple,  
specializing in international law.

At McGill, Miss Lawrence was  
vice president of the debating so-  
ciety and created precedent by be-  
ing the first woman to be awarded  
the debating key for inter-colle-  
giate debate. She was one of the  
founders of the West Indian Soci-  
ety of McGill. Her father is a  
Trinidadian and she has a brother  
who is a city engineer with the  
borough council of San Fernan-  
do, oil town of the colony.



# FILE CHARGES AGAINST 17 TRINIDAD STRIKERS

By GEORGE C. GREAVES  
PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad.  
(ANP)—Charges have been laid against 17 of the 233 men and women who were arrested last week in the raid made upon the headquarters of the trade union of which Tubal Uriah "Buz" Butler is the leader and are now being heard in one of the courts here by Karl de La Bastido, city magistrate.

But the curiosity of the public is fired by a rumor which is going the rounds that Butler was shot in the raid and the fact that four bodies were found at the U. S. Naval base here. Commissioner of Police W. A. Mueller, who returned to work last week, denied that anyone has been killed but the whereabouts of Uriah Butler, has remained a mystery.

**Bitter Taste**  
East Indian lawyer Mitra G. Sinanan, who defended the men held for riot offences in 1937, is defense counsel while Mr. Gaston Johnston K. C. appears for one of the men.

The whole affair has left a bitter taste in the mouth of people here and there is an ominous and sudden silence in government circles. Although Sir Bede Clifford has congratulated the police on their part, general trend of thought disclose an antagonistic feeling against the police who attacked unarmed men and women early in the morning and later woke them from sleep and fired 12 rounds of ammunition. One witness said he saw Commissioner Mueller with two guns in his hands shouting "Where is Butler?"

One of the prisoners has been discharged while the judgment against 16 others has been reserved.

## 3,000 SUGAR WORKERS WALK OUT IN TRINIDAD

TRINIDAD, B.W.I.—More than 3,000 workers from eight sugar estates walked out recently in protest for better pay and better working conditions. Two persons have been arrested.

By HENRY McLEMORE  
PORT-OF-SPAIN, TRINIDAD.—I didn't speak a word of calypso when I got here. Not a single word.

Now, thanks to Lord Kitchener, I have established a reputation as one of the best free-style, catch-as-catch-can calypsonians on this beautiful island. A "calypsonian," by the way, is the composer and singer of

the calypso. I wish you knew Lord Kitchener. He is nearly seven feet tall, and is blacker than a whole deck of aces of spades. He has rhythm in his ears. In his knees. In his fingers. In his elbows. And in his soul. He is one of Port-of-Spain's outstanding calypso singers, and during carnival week, which is held just before Ash Wednesday, he is busier than a beaver in a lumber yard. Folks come from miles away to hear him sing his songs to a rhythm that is as primitive as the dawn of creation.

Lord Kitchener sang to us in a taxicab. Harvey McMillan, who is travelling with me, and I picked him up shortly after midnight on our way from Port-of-Spain to the Pan-American guest house, where we were staying while waiting for the plane to Belem, Brazil. He rode with us for about an hour, and I wish I could put on paper his accent, his words, the mad time he beat out with his hands on the door of the cab. I wish, too, that I could give you an adequate picture of the jungle which holds Trinidad in its arms, and the size and color of the moon that rode above the jungle. The jungle, the moon, the strange calls of the birds, and Lord Kitchener's songs formed an unforgettable picture. He did most of his singing as we rode along the Churchill-Roosevelt Highway (the American colony calls it the Roosevelt-Churchill Highway).

All the music he had was the hum of the motor, and the time he beat out on the doors and cushions of the car.

"Mister Henry," Lord Kitchener said, "what do you want me to sing about? And Mister Harvey, what is your pleasure?"

I thought I'd stump him, so I asked him to sing a song about my Aunt Bess in Jacksonville. He thumped his big hands a few seconds to get the time, and then went to work on Aunt Bess. Before we had gone three miles he had sung things about Aunt Bess that even I didn't know, and had worked in the moon, the rain, the trade winds, the waving palms, and the jaguars of the forests.

McMillan said he had a girl named Minnie and would like to have a calypso done about her.

I can't remember just what Lord Kitchener sang, but it went something like this:

"Meester Harvey is mighty sad, even though he's in Trinidad.

"He can't enjoy Port-of-Spain, 'cause Meester Harvey's heart's in pain.

"He won't be happy until that day, when he gets back to Minnie and the U. S. A."

By this time the cab driver, one Clifford, had practically quit driving to join in the calypso business himself. We did the last five or six miles on instrument as Clifford—probably Lord Clifford—told, in calypso, of an unrequited love. The final two miles we drove in a ditch. And the left hand ditch, at that. Sometimes I wonder why I go through all these perils for you readers. But I'll tell you in calypso why I do.

"If it weren't for folks who buy newspapers, I wouldn't be able to cut these capers." (Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

# Labor Boss Butler Banned From Strike-Bound Trinidad Oilfield

By GEORGE PADMORE  
(Defender London Bureau)

LONDON—Uriah Butler, Negro labor boss and self-styled "Chief Servant of British Empire Citizens and Peasants Home Rule" party, has been banned from the oilfields of Trinidad by order of newly appointed Gov. John Shaw.

Governor Shaw was formerly governor of Palestine and narrowly missed being killed when the King David Hotel was blown up. In order to provide Shaw with a quiet job before retiring him on pension, Colonial Secretary Creech Jones sent him to Trinidad. No sooner than Shaw arrived, Butler organized a strike of oilfield workers, demanding higher pay for Negro laborers.

The oil companies refused to deal with Butler, having already signed wage agreements with a rival union headed by Ralph Mentor. Butler appealed to the workers to support

stoppages in a number of important fields. The companies called in police and several clashes resulted. Fires were set in several wells, and workers succeeded in draining some reservoirs. Governor Shaw ordered military reinforcements to the scene and issued a proclamation banishing Butler, who was interned during the war as a dangerous agitator. The governor also declared martial law and imposed a curfew.

Butler was released from prison about two years ago after serving two years for sedition. Like Bus tamante in Jamaica, Butler is considered a real dictator who refused to be disciplined by his own union, which expelled him, and which refuses to take part in the present situation. Similar disturbances have broken out in Rangoon, principal port of Burma, and also in Singapore, where thousands of Malaysians, Indians, and Chinese dock workers have declared a strike.

The general strike of Africans at Mombasa in East Africa which has been in progress for several weeks still continues. Gov. Philip Mitchell has ordered several companies of infantry to take over Mombasa to load ships and man essential services. This strike is the first of its kind among East African natives, and came as a surprise to colonial office officials in London. Throughout the empire, colored masses are revolting against imperial exploitation.

Similar disturbances have broken out in Rangoon, principal port of Burma, and also in Singapore, where thousands of Malaysians, In-

Civil Servants  
Can Look Forward  
To Sharing Posts

economic, administrative convenience and last but not least, simple justice. Trinidadians should be given every practicable opportunity to take the maximum share in the administration of their own country by aspiring to all posts in the civil service. This policy is not new; it has been applied in the past—Civil servants here can now look and is exemplified by the circumstances that a number of high offices are held now by Trinidad officers with credit and distinction.

The governor has instructed the secretariat that no indent for a major from the United Kingdom should be passed without submission to him and search their consciences hard before they fill it.

I shall require a great deal of convincing before I allow any particular indent to go forward to the Colonial Office," the governor concludes.

It is not only been given to this policy because almost simultaneously two posts were filled by local men. One of these was the post of foreman of the public works department for which the governor refused to send a cable to England for the release of a man who was offered the appointment.

The other was the post of curator of the Botanical gardens which was relinquished by an Englishman who came here a few months ago but had to return to England because he found the cost of living too high. Salary attached to this post was \$160 per month. The director of civil aviation is another post which was held by a European, Wing Commander Maurice Banks, that has now been given to a Trinidad boy, Carl Adostinio. Mr. Louis Blanche Fraser, who held a post in the secretariat, was recently promoted to the office of deputy accountant general.

EVERY OPPORTUNITY  
"It is obvious" writes the governor in his circular, "that on ever score of political expediency, fin-



# George Padmore

*Chicago Defender*  
Out in Trinidad

Working over-time in order to keep abreast with fast moving events in the West Indian island of Trinidad, Colonial Office officials in London have been in regular contact with Governor Sir Bede Clifford, retiring ruler of that island where the native supporters of trade union leader, Uriah Butler attempted to seize the Red House, headquarters of the Government.

The latest reports reaching London over the weekend tell of pitched battles in the east-end slum district of Port-of-Spain between thousands of angry and hungry Negroes and well-armed police under command of Colonel Angus Muller, German descent Police Commissioner.

The trouble in the island capital arose out of a strike called in the oilfields — located in the southern part of the island—by Butler, an ex-service man who styles himself as "Chief Servant of the British Empire Citizens and Peasants' Home Rule Party," but who is described by officials in London as a "dangerous Negro fanatic" and "the biggest mob-rouser" in the Colonial Empire after labor-boss Alexander Bustamante, self-styled "Prime Minister" of Jamaica. *2-15-47*

## Butler Disappears

The authorities here assert that Butler called the strike without the approval of the officially recognized Oilfields Workers Union, which signed wage agreements with the oil companies in 1946 regulating wages. In return, the union agreed not to call strikes for a period of two years. Butler disagreed with the arrangement between the official leaders and the companies and started agitation in the oil industry. He succeeded in persuading some of the workers to follow him and a strike resulted. His own organization then expelled him. By that time fires had broken out in several of the fields owned by the United British Oilfields Company, where it is alleged angry Negroes set about sabotaging the wells and emptying the reservoirs. The Governor, Sir Bede Clifford, who was just getting ready to hand over power to his successor, Sir John Shaw, the High Commissioner of Palestine who the Jewish terrorists nearly

blew-up when they destroyed the King David Hotel last year, proclaimed a state of emergency and ordered Butler to quit the oil industrial district. Butler disappeared. *Chicago, Ill.*

## March On Capital

Butler next turned up in Port-of-Spain with thousands of his supporters. Then real trouble started. Armed with a Bible in one hand and a copy of Karl Marx in the other hand, Butler and his followers proceeded to the headquarters of the Governor, located in the Red House, singing hymns. There they were prevented entrance by police under Colonel Muller. Faced to retreat to a near-by park, the ranks of the demonstrators were reinforced. When the police attempted to eject them from the park with the use of tear-gas the workers retaliated with bottles, stones, and other missiles. Several people were injured including policemen.

The workers having retired to the headquarters of Butler's organization, the police by that time reinforced and armed with rifles and fixed bayonets stormed the building. A pitched battle lasting about 90 minutes took place before the police were able to beat down the defenders. Guns, stones and bottles were used by the defenders, and it is alleged that Colonel Muller who led the assault was wounded by gun shot in the arm. Several other police officers and union men were also injured.

The raid took place in the early hours of Wednesday under the glare of searchlight from a mobile police van. When the invasion began the workers barricaded themselves in a maze of barrack rooms in the heart of the slum district of the city and fought back with all the skill of commando shock troops but they were finally over-powered by the tear-gas turned upon them by the militarised police. By noon the same day, the trouble was temporarily over, but discontent among the colored people is reported in dispatches reaching London the same night, is growing.

## White People Arming

Faced with the possibility of renewed outbreaks, white people, especially in the oilfields area and the sugar plantations are report-

ed to be arming themselves and merchants in Port-of-Spain are putting up shutters on their shops. According to the latest reports to reach the Colonial Office over 500 Negroes have been arrested. Butler, however, has escaped arrest and cannot be discovered in spite of a money reward offered by the government to anyone who can give the police information as to his whereabouts. *Defender*

Unlike the British police who are trained to consider themselves servants of the public, colonial police forces are trained as semi-military troops and are used as storm-troopers to terrorize the workers and provoke clashes whenever the masses are involved in labor disputes with private employers. In this way, the representatives of vested interests knowing that they could always depend upon the intervention of the government on their belief are reluctant to meet the workers' leaders and negotiate industrial disputes.

This attitude of the colonial governments, in Trinidad and elsewhere is being severely criticized among progressive Members of Parliament, who have given notice to the Secretary of State for Colonies, that a debate on events in Trinidad will be demanded now that Parliament has resumed work.

# Trinidad Teachers Halted From Taking Extra Jobs

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago, Illinois*  
TRINIDAD, BWI—(ANP)—Two thousand underpaid elementary school teachers throughout the colony were recently told by director of education, Sidney J. Hogben, that they may not engage in any other occupation or business without permission of his department. *3-8-47*

The order was included in a circular which also forbade elementary school teachers to instruct in private schools. The directive was issued following criticism of the preparation elementary school students have been receiving.

Every year, 700 Negro, Portuguese, East Indian and Chinese students apply for scholarships for higher education. In order to prepare their children for the competitive grants, parents often engage public school teachers as private tutors. Parents unable to

pay for supplementary training have been complaining of the preparation their children have been receiving, for the past five years. *Chicago, Ill.*

Another phase of the problem is the inability of teachers to live on their salaries, a situation which forces them to seek other employment. Although Hogben has been pressed with constant demands for pay increases, his new order made no provision for higher salaries. The inevitable has happened, and trained personnel, many of them with degrees from English universities are leaving the profession for more lucrative fields.

Average teacher pay here runs from \$30 to a top of \$160 for head teachers with 25 years' service. Women do not always get the same salary as men in the same classification. Hogben, who has seen fit to halt teachers in supplementing their salaries, draws a monthly

wage of \$500, plus a travel allowance and a free house. He also gets \$60 monthly for censoring films. He is slated to "explain" his circular at a meeting of the Trinidad and Tobago teachers union, soon.



*Daily Worker*  
ATTRACTIVE WEST INDIAN GIRL LAWYER SUCCESSFUL — PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad — (ANP)—Increasing litigation and a crowded bar has attracted two lawyers to Port-of-Spain to try their mettle against the legal luminaries here. *Atlanta, Ga.*

One is Miss Ivy Marjorie Lawrence, center, modern Portia and Canadian born graduate of McGill University and Toronto University Law school; the other is Charles I. Markham, white, right, a World War I veteran who attended the same college as Winston Churchill and protected criminal law at the London's historic Old Bailey.

Miss Lawrence comes with a brilliant academic career. She has a first class honors degree in arts, with distinction in French and English and a bachelor of laws degree from Toronto Law school. She went over to England where she read law at the Middle Temple, specializing in international law.



## Hastie Outlines Merit System

*Baltimore, Md.*  
Government Positions to Be Filled by Law

*Sat. 1-11-47*  
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.—

Over 200 municipal employees assembled in the Apollo Theatre here recently to hear Governor William H. Hastie outline provisions of the new Merit System Law in regards to filling government positions.

The law which is to go in effect soon after July 1, 1947, provides: (1) open competitive examinations and registration of all eligible persons; (2) objective classification of jobs; (3) maximum and minimum salary scale.

(4) Efficiency ratings and tenure of jobs; (5) definite system for dismissal of employees; (6) creation of office of Director of Personnel.

Until the Merit Law becomes effective, the governor explained that no vacancy would be filled. Previously new employees were recommended by the heads of departments, appointed by the governor and confirmed by the Municipal Council.

Those public employees not classified by the local law are those occupying federal, elected or appointed positions, heads of departments and persons employed for a duration of less than a year. Approximately 400 of the island's citizens are on the municipal payroll.

Governor Hastie also announced that the Municipal Council is revising a retirement which is expected to become a law soon.

### After Hastie's Scalp

When Judge William H. Hastie was named by President Truman to be Governor of the Virgin Islands, I commented here that "his job was no bed of roses."

Hastie's honeymoon is not only over, but no stone is being left unturned to have him ousted, either by hook or crook.

## NATION'S CAPITAL

History Of Virgin Islands Company Reviewed; Islands Once Called America's "Poor House" Still Problem Of American Government

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Washington Daily News Monday of last week carried a story to the effect that Representative Fred L. Crawford, Republican, of Michigan, wants the Virgin Islands Company, a government corporation, liquidated. A check at Mr. Crawford's office the next day brought the statement that that office knew nothing about the report. With Howard Hughes investigation suddenly recessed by Senator Homer Ferguson, Republican, of Michigan, there is a dearth of news in Washington, and perhaps some enterprising reporter dreamed up the story. Nevertheless, it would not be amiss to review the history of the Virgin Islands Company.

## Admit Hastie To Virgin Island Bar

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago, Ill., Sat. 1-30-47*  
ST. THOMAS, V. I.—(ANP)—

Governor Hastie was admitted to practice law in the Virgin Islands in a unique ceremony in the district court here this week. The Governor revealed that it is not in general practice of law while he is Governor of the islands but, he feels that occasionally matters of vital concern to the government might come before the court and he would in such cases appear.

His first appearance will be to seek to oust legislators who have legislated themselves to administrative boards and commissions which Hastie holds is unconstitutional, and a suit brought by him to test the issue will soon be tried in the district court here.

At the same time as Hastie, Francisco Corneiro, a native Virgin Islander who has just been appointed United States attorney for the islands by President Truman, was sworn in in his new position.

Governor Hastie announced his intention of departing for the United States about Sept. 1, to hold conferences with Congressmen who are still in Washington on the island's federal budget for the next fiscal year, as well as with authorities of the Navy Department with regard to disposition of Navy property here.

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## Hastie's Speech Afro-American Termed Blunder

*Baltimore, Md.*  
Supporters Expected

*Sat. 1-11-47*  
ST. THOMAS, V. I.—(ANP)—

It is charged here that Gov. William H. Hastie made a political blunder in St. Croix last week when he scored leaders and members of the municipal council for action which he said was politically immoral and dishonest.

He made the speech at a labor rally and threw his full support behind Ludvig Harrigan, president of the labor union and chairman of the municipal council. Sharp differences have developed between Harrigan and some members of the council, politically strong, and who have taken exception to the governor's speech.

Danger Signals Ahead  
Governor Hastie told the laborers that they should know that there are danger signals ahead that there are indications of effort both within and outside of the municipal council to tear down the duly chosen leadership and to prevent an effective job from being done.

It is felt here that men in St. Croix affected by the speech have been the governor's loyal supporters in the past and that now they will desert him and rally to the side of the group in St. Thomas who are stoutly opposing him.

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## Virgin Islands

The economy of the Virgin Islands, once referred to by President Hoover as America's "poor house," is mainly agricultural. Their principal product is sugarcane. In 1930 the West Indian Sugar Factory, Ltd., the principal grower and processor of sugarcane in the islands, went into bankruptcy, and the Red Cross had to feed and clothe about 40 per cent of the people of St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands.

The National Industrial Recovery Act of June 16, 1933, which was applicable to the Virgin Islands, authorized the President, through the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works or some other designated agency, to acquire public works projects. President Roosevelt allotted \$1,000,000 for the rehabilitation of the real or personal property for sugarcane and rum industries of the Virgin Islands.

About 5,000 acres of land, two sugar mills, a distillery, machinery, warehouses, twelve workers' villages, other buildings, and a small railroad were bought. The Virgin Islands Company was created to administer the project.

The corporation was created to aid in effecting the economic rehabilitation of the Virgin Islands of the United States and to promote the general welfare of the people. Three shares of stock were issued to the incorporators—Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Oscar Chapman and Governor Paul Pearson of the Virgin Islands—upon payment of \$10.

These shares are now held by Chairman of the House Public Secretary Julius A. Krug, Under Secretary Chapman and Senator William H. Hastie, of Nebraska, chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee.

The bills were introduced in the House by representative Richard J. Welch, of California, and in the Senate by Senator Hugh Butler, of Nebraska.

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at St. Thomas, and operates a schooner for general freight and passenger traffic between St. Croix and St. Thomas.

Under the Congressional Reorganization Act, as applied to government corporations, it was necessary for the Virgin Islands Company to apply for a federal charter. Bills introduced in the House and Senate to incorporate the company to provide for its capitalization of the sum of \$2,000,000 sub-scribed by the United States Funds for its capitalization would be appropriated out of money in the United States Treasury. The corporation also would be authorized to borrow out of the Treasury sums of money not to exceed a total of \$1,000,000 outstanding at any time.

Ever since the Virgin Islands were bought from Denmark in 1917, the United States has had to subsidize them. The purpose of the legislation is to bring the people of the Virgin Islands to a point of self-sufficiency where they will be self-supporting.

As one means of doing this the corporation would be empowered to encourage and promote the investment of private capital in industrial, agricultural, commercial, or related enterprises or activities in the Virgin Islands, and also to encourage, promote and develop the interior of the islands.

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members of the municipal council. Because of these charges the judge of the U. S. District Court appointed the district attorney, Corston Williams, of New York, and Edward Dudley, executive assistant to Gov. Hastie, a committee to investigate. The committee which completed its work some time ago made a report which was released this week. Among other things the committee reported as follows:

"There has been widespread and general misuse of public funds under the guise of entertainment. The committee has received testimony and documentary evidence amounting to a prima facie case of violation of the criminal laws of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John. This matter involves expenditure by the municipal committee and the false certification of vouchers by the certifying officer of that body. This case is being referred to the district attorney in his official capacity for action."

The chairman of the legislative body refused to make a statement at this time in connection with the investigation and the committee findings, but it is charged by others who are interested that the investigating committee did not give the persons charged with misconduct an opportunity to confront the witnesses who testified neither were those witnesses sworn.

Gov. Hastie is presently in Washington justifying applications which he made for federal aid to the islands.

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## Navy Frees Sailor Who Slew Virgin Island Boy

*Chicago Defender*  
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## Virgin Island Probe Reveals Fund Misuse

*Chicago, Ill.*  
BY ADOLPH GEREAU

Perhaps for the first time in the history of these islands there has been an investigation of acts of the legislature of this municipality. The investigation is the result of charges made during the recent political election campaign for mem-

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the air to halt him. The defense counsel contended that the bullet that killed the youth had rebounded from a post.

A number of local observers felt that the trial had been partially conducted, and the implications that the boy was about to commit rape was over emphasized. From the outset attempts had been made to have Kirk placed under local custody for a civil trial. The Secretary of the Navy denied Gov. Hastie's formal request for such action.

# Council Leaders Scored In Labor Rally Address Dishonest In Political Acts

*Atlanta Daily Herald*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
*Sun. 9-7-47*  
*Group Called*

By ADOLPH GEREAU  
ST. THOMAS, V. I.—(ANP)— It is charged here that Gov. Hastie made a political blunder in Saint Croix last week when he scored leaders and members of the municipal council in that island for action which he said was politically immoral and dishonest.

He made the speech at a labor day rally at Grove Place and threw his full support behind Ludvig Harigan president of the labor union, who is also chairman of the municipal council. Sharp differences have developed between Mr. Harigan and some other members of the council who are politically strong and who have taken serious exception to the governor's speech.

Gov. Hastie told the laborers that they should know that there are danger signals ahead, that there are indications of efforts both within and outside of the municipal council to tear down the duly chosen leadership and to prevent an effective job from being done.

*Sun. 9-7-47*  
**STALEMATE EXPECTED**

It is felt here that the men of St. Croix affected by the speech have been the governor's loyal supporters in the past and that now they will desert him and rally to the side of the group in St. Thomas who are stoutly opposing the governor, and that from now on he may expect to be stalemated at every turn.

Criticism continues to come out of St. Croix of the people there being

oppressed; that half a dozen families control the destiny of the people of that island by having all the sources of wealth in their hands and that the administration is doing nothing to relieve the situation. There are reports, which are not backed up by proof, that the names of two natives have been submitted to Gov. Hastie for him to choose one to replace Harry Taylor, the present administrator of Saint Croix, but that the governor does not favor either of the persons and continues to hold on to Mr. Taylor.

# Defender Correspondent Views Virgin Island Political Set-Up

*Chicago Defender*  
*Chicago, Ill.*  
*Sat. 5-31-47*

By MARTHA HURSEY  
ST. THOMAS, V. I.—Having 13 charter members at their initial meeting 10 years ago didn't prove unlucky for the Progressive Guide organization, leading political group here. This is the faction in the Municipal Council that Governor Hastie remarked, during an address recently to the Capital Press Club, Washington, is giving him difficulties.

The Guide was created a year before the advent of mass suffrage in 1938 and has monopolized the political picture since 1940. In last November's election it showed the first signs of a breakdown when two independent candidates gained seats in the Council.

While serving as federal judge here in 1939, Hastie backed the infant party. But the Guide has been at odds with him since the recent election.

**Hastie Orders Probe**

In December, when the governor ordered investigation of charges hurled against the Council during the campaign, it was felt that he was no longer a benefactor of the group.

Guide leaders protested that the investigation was one-sided and sponsored in hope of ousting one of the lawmakers in order to replace him with someone more friendly to the administration. A number of Hastie's reform measures to streamline the government are also meeting with their dissatisfaction.

When Hastie first suggested a trade tax law to the present council, majority leaders attacked him, and stated they would never go along with such a measure.

It became obvious that some form of additional revenue would have to be raised to avert a fiscal crisis. Nevertheless at meeting after meeting, the Council avoided final showdown on the bill.

**Bill Finally Passed**

It was not until the last of April in the absence of Hastie that the acting governor, Morris F. De

# VIRGIN ISLANDS BOAST CENTURY OF FREEDOM

*Atlanta Daily Herald*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
*Sun. 9-4-47*

The governor has set the period of rejoicing to begin Jan. 1, 198 and to end July 5, 1948. He declared July 3, 4, and 5, 1948 as holidays within the Virgin Islands for celebrations.

Gov. Hastie recited the 1848 proclamation which was issued by Governor General Von Scholten: "All unfree in the Danish West Indies are from today free."

Castro pushed through its passage. On May 12 the governor filed a suit in the District Court against Councilmen Roy Gordon and Oswald Harris challenging their membership on the Police Commission.

The practice of councilmen legislating themselves to commissions and committees has been a cause of friction between them and the executives for a number of years. Hastie, anxious to test the legality of such appointments, will present the case in court himself.

Suffrage was restricted to those with an annual income of at least \$300 or property valued at that amount, a minority at that time. Begun as a civic association, with sick and death benefits, the Guide, in 1937, began education of citizens for voting in the first general election of the following year.

The seven council members hold the only elective posts on the island, all others, both federal and municipal, being filled by appointment. A merit system, similar to U.S. civil service, is scheduled to go in effect shortly.

**Push Social Measures**

The Guide boasts of several important social legislations. Hill's Wage and Hour Act, 1941, set up a 44 hour week and prescribed minimum and maximum wages according to job classification.

In June of the same year the Council passed a House Rent and Price Control law. The Workman's Compensation Act was also initiated that year. Employers pay a certain percentage of their wages into this fund. Employees pay nothing.

A Homestead Act setting up a government fund whereby the municipality may purchase land to be resold in small plots to individual buyers was passed in 1942.

Since their regime also, the St. Thomas Evening School has been established and women admitted as jurors. An anti-discrimination bill was passed in the early forties.

Until his recent resignation, the group was under the leadership of its original supervisor, ex-Sgt.

2. The estate Negroes remain for three months from date the use of the house, and provision grounds, of which they have hitherto been possessed.

3. Labor is in the future to be paid for by agreements, but allowance of food cease.

4. The maintenance of the old and infirm, who are not able to work is until further determined, to be furnished by the late owners."

# Californian Bids Million For Properties

*Atlanta Daily Herald*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
*Sun. 12-30-47*

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)— Perry W. Howard, an attorney and Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, disclosed last Friday that he had submitted to the Interior Department a bid of \$1,200,000 on behalf of a client for certain properties of the Virgin Islands Company, a Government corporation.

Mr. Howard said the bid of his client, Mark Leff, of Laguna, Calif covers the distillery sugar plantation, abattoir, the poultry farm, cattle, farm and any rum that may be in the possession of the Virgin Islands Co.

For quite some time the Division of Territories and Island Possessions of the Interior Department has been negotiating with a number of individuals for the disposal of the Virgin Islands Company in order that the Federal Government may get out of the rum and sugar business.

The sugar industry has been the chief dependence of the Virgin Islands for centuries. The tremendous increase in the world's cane acreage combined with other factors more local in nature, has made sugar production unprofitable.

Besides, the inadequacy of rainfall, the rapid runoff and the evaporation, severe periodic droughts, and occasional hurricanes have resulted in the great fluctuation in the yields in sugar production.

The West Indian Sugar Company a Danish Corporation, went bankrupt in 1930 after having experienced heavy losses in the 10-year period from 1921 to 1930.

After the collapse of the West Indian Sugar Company, the American Red Cross was forced to feed approximately 40 per cent of the people of the Virgin Islands.

Recognizing that the rehabilitation of the sugar industry in the Virgin Islands was essential un-

Virgin Islands Company  
The distilling of rum requires the employment of from thirty-five to forty persons only.  
Mr. Howard said one of the conditions of Mr. Leff's bid is that he will continue the employment of native labor under the same cultivating and planting terms and conditions under which they have been employed by the company.

The sugar operation provides employment of from 450 people during the cultivating and planting season to 1,000 to 2,000 during the rum season. There is no permanent one was established in Thomas and St. John. Since 1934, the principal activity of the Virgin Islands Company has been the production of sugar with the manufacture of rum the by-product molasses.

The company's losses on the production of sugar have been more than offset by its profits from rum. At present, however, there is no



# Move on to Oust Hastie

Former Governor Involved

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the whole progress of the race of which they are a part whether they like it or not.

The present strategy is taking new forms.

Seek Resident Commissioner

One is the agitation for a resident commissioner for the islands.

Both Hawaii and Puerto have such representation in Washington at present. Alaska and the Virgin Islands do not. The resident commissioner has offices in the House

except voting. In a sense, he is more important than the governor.

The natives are angling for this spot, and whoever gets the post will practically be Hastie's boss.

Squeeze Play Attempted

Missing this, they may do some expert horse trading and persuade Hastie to take the commissioner's post in exchange for support for

as governor.

In the meantime they are still trying to squeeze Hastie out of the Virgin Island picture all together.

Here is, however, one angle that the islanders miss. The political islanders as such, but use them as a political football.

Harwood's Appointment Political

Governor Harwood was not appointed because the islanders either wanted or didn't want him, but because he made a sizable contribution to the Democratic campaign.

He also helped Elliott Roosevelt out of a financial mess in his Texas radio ventures. He expected an ambassadorship, but wound up as governor of the Virgin Islands.

He did not want the job, but ceremoniously, and has been fighting a face-saving battle, backed by his Republican friends.

Hastie, too, was not appointed out of consideration for the islanders but to help the sagging Truman administration here in America.

The Island Viewpoint the Thing

The islanders fail to realize that the Virgin Islands are not a New York, Detroit, Philadelphia, etc., swung more weight in decision than all of the islanders put together.

They forget that the success or failure of Hastie as the first colored Governor is all tied up with

## Walter White

Chicago Defender 20e(4) VI

A Vacation Utopia Chicago, Ill.

FEW READERS OF THE DEFENDER need to be reminded of the terrific strain and expense to which any non-Nordic is subjected when, in about democracy. It is easily possible to over-emphasize this point and I do not want to be guilty of that. Not even a William Hastie with all his ability, experience and devotion can do the job alone.

Scarcity of rainfall, the shift from coal to oil as motive power of ships which used to add prosperity to the islands by coaling there, and the looting of the islands' resources by both actual pirates like the legendary Bluebeard and those of imperialist nations which owned the islands before the United States purchased them in 1917 are all heavy economic burdens hard to overcome.

A way out and undoubtedly the only one is to be found in the bill just introduced in the U.S. Senate by Senator Hugh Butler of Iowa who recently headed a Congressional Committee which visited the Caribbean. This measure would grant to the Virgin Islands the same privilege which was given Puerto Rico to retain from local use the internal revenue tax on rum produced in the islands.

During the past decade the Bureau of Internal Revenue has collected in the year of lowest production \$390,000, and in the year of greatest production \$7,000,000 in such taxes. Yet each year the Virgin Islands has had to beg almost of measles \$150,000 to make up the difference between the costs of local government and the total of taxes collected locally.

Governor Hastie estimates that even with the slump in popularity of rum there will be a minimum of at least a million dollars annually if the Congress votes to refund the taxes on rum. Incidentally, these figures give the lie to the widely held notion that the islands are a liability to the United States, which idea was given vicious currency by Herbert Hoover's crack that we had purchased what was "virtually a poorhouse."

WITH SUCH A SUM at its disposal, honestly and wisely handled, there is virtually no limit to what can be done to make the Virgin Islands as close to being a paradise as one is likely to find anywhere in this weary and war-torn world. Senator Butler is a Republican. When I discussed such a refund with President Truman recently he immediately and enthusiastically

possibilities unlimited

An Asset to America

BUT THE VIRGIN ISLANDS are much more than a superlatively beautiful vacation play-

## People, Politics And Places

ground or experiment in racial and human relations. They are potentially an asset to the United States in demonstration to Latin America and the world that occasionally the people of the United States can implement as well as talk about democracy. It is easily possible to over-emphasize this point and I do not want to be guilty of that. Not even a William Hastie with all his ability, experience and devotion can do the job alone.

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have been named winners of the National Administrative Committee's January award for "Program of the Month," the AVC announced recently. The island chapters of the AVC have been in operation less than a year. Due to the efforts of the group, basic training is now accepted as credit toward high school diplomas. In addition, the chapter has secured employment prior to ex-GIs with Federal Works Administration contractors. Be- cause of the employers' policy of hiring, veterans' con- who desire to take advantage of

Virgin Island AVC Cited For Outstanding Programs

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—The St. Thomas and St. Croix chapters of the American Veterans Committee

Deep in the plot is the hand of former Gov. Charles Harwood, whom Hastie replaced and who along with his white millionaire cronies, never stopped fighting for the control of the islands. Joining hands with this group are certain important islanders who have never completely accepted the idea that they are allied with or owe any allegiance to colored Americans. They would rather have a white governor than the best colored governor unless, of course, he happens to be a native. Using "Native" as bait, this latter idea is the bait being used by wealthy whites to persuade natives to wage the fight against Hastie.

The promise held out is that if Hastie can be embarrassed and recalled, a native will be named in his place. Favorite son at the moment is Jimmy Bough, former government attorney, a member of Hastie's own cabinet and now Virgin Island representative at the United Nations.

Bough, who was trained in law in New York, went back to the islands under Harwood to serve as district attorney. During Harwood's administration, they were on very bad terms but now, according to the best reports, they are very chummy indeed.

Two Americans Named

Two Americans believed actively working to oust Hastie are Harlem's Ashley Totte, aide in the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and titular head of the Virgin Island organization in America, and Washington's Malcomb Jackson. Jackson, another native, engineered the agitation for the impeachment of Judge Herman Moore.

Even Supporter Turns

On the island end, the Progressives Guide, a political party which Hastie himself help organize while a Federal judge there, is carrying the ball against him.

But the Progressive Guide boys have been in power so long that they are losing their grip and are now suffering from internal paining due to lack of rotation of jobs.

The "ins" are holding to their old name, but the "outs" of the party have formed a new branch

known as the A.V.C., which is a sort of new deal against the old New Dealers.

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the educational measures of the GI Bill of Rights, plan to study in the United States. The other ten per cent prefer to attend a good trade school in the Islands.

In order to help the ex-GIs who want to study in the United States, the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John recently passed a bill granting four scholarships annually to veterans. The scholarships entitle the recipient up to \$250 a year toward his maintenance, will aid in covering transportation expenses, buying winter clothing and other items not covered by the federal bill.

## Virgin Islands Public Services Endangered By Bia Senate Cut

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate dealt the Virgin Islands a body blow this week when it refused to restore \$64,000 which the House lopped off of a \$104,000 deficiency appropriation for St. Croix, one of three islands in the Virgin Islands group.

This fund loss will result in a serious curtailment of direly needed public services in the islands already operating at rock-bottom.

Responsibility for the Senate's action can be placed squarely on the shoulders of Senate Appropriations Chairman Styles Bridges, Republican of New Hampshire, who rode heedlessly over the pleas of Senator Hugh Butler, Republican of Nebraska, that the Senate amend the House action and vote the full deficit appropriation urgently needed for health, education, and hospitalization in the island.

### Reject Butler Plan

The Butler amendment for full restoration was rejected by a voice vote.

Prior to voting on the proposal, Senator Bridges brazenly told the Senate, "If I had my say about it, I wouldn't give them one cent." He said the municipality of St. Croix should be standing on its feet the same as any other municipality in any other territory in the United States.

He closed his ears to Senator Butler's description of the extreme poverty in the island which is almost wholly agricultural, and gripped by a vicious land monopoly. He refused to take into consideration the decline in the islands rum industry which has been its primary source of municipal revenue, reverting from income taxes. He ignored the fact that internal revenue taxes collected on rum accrued to the United States Treasury instead of to the municipality as is the case in Puerto Rico.

### Salaries Below Standard

Butler pointed out that half of the municipal employees—teachers, nurses, and other public servants, received less than \$50 per month and that the two top salaries in the whole island are paid to two

physicians in the municipal hospital, and they receive only \$3,640 per annum.

The Senate also chose to overlook the fact that a daily ration of 25 cents is allowed in hospitals and other municipal institutions caring for the ill, aged, blind, and orphaned. Or that because of its meager funds the municipality can afford to pay only \$2.50 per month as a pension to the indigent and aged who are not eligible for benefits under the Social Security Act. Senator Butler told his colleagues that the Senate's action was a "betrayal" of the islands, "in view of the fact that we of the continental area are trying to turn the tourist traffic that way... it is only wise that we use the precautions of protecting the health of the tourists as well as those who live on the islands."

## Sailor Shoots Native VI Boy; Area Aroused

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—What is perhaps his most unpleasant duty was thrown in the lap of Gov. Hastie over the week-end when Torpedo Gunner George Anthony Kirk, USN, who is doing duty here, shot and killed Vincent Wheatley, 16 year old native boy who is alleged to have trespassed on the naval reservation at Bourne Field where a low cost housing project is maintained for certain naval personnel and naval civilian employees.

Vincent Wheatley, who was living in the neighborhood just east of the reservation with his mother and other relatives, is said to have been working for naval personnel and had been given a pass to attend movies. He was shot some time between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of March 1.

Public opinion is seriously agitated over this shooting and it holds all the way up to Washington.

It should be understood that good relations which have existed in the past between the civilian population and members of the armed forces. The Photo News in an editorial calling for justice in this case says, "Any one who has had the opportunity to feel the pulse of the community knows we are sitting on a powder keg. If the situation is not intelligently dealt with this intense emotional feeling may easily lead to incidents with very serious consequences. Everything possible should be done to see that an explosion is averted."

The Daily News says, "This is not Georgia or Mississippi. Bourne field should remember that it is part of this municipality and not part of the south. The inhabitants are not given to many practices which these strangers encounter in other places and shooting down a boy who works on the reservation won't prove anything, but would tend to hurt the good relations that should exist. It is not a crime for a colored boy to

Local authorities promptly filed a charge of second degree murder against Kirk, but Comdr. de Arellano, commanding officer of the submarine base, refused to surrender him when the federal district court here issued a warrant for his arrest and further refused the FBI agent who had been sent from San Juan, P. R., to assist in the investigation, permission to conduct the investigation on Naval Reservation. Gov. Hastie is issuing a formal request for the surrender of this man. The matter will now go to the secretary of the navy for decision as natives wait with folded arms to see the outcome of the case, one of the most dangerous from a point of continued good relationship that has come to these most peace loving people.

## Hastie Draws Council Ire

By ADOLPH GEREAU  
ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—It became clear to observers here this week that the majority in the municipal council, who are members of the Progressive Guide party, have no intention of reconciling their differences with Governor Hastie. Three of these members launched another violent attack on the executive at a formal meeting of the legislature Tuesday night.

One member said that the Governor was an "unnecessary evil" another said that he was "a little dictator" while the other threatened that he will have to answer to Washington for his conduct here. "The fight has just begun," Councilman Omar Brown shouted, "and will continue block by block,

## Hastie V. I. Council Rift Becomes Greater

ST. THOMAS, V. I. (ANP)—

It became clear to observers last Tuesday that the majority of Progressive Guide Party members in the Municipal Council have no intention of reconciling their differences with Gov. William H. Hastie when three members launched a violent attack on him at a legislative meeting.

However, it should be understood that there is not any organized opposition against him or that any substantial part of the inhabitants want to see him replaced as governor of the islands.

### Ask Truman Intervention

# Virgin Islanders in U. S. Lash Hastie Opponents

NEW YORK—Charging four members of the Virgin Island legislature with fomenting a "ridiculous, unintelligent and vicious tirade against" Governor Hastie, Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and president of the American Virgin Islands Civil Association, called upon President Truman last week to "refuse to give a listening ear to the advocates of a hit and miss form of government."

"Universal suffrage," wrote Mr. Totten, "though necessary to the natives who need to enjoy the fruits of our democracy, has unfortunately caused the ascendancy to the legislature of a few inefficient, irresponsible and unintelligent individuals. They have absolutely no knowledge of the functions of the Government of the United States are too devoid of culture and diplomacy to be trusted in office."

### UNRESTRAINED

"Their knowledge of economics is highly negligible and they are too unrestrained to the true principles of gentlemen to maintain that dignity and respect which legislators of every city, town or county must possess."

"Your appointment of Governor Hastie brought to the islands a man whose efficiency, training and background makes him a most suitable chief executive."

Investigation in Citing an official investigation in St. Thomas and St. John which reported that at least 90 per cent of these municipalities hailed him as "the best Governor ever sent to the islands." Mr. Totten asked President Truman to ignore those dissenting factions and "if and when it becomes necessary for you to cause an investigation, that mainland natives represented by the American Virgin Islands Civic Association be permitted to participate in it."



# Deficit Appropriation For Virgins Approved

*Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(NNPA)—The House Appropriations Committee last Friday recommended an appropriation of \$64,000 for Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands to meet a deficit of \$104,000 in the municipal government of St. Croix.

Original budgeted expenditures of St. Croix in the current fiscal year were \$396,000. Local revenues were estimated to \$243,000, leaving a deficit of \$153,000, which exceeded the appropriation by \$81,800.

After his inauguration, Governor Hastie made a careful examination of the agencies servicing the Virgin Islands. His study showed very low maintenance for the islands' institutions, T. W. Taylor, administrative officer of the division of territories and island possessions in the Interior Department, told House Appropriations Subcommittee on deficiencies during hearings on the first 1947 deficiency supply bill.

As a result of the study and in the light of increased costs of commodities and services, Mr. Taylor said, Governor Hastie increased the budget of St. Croix to \$418,400, which, with operating revenue of \$243,200, leaves a deficit of \$175,200, or \$104,000 more than Congress appropriated to meet the St. Croix deficit in 1947.

Mr. Taylor pointed out that the report of the House Appropriations Committee on the 1947 Interior Department supply bill stressed that the services of the St. Croix government are at a minimum for the maintenance of safety, health, welfare, education and other items.

Fiscal resources of the islands, he said, have been tapped by every known means by the municipal legislature, but there is no present way of increasing local revenues to cover this year's operations.

Congress has been urged to authorize the allocation of the income from the internal revenue tax collected in the United States on rum and other products of the Virgin Islands to the islands, which would make the islands self-sustaining.

The 1946 tax on rum was \$8,063,000, based on \$9 a proof gallon of rum imported into the United States.

**Island 'Reno'**  
The Virgin Islands, 1,600 miles southeast of New York, form the easternmost United States territory. Almost all the population of 24,000—the vast majority Negroes—live in the main islands of St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix.

The chief industry is production of two kinds of rum—bay and the potable liquor. A secondary industry is the modest tourist trade. A half dozen hotels, with accommodations for some 200 persons, charge from \$7 to \$10 a day. There are also a few beach cottages. Round-trip air passage from New York is \$164.

Last week Virgin Islands hotel men reported that they were receiving more requests for accommodations than they could handle. The requests came from people seeking divorces. Many had read newspaper columnists' reports that divorces are easily obtainable at Federal District Court in St. Thomas.

The territory's status as an "Island Reno" is based on a Virgin Islands law, passed by the Legislative Assembly in December, 1944, which lists lenient grounds for divorce and sets the requirements for residence in the islands at only six weeks.

One voyager back in New York last week after a short trip to St. Thomas, said that the slogan there of business men, who do not want a large influx of visitors until further accommodations can be provided, is "Hold them off—but hold them."

**Virgin Island Divorces Cheap, Easy, Tourists Say**  
*Afro American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*

NEW YORK—Two travelers arriving here from the Virgin Islands reported that the quick divorce set-up as offered by the islands is the best yet. The travelers, Abraham Rappaport, attorney, divorce specialist, and Thomas L. Garrett, editor of Your Mind magazine, were on special invitation of Governor Hastie.

They noted that Reno divorces cost \$500 and up, whereas Virgin Islands decrees are \$300 down. "It's more legal," added Rappaport, "because it's a Federal divorce, acceptable in any State."

Any grounds, incompatibility, or anything you like, are permissible.

Virgin Islands  
But, No Bills Passed

## Gov. Hastie Blasted As Assembly Adjourns

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier*  
*Sat. 6-7-47*

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands (NNPA)—Governor William H. Hastie was branded both a "red" and a "reactionary" by members of the Progressive Guide political party last Monday as the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands adjourned after two and a half weeks of sessions during which time it failed to pass a single bill.

A considerable part of the sessions was characterized by criticism of Governor Hastie's administration.

Criticism of the Governor was set off by a letter which he wrote objecting to the action of members of the Progressive Guide party in the Assembly preventing the appointment of a qualified person to office by not voting and thus preventing a necessary two-thirds majority required for his appointment. Hastie had labelled the opposition to the appointment a "willful minority."

Following reading of the letter, members of the Progressive Guide attacked Governor Hastie in a ninety-minute series of speeches. Although sixteen of the nineteen bills on the agenda of the Assembly were ready for debate on the floor when the Assembly adjourned, Governor Hastie said he supported the action of the majority in adjourning the session, 7-6.

In a statement issued following adjournment, Hastie said:

"I am sure that the members who voted for adjournment exercised their best judgement in a difficult situation. I am sure they were convinced that the Assembly was not accomplishing enough to justify prolonging the session and imposing additional expense on the people."

"I think that the recent events are giving the public of St. Thomas a reasonably clear picture of our present legislative situation. It is therefore important that the people themselves, who are the real rulers of the community, should make their views known and their voices heard."

"Whether we get good government or bad depends on the people themselves."

Governor Hastie is currently reorganizing the executive branch of the municipal government of St. Thomas and St. John under authority granted him by an ordinance passed last March 3.

**Virgin Isles Birth Rate High**  
The birth rate on the Virgin Islands is the highest on record, according to the Department of Interior. For 1944, most recent year for which figures are available, the rate was 43.4 and the death rate was only 16.3 per thousand.

## Clear Navy Gunner in V.I. Slaying

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier*  
*Sat. 6-7-47*

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands (NNPA)—A United States Navy general court-martial last Friday exonerated George Anthony Kirk, a naval gunner, in the slaying of Vincent Wheatley, youthful colored employe of the United States submarine base just outside Charlotte Amalie.

Kirk was charged with involuntary manslaughter after he shot and killed Wheatley, who was alleged to have been caught peeping in the window of the quarters of a naval officer last March 1.

The defense successfully claimed that the bullet which killed Wheatley ricocheted from a fencepost into his back.

During the trial, the court allowed the wife of Kirk's commanding officer to testify that a colored man had attempted to rape her last December, although the trial judge advocate claimed that the testimony was immaterial to the case.

## House Bill Gives Virgin Islands \$64,000 for Debt

*Pittsburgh, Pa. Courier*  
*Sat. 6-7-47*

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—The House last Tuesday passed by a voice vote the first major deficiency bill for the fiscal year 1947, carrying funds for Freedmen's Hospital and the Virgin Islands.

There was no controversy on the floor of the House over either item as reported from the House Appropriations Committee. The bill provides a supplemental item of \$390,500 for salaries and expenses to provide additional personnel and to modernize the hospital.

The sum of \$64,000 is carried in

the bill to meet the deficit in the Municipal Government of St. Croix, Virgin Islands. The sum of \$104,000 had been asked by the Budget Bureau for this purpose, but the committee reduced that amount by \$40,000.

## Gov. Hastie Sues Police Commissioners

*Afro American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
*Sat. 6-7-47*

Law by Which Police Aides Elected, Void

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands (NNPA).—Gov. William H. Hastie filed suit in the District Court on May 12 to oust two members of the Municipal Police Commission of St. Thomas and St. John.

The police commissioners are Roy P. Gordon and Oswald E. Harris, who also are members of the Municipal Council of St. Thomas and St. John.

Pointing out that the maintenance of order and enforcement of the laws is the responsibility and a major executive function of the governor, Mr. Hastie said the local law under which the commissioners were elected is void and without legal effect.

**Authority Cited**  
The power to make such appointments, he explained, is vested solely in the governor by the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Organic Act of the Virgin Islands, which the U.S. Congress passed for the government of the islands.

Governor Hastie said that he has called upon the Municipal Council to cease making such appointments but it persists in doing so.

The District Court is asked to declare the local law invalid, insofar as it provides for the appointment of police commissioners by the Municipal Council.

The governor is representing himself in the litigation because the office of District Attorney is vacant, and he felt that it would not be fair to have a new District Attorney institute legal proceedings in this matter.

## \$15,000 Sum Made Available to V.I.

*Afro American*  
*Baltimore, Md.*  
*Sat. 6-7-47*

Study of Economic Conditions Approved

WASHINGTON—(NNPA)—Before passing the drastically cut appropriation bill for the State,

Commerce and Justice Departments of the field office service offers to get back into business the woods available in the islands, and establish a fishing industry to supply themselves and the Puerto Ricans, he pointed out.

Islands Rich in Resources  
He said the people there can produce a great deal more of their own food and become less dependent upon foodstuffs imported from the United States.

He said the people there can produce a great deal more of their own food and become less dependent upon foodstuffs imported from the United States.

They can perform handicrafts, make their own furniture from



# V. I. Press Lauds Hastie for 1st Year's Program

Afro-American

Baltimore, Md.

Substantial Improvements, Exceptional

Courage Cited; Center of Controversy

Sat. 5-3-47  
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.—

The press of the Virgin Islands last week lauded Gov. William H. Hastie on completion of his first year in office, conceding that he has done an excellent job in bringing substantial improvements in government, and demonstrating exceptional courage and independence.

It was pointed out that, in order to accomplish his aims, the Governor has become one of the most controversial figures in the islands.

This was emphasized by quoting one of his recent statements in which he said that, to accomplish his work, he has had to travel "a long road and a rough road," be "Habits and practices and customs grow up in government just as they grow up in individuals, and it takes a great deal of time and effort and sometimes unpleasantness and controversy to bring about changes."

## Might Take Stump

Governor Hastie indicated that he might take to the rostrum next year, if the circumstances warrant, to advise the voters of the record of any member of the Legislature seeking re-election, whose conduct in office has been unworthy of the trust placed in him.

Councilman Carlos A. Downing, who took exceptions to the Governor's remarks, told him by letter: Sat. 5-31-47

"I agree that the office of your excellency will be in a happier frame of mind if you are to have a 'rubber stamp' legislature, and if that is what the Governor earnestly intends to work for, you can count on my opposition whenever the time comes."

Governor Hastie left the islands this week to give attention to legislation affecting them in Congress, and to deliver the commencement address, June 2, at Virginia State College.

# \$402,000 Budget Allowed Virgin Islands for 1948

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 5-3-47

Housing Shortage Handicaps Tourist

Trade Development, Gov. Hastie Says

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — An over-all budget of \$402,400 for the Virgin Islands for the next fiscal year was recommended by the House Appropriations Committee last week. This is \$10,000 less than requested by the Budget Bureau.

Of the total, \$216,100 will go for salaries and expenses, \$46,300 for the agricultural experimental station, and the remainder to meet the 1948 deficit of the municipal government of St. Croix.

Warned by the committee against deficit spending, Gov. William H. Hastie offered the following explanation:

## Explains Deficit

"In St. Croix there is a marginal economy that does not yield enough tax revenue to maintain services by American standards.

"Maintenance of local services, including police and fire protection, the municipal hospital and the public schools, costs about \$400,000 per year. The estimated tax revenue for next year is \$265,206. Sat. 5-3-47

"This revenue could be increased if we had more hotels and tourist homes," he said, adding, "we are bending every effort to expand tourist facilities."

## Mrs. Helen Cathcart in Virgin Island Post

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — Mrs. Helen Clark Cathcart, a graduate of the Atlanta University School of Social Work and a native of this city, began her duties as chief of the division of child welfare of the Virgin Islands on June 16.

This is a new position and Mrs. Cathcart will have general responsibility for establishing the division and its branches as a modern public child caring agency. Since graduation from the Atlanta Insti-

tution Mrs. Cathcart has held social work positions in Detroit, St. Louis, New York and Chester, Pa.

## House Allots V.I.

## Company \$20,000

Afro-American  
Sees Concern Aiding  
Baltimore, Md.  
Economy of Islands

WASHINGTON. (NNPA)—The sum of \$20,000, the exact amount given last year, is provided for administrative expenses for the Virgin Islands Company in the Government Corporations Appropriation Bill, which the House approved last Wednesday.

The Federal Government in 1934, bought a number of properties, including sugar plantations, two sugar mills, a distillery, and a short railroad, and formed the company which was incorporated under an ordinance of the municipality of St. Thomas and St. John. Sat. 6-21-47

## Aids V.I.'s People

Under an agreement with the Secretary of the Interior, the Virgin Islands Company is to operate the properties for the benefit of the people of the Virgin Islands. The company has never made an actual profit, and its chief activity is the run the distillery business.

In reporting the appropriation bill, the House committee pointed to the distress of the people on the island of St. Croix at the time the company was established, and said that the situation has been greatly improved by the activities of the company. Sat. 6-21-47

# New Regular Army Officer On Gov. Hastie's Staff

Atlanta, Ga. Daily World Thurs. 7-3-47

By ADOLPH GEREAU

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—(ANP)—Among 31 Negro officers just appointed to the regular army is Capt. Dudley W. Stevenson, who is presently on the staff of Gov. Hastie here as director of police for St. Thomas and St. John. Stevenson might be forced to resign his assignment here to return to the regular army but it is expected that Gov. Hastie will request that as an army captain he be assigned to him as relations officer. At any rate the governor will have to again go shopping for a director of police.

During the war, Capt. Stevenson saw duty in Southern Italy as communications officer and later assigned to Lockburne base near Columbus, Ohio, as Security officer. He served on the staff of Col. Davis.

Nothing during the war has caused more pleasure among the inhabitants here than President Truman's recent appointment of Atty. Francis Corneiro to be the district attorney for the Virgin Islands. Corneiro, whose nomination the President sent to the senate last week, is a native of St. Thomas. He attended Howard University and then went to Harvard, where he obtained a master's degree in law.

During the past two years he has held a position on the legal staff of the department of the interior in Washington. The position of district attorney has been vacant here since October when James Bough, another Virgin Islander, left to become an advisor on Caribbean affairs. The present assistant district attorney was mentioned for elevation but Gov. Hastie wanted a native Virgin Islands appointed and Corneiro was one of his students while at Howard, so he backed Corneiro against all others and won. Thurs. 7-3-47

## Year Long Observance Ends With Festivals

Sat. 7-26-47

ST. THOMAS, V. I.—(ANP)—Sunday, July 27, will mark the opening day of a year-long observance of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the Virgin Islands. The observance will feature celebrations planned by a six-man committee appointed by Gov. William H. Hastie.

The Virgin Islands were formerly possessions in Danish West Indies. The struggle for emancipation be-

gan Jan. 9, 1830, when Gen. von Scholten, governor general and vice regent of King Frederik VI of Denmark, ordered that free Negroes be treated in law without discrimination. By 1931, the approval of the Denmark king had been received for the recognition of free Negroes as first class Danish subjects.

In 1874 Queen Carolina Amalie of Denmark, an enemy of slavery, asked that all children of slaves be freed as a birthday and wedding anniversary present on July 28th. The king agreed, providing that adult slaves would be emancipated 12 years later.

## PLOT REBELLION

When news of the plan reached the thousands of slaves working in cane fields, they plotted a rebellion to gain immediate emancipation. They had remembered the bloody and futile insurrection of 1733.

Leader of the revolt was Buddho Gottlieb. Under his direction, the slaves marched on Frederiksted, St. Croix's seaport, carrying on English flag for a banner.

Gen. von Scholten hurried from Christiansted to Frederiksted, where slaves gave him the ultimatum to either them by 4 p m July 3, or they would burn all the island. To back up their threat, the slave group had stationed women at every strategic point in Frederiksted with dried grass and fire-making materials, to await the order to burn the town.

## PROCLAMATION ISSUED

The governor-general then issued a proclamation that "All unfree in the Danish West Indies are from this day given freedom." However, half of St. Croix was burned after the emancipation and a law continued the economic and social conditions of slavery for 30 years longer. Another bloody revolt sent it in to discard. Sat. 7-26-47

The islands became the possession of the United States by purchase in 1917. Its governor, federal district sits of Postmaster Alvaro de Lugo all Negroes. Island inhabitants are among the leaders in medicine, education, business and social welfare.

The anniversary committee consists of Postmaster Alvaro de Lugo of Charlotte Amalie, chairman; the Rev. Jens Larsen Lutheran church historian; Ariel Melchoir, editor of the Daily News; Earle B. Otley, municipal council member and editor of Photo News; Omar Brown, and J. Antonio Jarvis, principal of Lincoln school.

During the year's observance, emphasis will be placed on the island's history in the public schools. Adult education in democracy is also

planned, with the highlights of the souvenir medals in honor of the fight for freedom being dramatized leaders of the revolt. The celebration will be brought to a close by a three-day festival of a special postage stamp commemorating the emancipation proclamation; erection of a memorial giving in the churches. Other plans include the issuance of a special postage stamp commemorating the emancipation proclamation; erection of a memorial giving in the churches; shaft or obelisk on St. John Island; erection of a statue of Gen. Peter von Scholten in the Emancipation garden; and the striking of special



# \$412,400 In Daily World Virgin Estimate Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Estimates for the Interior Department in the 1948 Budget sent to Congress by President Truman last Friday carry a total of \$412,400 for the government of the Virgin Islands.

This sum represents an increase of \$101,185 over both the 1947 estimates and appropriation, although during the hearings on the nomination of William H. Hastie to be governor of the Virgin Islands, some doubts were expressed that a colored governor would be able to get as large appropriations for the islands as a white governor.

Of the amount recommended, the sum, 216,100 is for salaries of the governor and employees and expenses of the island government; \$46,300 is for salaries and expenses of the agricultural station in the Virgin Islands, and \$150,000 is to defray the deficit in the treasury of the municipal government of Saint Croix.

The estimates also carry the sum of \$6,000 for salaries and expenses of three municipal experts to be appointed by Senator Styles Bridges, of New Hampshire, and Representative John Taber, of New York, chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committee respectively, to make a study of the fiscal affairs of the municipality of Saint Croix.

## In Praise of the Virgin Islands

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES: I suppose there is some truth in what Ashley Totten wrote in a recent issue of THE TIMES, for the writer certainly is in a position to know about the unhealthy political squabbles of the people in the Virgin Islands. But I am afraid that Mr. Totten has left rather an unpleasant taste in the mouths of Americans who are looking toward the Virgin Islands as a place to spend their winter vacations.

I have just returned from a three-year tour of duty with the Marine Corps in the Virgin Islands, where I served as commanding officer of the St. Thomas Home Guard and as liaison officer for the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission. The Virgin Islands seemed to me a most delightful place to live. In fact, I sincerely believe that it is the ideal vacation spot for the city

dweller who is searching for a place "to get away from it all." I did not notice very much "widespread unemployment, destitution and misery," but that may be because I did not look for it.

I looked for, and found, long white beaches, tropical lagoons, exquisite scenery, good fishing, hospitable residents, moderate prices and warm weather. Yes, the Virgin Islands are a good place for those of us who despise crowded subways, icy January days and the time clocks. *The Times* I hope that Mr. Totten and his associates are successful in developing ways to improve the social conditions of the Virgin Islanders. In the meantime, I thank Mr. Christopher Columbus for having discovered these island paradises. *Jan. 1-2-47* L. KARL SEMAN. Woodmere, N. Y., Jan. 1, 1947.

## VIRGIN ISLANDS HELD FIT FOR SELF-RULE

William H. Hastie, Governor of the Virgin Islands, declared here yesterday that "the people of the Islands have demonstrated a real capacity for self-government" since enactment of the Organic Act of 1936.

Adoption by the Legislative Assembly of the Virgin Islands of merit systems and civil rights laws were cited by Governor Hastie as examples of the progress in self-government being made in the Islands. He spoke at a meeting sponsored by the American Virgin Islands Civic Association at the Harlem Labor Center, 312 West 125th Street, which was attended by 900 persons.

Governor Hastie called for a resident commissioner in Washington for the Virgin Islands "as fundamental to our well being." The commissioner, he added, should be elected by "the people of the Virgin Islands, who should have a full-time representative in Congress." He also urged that instead of having the President nominate a Governor for the Islands, "the people should elect their own Governor, as is done in all democratic societies."

With the ending of the wartime construction boom in the Islands, Congressional appropriations for public works "will mean a lot for our economy in the future," he said.

Ashley L. Totten, president of the association, presided. Governor Hastie was introduced by Dr. James Wilson.

# Gov. Hastie Sues Island Officials

By ADOLPH GEREAU  
ST. THOMAS, V. I. — (ANP) — In a surprise move this week Gov. Hastie brought suit in the United States District court here seeking to oust Roy P. Gordon and Oswald Harris, chairman and vice chairman of the municipal council of St. Thomas and St. John, from membership on the municipal police commission.

The governor is seeking to test the constitutionality of the legislature appointing members of that body to serve on executive and administrative boards and commissions. Hastie demands that the separation of powers in government be respected by the legislature. He holds that the ordinance which created the municipal police force and provided for election of members to that body by the legislature is unconstitutional in that respect as it violates the United States constitution and Virgin Islands organic act. He alleged that he advised the council of this but it would not heed his warning and continues to usurp executive authority in this respect.

Gov. Hastie will present the case in court himself, assisted by his executive assistant Edward R. Dudley. The action is in the nature of a quo warranto and asks for a declaratory judgment.

Should Hastie win the the action council members will be ousted from many executive boards and commissions on which they now sit.

## Virgin Islands To Observe 100 Years of Freedom

ST. THOMAS, V. I. — Gov. William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands has issued a proclamation calling upon the people of the Virgin Islands to celebrate a century of freedom.

The period of the celebration would be from Jan. 1, next, to July 5, next, and all persons and organizations in the Virgin Islands are called upon to arrange and conduct suitable observances of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the islands.

Freedom-loving people everywhere are invited by the governor to join in the celebration.

# Governor Hastie Holds Open House

## Gold Braid and Fancy Swords Absent As Islanders Attend Public Levee.

By J. ANTONIO JARVIS

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, Virgin Islands — Throngs of people crowded Government House here New Year's Day to greet Governor and Mrs. William H. Hastie. It was the first public levee since his inauguration last May.

Declaring that it was better democracy to invite the citizens rather than to issue the customary limited invitation cards, Governor Hastie went back to the spirit, if not the actual practice, of the Danish regime. Only American Rear Admiral Joseph W. Owen had invited the public when he was Governor in 1920.

In the reception line, Jan. 1, 1947, were Finance Commissioner and Mrs. Shulterbrandt, Government Secretary and Mrs. de Castro, then Governor and Mrs. Hastie, who shook hands with all-comers and seemed to have a pleasant word for everyone.

## BOWED AND SMILED

Women wore their nicest afternoon dresses and their smartest hats. They did not drop the courtesy of the old days, but they bowed and smiled—a little self-consciously on the part of those who were making their first call.

Light-colored or white linens and tropical woolsens were the styles for men, many of whom wore black bow ties. Gone were the cutaways and grey trousers, and even the ubiquitous blue serge sack suits were scarce.

## MORE LIKE AMERICA

There were few uniforms, now that the war is over. Once Government House glittered with gold braid and fancy swords. Medals and brilliant orders were common. Even American receptions mustered many uniforms and some color, but this year the pomp and ceremony were absent. This was more like America.

Speechmaking was limited to conversation. The only oratory was around the flowing punch bowls which never ran dry.

## DEMOCRATIC DAY

Judge C. G. Thiele, who had been one of the highest Danish officials and is now police judge, moved in the crowd and exchanged jests with school teachers and newspapermen. Postmaster Alvaro de Lugo, just appointed by Governor Hastie to head the St. Thomas Committee for the celebration of the Hundredth Anniversary of Emancipation, had a greeting for everybody.

White people in and out of official life paid their respects in due form, and a representative of the Swedish press who was passing through Charlotte Amalie availed himself of the opportunity to meet



GOVERNOR HASTIE

... Holds Open House.

from the Governor, but some thought that he might have reviewed outstanding events of his administration. The year ahead would be eventful for labor and the tourist trade, but William Hastie had no announcements nor policy changes.

During December he had seen the Legislative Assembly close its nineteen-day session after passing half the bills on its agenda, among them a Safe Milk law, a merit system for municipal employees, and an equal rights act which will make St. Croix as safe for Negroes in public places as St. Thomas is.

In December the Governor inaugurated the Virgin Islands radio broadcasts from San Juan with a speech which stressed education and islands cooperation.

All in all, Governor Hastie had done a fine job during the year. He could look all the people in

the local NAACP has proposed that citizens serve on the police trial board as

of William H. Hastie to be governor of the islands, some doubts were expressed that he, as governor, would be able to get as large appropriations as a white executive.

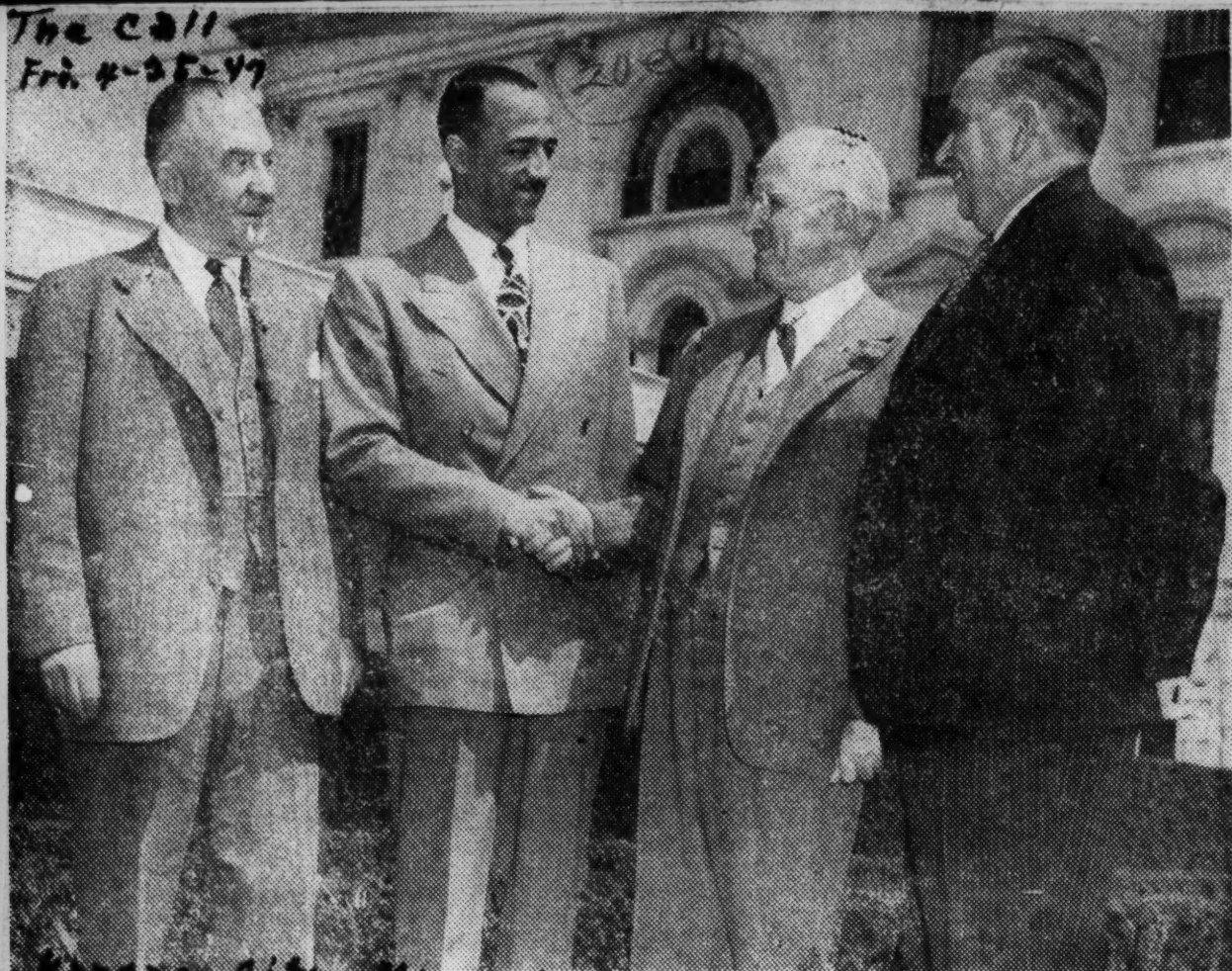
WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — Estimates for the Interior Department in the 1948 Budget sent to Congress by President Truman last week carry a total of \$412,400 for the Virgin Islands.

This represents an increase of \$101,185 over both the 1947 estimates and appropriation. During the hearings on the nomination

Truman Budget Gives  
Virgin Isles \$412,400



The Call  
Fri. 4-25-47



**ISLAND AND ALASKA GOVERNORS PAY RESPECTS TO PRESIDENT.**—The governors of Puerto Rico, Alaska and the Virgin Islands paid a courtesy call on President Truman at the White House Tuesday, April 15. Left to right: Governor Ernest Gruening of Alaska, Governor William H. Hastie of the Virgin Islands, President Truman and Governor Jesus T. Pintero of Puerto Rico.—INS Photo by Marion Carpenter. *Fri. 4-25-47*

## VIRGIN ISLES REVOLT TO BE CELEBRATED

*The New York Times*  
**Year-Long Fetes Will Observe  
Emancipation of Slaves Gained  
With Queen's Aid in 1847**  
*Sun 7-20-47*

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.  
**ST. THOMAS, V. I., July 19**—A year-long observance of the hundredth anniversary of the abolition of slavery in the Virgin Islands will open on July 28. Celebrations planned by a committee appointed by Gov. William H. Hastie will mark the centennial. The program will close with a three-day festival beginning on July 3, 1948. July 4, 1948, will be celebrated as a day of thanksgiving in the churches.

A year of emphasis on Virgin Islands' history in the public schools is part of the program.

Adult education in democracy also is planned. Highlights of the islands' fight for freedom will be dramatized and the story of the fight widely distributed.

Other plans of the committee include:

Issue of a special postage stamp to commemorate the Emancipation Proclamation. *Sun 7-20-47*

Statue for von Scholten

Erection of a memorial shaft or obelisk on St. John.

Erection of a statue of Gen. Peter von Scholten in the Emancipation Garden.

Striking of special souvenir medallions in honor of the leaders of the slaves' revolt.

Governor Hastie's committee consisted of the following: Postmaster Alvaro de Lugo of Charlotte Amalie, chairman; the Rev. Jens Larsen, Lutheran Church historian; Ariel Melchior, editor of The Daily News; Earle B. Ottley, member of the Municipal Council and editor of Photo News; Omar Brown, and J. Antonio Jarvis, principal of Lincoln School. In the century since emancipa-

tion, the native population of the Virgin Islands has come a long way. Formerly possessions in the Danish West Indies, these islands have been a possession of the United States since their purchase in 1917. The Governor, the judge of the highest court, the chairman of the legislature all are Negroes. Natives of the islands are leaders in medicine, education, business and social welfare. *Sun 7-20-47*

The story of the struggle for emancipation goes back to Jan. 9, 1830, when General von Scholten, Governor General and vice regent of King Frederik VI of Denmark ordered that free Negroes be treated in law without discrimination. By 1831 he obtained the approval of the Crown for the recognition of free Negroes as first class Danish subjects.

### Queen Asked Abolition

Queen Caroline Amalie of Denmark, an enemy of slavery, asked the King in 1847 to free the children of the slaves as a birthday and wedding anniversary present on July 28. The King agreed, providing that adult slaves would be emancipated twelve years later.

Word of the plan leaked to the cane fields where thousands of workers labored under the lash. Deep in their traditions were memories of the bloody but futile insurrection of 1733. Under the leadership of Buddhoe Gottlieb, they planned a revolt to obtain immediate emancipation. With Gottlieb mounted on a

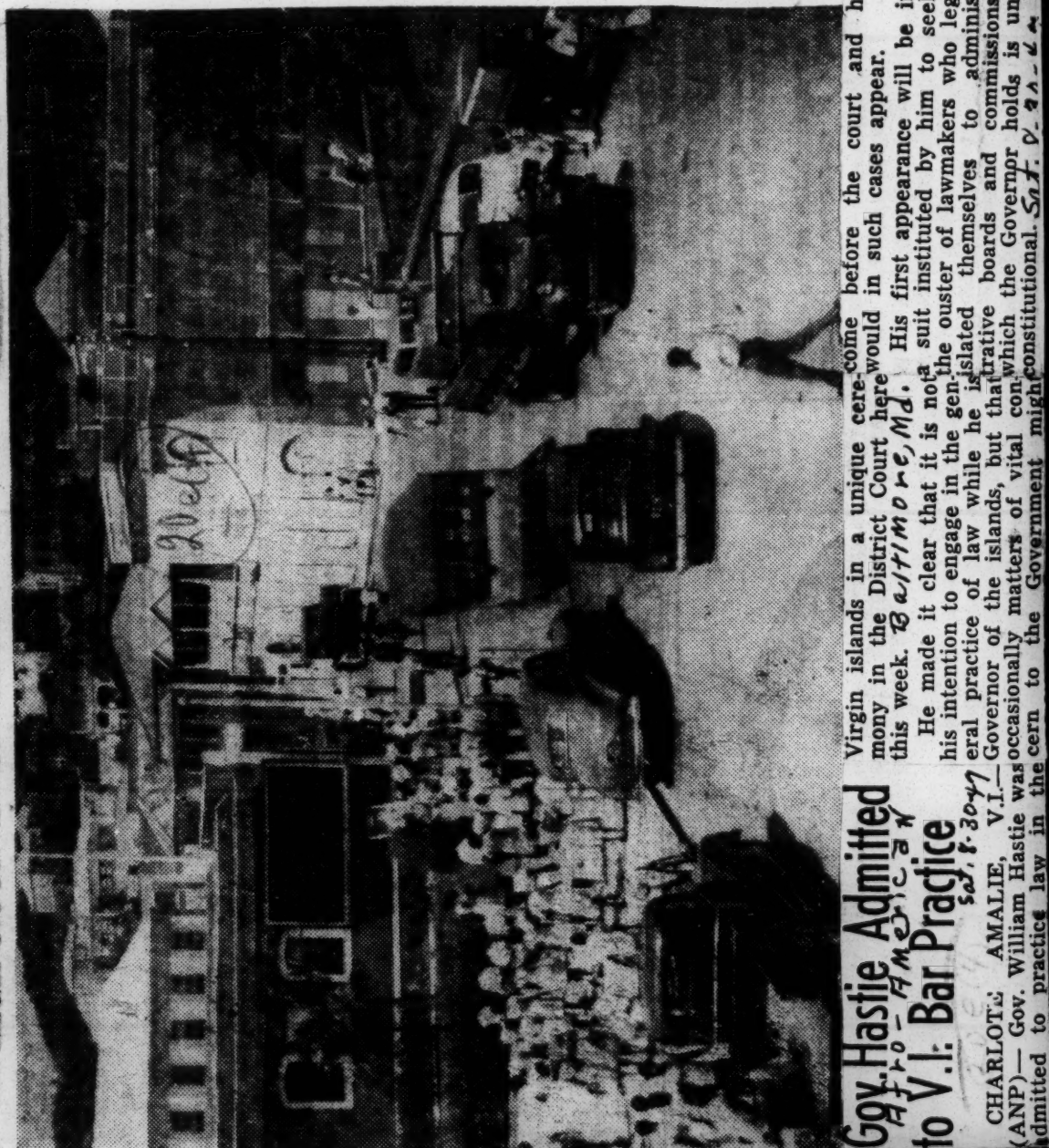
white horse, the bamboula drum rolling and the mob brandishing cutlasses, forks and other tools for weapons, the slaves marched on Frederiksted, St. Croix's seaport, behind an English flag carried for a banner. "At a time like this, any flag will do," Gottlieb said.

Governor General von Scholten hurried from Christiansted. At Frederiksted the slaves gave him an ultimatum: they would burn the whole island if they were not liberated by 4 P. M. on July 3.

At every strategic point in Frederiksted were women with dried grass and fire-making materials waiting the order to burn the town. General von Scholten appeared and read a proclamation: "All unfree in the Danish West Indies are from this day given freedom." *Sun 7-20-47*

Half St. Croix was burned senselessly after emancipation. A law continued the economic and social conditions of slavery for thirty years longer, until bloody revolt sent it into discard.

## HIGH NOON IN ST. THOMAS IN THE VIRGIN ISLANDS



## Gov. Hastie Admitted to V.I. Bar Practice

*Fri. 4-25-47*  
**CHARLOTTE AMALIE, V.I.**—Gov. William Hastie was admitted to practice law in the

Virgin islands in a unique ceremony before the court and heveate practice as is his privilege. The appointment of Justa A. Villa, now an instructor at Howard University's School of Engineering, to be public surveyor for the municipality of Charlotte Amalie and St. John, was announced officially. Mr. Villa is expected here soon. *Sat. 4-30-47*

money in the District Court here this week. *Baltimore, Md.*

He made it clear that it is not a suit instituted by him to seek the ouster of lawmakers who legislate themselves to administrative boards and commissions which the Governor holds is unconstitutional. *Sat. 4-30-47*

## New Surveyor Expected

Francisco Coneiro, a native Virgin islander, recently appointed U.S. Attorney for the islands by President Truman, was sworn in simultaneously with the governor. He said that unlike his predecessor, he will not engage in private practice as is his privilege.

The appointment of Justa A. Villa, now an instructor at Howard University's School of Engineering, to be public surveyor for the municipality of Charlotte Amalie and St. John, was announced officially. Mr. Villa is expected here soon. *Sat. 4-30-47*



**100 YEARS OF FREEDOM**

*Afro-American-Baltimore* *and* *(4)*  
 On Monday, July 28, the Virgin Islands began their one-year-long observance of the 100th anniversary of the abolition of slavery. *Sat. 8-2-47*

In the United States emancipation was a gift of the dominant majority. In Haiti and the Virgin Islands the natives won their liberty by force.

As early as 1830, the Danish Government was willing to treat free colored people without discrimination.

In 1847, Queen Caroline Amalie of Denmark asked the king to free the children of slaves as a birthday and wedding anniversary gift. The king agreed, providing that adults would be emancipated twelve years later.

The Islanders themselves decided not to wait.

Under the leadership of Buddhoe Gottlieb, the slaves revolted and marched on Frederiksted, St. Croix's seaport, announcing that they would burn the whole island if they were not liberated by 4 p.m., July 3.

At every strategic point in Frederiksted were women with dry grass and torches awaiting the hour to burn the town. *Sat. 8-2-47*

It was at that period that the commanding general, Von Scholten, read a proclamation: "All unfree in the Danish West Indies are from this day given freedom."

Since President Hoover visited the Islands and called them "the nation's poor house," there has been a tendency to look down our noses at the Virgin Islands. That is because we know nothing of their history.

From this day forward, let us look at these West Indians in a different light.

They had the courage to rebel and to fight for their own freedom. *Sat. 8-2-47*

In paying our respects to the Virgin Islanders this day on the eve of the 100th anniversary of their freedom, let us not forget the part that women played in it.



# Federation of West Indies Seen as Life-or-Death Question for Peoples

*The shocker*  
*New York, N.Y.*  
By John Hudson Jones

Another gem in the British Empire's crown of colonies is being loosened by the West Indian peoples. After three centuries of colonial separation their demands for a Caribbean federated national state are coming to fruition, spurred by the recently concluded historic Caribbean Labor Congress Self-Determination and Self-Government at Kingston, Jamaica. which has ruined the land and people for 300 years. T. A. Marryshow

The islands of the British West Indies occupy 12,897 square miles and have by latest official estimates, populations totaling 3,000,000. In September, 1945 a preliminary conference at Barbados initiated the Labor Congress at which time the question of federation was declared to be the major need of the West Indians peoples. put it this way in a dramatic opening session address, "Federation of these West Indies is a matter of life and death for us all. . . ."

Ninety-five percent of these peoples are of African Negro descent. The others are descendants of European conquerors, while the native Carib has all but disappeared as a recognizable group. During Sept. 2-9 the Congress meeting at Coke Hall, Kingston, immediately set the course of West Indian political winds.

*Sun. 9-21-47*  
A main feature of the Congress was the memorandum from the American Committee for West Indian Federation, submitted by Augustine A. Austin, prominent New York businessman and chairman of the committee. With it came

In 1876 responding to the pressure of West Indians for federation, the British government suggested the amalgamation of Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Grenada, and Tobago. Vested interests, fearing for their profits, began to push for Crown Colony status, although some of the West Indies had representative governments. are also for federation, but so far

They employed the "white supremacy" weapon to argue against self-rule for the predominantly Negro populations. And with this, the big planters and landlords proceeded to scuttle what independence the islands had in the interest of slight exploitation, since crown colony status cemented their alliance with the ruling group in Britain. have retreated from the idea of self-government.

*Sun. 9-21-47*  
THE GOVERNMENT CONFERENCE is being attended by government officials and West Indian labor and civic leaders. So far a slight schism has developed in West Indian leadership ranks as to federation. W. Alexander Bustamante, conservative Jamaican labor head, refused to attend the Labor Congress, and has on several occasions spoken against federation. However, such powerful leaders as W. A. Domingo and Norman W. Manley of the Jamaica Peoples National Party, N. N. Nethersole, chairman of the Jamaica Trades Union Congress, and Grant Adams of the Barbados People's Party, are pushing for federation with self-government.

The idea of national freedom grew, and in 1940, when the Nazis threatened to invade the islands in their war with Britain, the full import of the peoples' struggles came out.

★  
THE SECOND MEETING of foreign ministers of American republics was held in Havana, Cuba, July 21-30, 1940, to consider the Nazi menace. The West Indies National Emergency Committee presented to the conference the "Declaration of the Rights of the Caribbean Peoples to exploitation they're fed up with and



## West Indies Federation

This week delegates from seven West Indian colonies controlled by Great Britain are meeting in Montego Bay, Jamaica, under the chairmanship of British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones, to discuss proposals for closer constitutional, political and economic association of their territories. *20e*

This is the widely-publicized federation of the British West Indies which has been discussed for many years by the people of the Caribbean Islands. *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

While the British seem to be immediately concerned only with improving socio-economic conditions in the islands towards developing a larger measure of self-government, the native delegates who will gather in Jamaica are interested in going much farther in the direction of dominion status or even independence.

There is no more reason why India should have her freedom than there is for the British West Indies to have their freedom. Indeed there is less. *Pittsburgh Courier*

While there are hundreds of languages and dozens of religious sects in India, there is only one language in the British West Indies and all of the natives profess the Christian religion—most of them being Anglicans. *Sat. 9-13-47*

There is slight difference between the mores of the people in Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and the Windward Islands, except that there is a considerable Hindu population in Trinidad which is nevertheless largely English-speaking.

Moreover, there is slight difference between the economics of the several so-called dependencies and all of them are predominantly Negro.

If the British Labor Government can bring itself to do for the West Indies what it has done for India, a new day will dawn in the Caribbean.



20e(4) 1947

West Indian Youth Conference

# Hold Caribbean Youth Conference

*Atlanta Daily World*  
*20e(4)*  
PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad—selves. *W.I.Y.C.*  
(ANP)—A stirring address by Mr. The conference protested against J. B. Kelshall, young San Fernando the detailing of A. T. S. who were Solicitor who urged youth gathered scheduled to wait on officers of the from several islands of the north South Caribbean Force at a party and south Caribbean that it was which they were holding September their duty to find out what they 5. *Aug. 9-9-47*  
stood for politically and fight for Mr. Malcolm West, a medical stu marked the opening of the West dent at Howard university represent Indian Youth conference. ed the Caribbean Association of

Attracting young men and women Howard university and Dr. Lionel from Jamaica, Martinique, Guade-Mapp represented the West Indian Surinam, Grenada, Tobago and Do Society, McGill university. *Aug. 9-9-47*  
minica, the visiting delegates num- bered about 80.

The conference was opened by Sir John Shaw, Governor and after warning them that they should not speak on subjects which they had no mandate he advised that the conference should have "a purpose behind it."

Mr. Kelshall said that civilization started to crumble from the day on which the atomic bomb fell at Hiroshima and that it was the duty of youth who had won the war by their vision and imagination to be up and doing. He said that the world was in need of a more universal or der based on the precepts of justice and the doctrine of Christ where people of all races could live togeth er and could not be bought by the old fashioned idea of patriotism.

**RESPONSIBILITY** *Aug. 9-9-47*  
During the first week of the ses- sion the Conference discussed the fostering of civic responsibility among youth and race, class and color relations. Nearly all the dele- gates agreed that there was race pre- judice and color prejudice in all the colonies by the Trinidad dele- gate said "Trinidad was a complex of prejudices-social, economic and color-all interwoven."

Suggestions that a syllabus for political education should be in- cluded in the school curriculum and the Conference agreed on a major- ty vote that youth should aim at a national federation, that is to say a federation of the British West In- dies with gradual growth of nation al federation. *20e(4)*

In the cultural discusion which fol- lowed one of the Trinidad delegates said that West Indies has been ed- ucated away from themselves and that the time was ripe for them to change from the decadent system to something which the West In- dians would be able to know, appre- ciate and more understand them-

20e(4) 1947

## STARTS WEST INDIES PLAN

*20e(4)*  
Britain Picks an Architect for Jamaica University

Active steps are being taken by the British Government to hasten the establishment in Jamaica of the West Indian University decided upon last October as the result of the recommendation made by the special committee sent out by the Commission on Higher Education in the Colonies in 1945. A principal was designated as soon as the proj- ect was approved, and an architect has now been appointed to make an immediate start with the design of the building. A provisional coun- cil is being set up, and other mat- ters connected with the project are being pushed forward. *Aug. 9-9-47*

The university is to have a stand- ing of first rank in the academic world. In order that its standards may immediately win public confi- dence it will in the beginning pre- pare its students for the degrees of London University. It is hoped, however, that in a very few years the university will be autonomous and granting its own degrees.

A temporary medical school will be established at once, in anticipa- tion of a permanent medical fac- ulty, and the curriculum will be expanded as time goes on. Par- ticular importance is attached to developing the university as a re- search center, the British Informa- tion Service reports. *3-11-47*

West Indian University



# ROGERS SAYS:

*Pittsburg Courier*  
By J. A. ROGERS

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors.)

10-4-47



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10-4-47

**COURSE MANY A**  
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and Oklahoma

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MOST NOTORIOUS

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**Australia Is one of  
•Three Cesspools of  
Racial Injustice Pa.**

But if those who want decent Government will make record of his speeches and of the other candidates they can at least use them to make a stink in Congress when it comes to seating the winner as in Bilbo's case.

But if those who want decent Government will make record of his speeches and of the other candidates they can at least use them to make a stink in Congress when it comes to seating the winner as in Bilbo's case.

**All-White Australian Policy**  
204 *After American*  
**Stays, Malaysians Must Leave**

"Since federation, it has been the principle of commonwealth immigration policy that persons of non-European birth cannot be permitted to remain in this country permanently," Mr. Calwell declared. The wives and children of the Malays, 35 in number, will remain here. Mr. Calwell said the families can leave with their husbands.

"Since federation, it has been the principle of commonwealth immigration policy that persons of non-European birth cannot be permitted to remain in this country permanently," Mr. Calwell declared. The wives and children of the Malays, 35 in number, will remain here. Mr. Calwell said the families can leave with their husbands.

**Australian Order**

**Australian Order**  
**Maddens Malaysians**

According to the Sunday Times

According to the Sunday Times, "these seamen are citizens of the British empire, and it is a poor advertisement for common wealth bonds of unity if one nation in the comity is to kick out men of another just because they are of non-European origin."

Section 52, as now written, makes it a federal offense for any person, under color of state law, to deprive citizens of their civil rights. The penalty for its violation is a fine of

# Boxer Told 12-27-47 to Quit Home in Australia

**ADELAIDE, Australia** — While the government induces white immigrants to settle in the vast island-continent, it gave another example of racial intolerance recently by ordering an American boxer, "The Alabama Kid," who married an Australian woman during his 10 years' residence, to leave the country by Dec. 31.

## Boxer Bitter Over Ruling

"I'm black, but I've done nothing wrong," the boxer declared bitterly when informed of the edict from Government House in Canberra. He added: *Baltimore, Md.*

"Unless a miracle happens, or Mr. Calwell's heart softens, I'll be working in my father's cabaret in Columbus, Ohio, in a couple of months.

"If I take my wife there with me her only friends will be colored people. The memory of her mother and her white friends here would bring her heartaches.

## Wife Penalized

"My wife has never wanted to leave Australia, and the authorities should not have allowed me to marry if they intended to send me away."

The boxer has been matched with several capable Australian opponents, including Ron Richards, with whom he had many bouts.

# ROBERT QUILLEN

They All  
Are Human..

Many Australians and Americ  
cans, wounded or sick and help  
less in the jungles of New Guinea  
were saved by the black, unwash  
ed and evil smelling natives.

These "Fuzzy Wuzzies" were not handsome. Their faces were tattooed; they carried scratch pins in their great mops of woolly hair; their ears were pierced for barbaric ornaments.

But when they were carrying wounded man on an improvise

[illegible]



## Australian Natives Called Aborigines

New York, N. Y.  
Daily Worker  
Editor, Daily Worker

In the Worker, Jan. 3, David Platt in referring to the Australian picture, "The Overlanders," speaks of the dark skinned men in the film as Negroes. To my knowledge this is the second or third time such a reference was made. *News. 1-14-47*

David Platt is in error. The colored men shown in the picture are not Negroes; nor are they related to the African races; they are Australian Aborigines, commonly known as Bushmen. Their anthropology, physical characteristics and history is quite their own. *Daily Worker*

These native Australians have been subjected to a bias, similar to the indignities forced on the Negro people in our own South. Australia has steadily maintained an unjust and discriminatory "White Supremacy" policy towards these people. *M. BRIDGER.*

## Australian Women Find Tan Vets Disappointed

Mother and Daughter on U.S. Tour Say  
There Are 500 Tan Babies 'Down Under'

NEW YORK. (ANP)—Colored veterans with whom she has talked since coming to the States recently have expressed deep disappointment with the shape of the post-war world to which they have returned, Mrs. Juliana Nankivell of Sydney, Australia, stated here last week.

Visiting this country with her daughter, Mrs. Joyce Brown, Mrs. Nankivell declared at a press conference at State headquarters of the United Negro Allied Veterans' Association:

"Increasingly the men are beginning to wonder if their sacrifices in the war have produced commensurate benefits for themselves."

### To Study Peoples

The women will be here for six months during which time they plan to travel throughout the country, study its people and their way of life, and examine at first hand the conditions under which colored people are living.

Both women explained that their deep interest in colored

Americans stemmed from three years of contact with GI's in Australia, during which time they entertained and billeted in their homes in suburban Sydney over 1000 stationed in the area on pass or furlough. *6-21-47*

### To Make Contacts

While in the United States, they said, they hope to meet as many of the GI's they met in Australia as time permits, having already met a number of their former guests on the West Coast and in the Middle West.

They are living in Harlem at 14 Morningside Ave., as guests of Granville King, a former soldier stationed in Australia.

### 500 Tan Babies

Mrs. Brown disclosed that there are over 500 colored illegitimate babies in Australia. They are being cared for by the national government along with other illegitimate war babies. *6-21-47*

She said they are placed in homes by the Children's Welfare Department, a government agency. During 1944, Mrs. Brown worked as a receptionist in a colored

## Australia

staffed Red Cross Club in Brisbane, of which the director was Harvey Shaw, of Pittsburgh.

### Australian Aborigines

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

I have just seen an article by Roy Chapman Andrews, writing on Exploration, Unlimited, in THE TIMES. He says, "In Australia the aborigines are probably the most primitive human beings in the world today." *20K*

He is absolutely wrong there; the Australian aboriginal in north Australia is of a high type and has brought the art of living, without working, to a fine level. Every incident in life provides him with a song; he has evolved a scientific conception of life that preserves the family as nothing else can do. No orphan ever goes hungry in an aboriginal tribe. *7-27-47*

They have a belief in a future life, an idea of transmigration of souls which the ancient Egyptians themselves would have been proud to know. They have a legend of the flood which is close to the Biblical report. Their children are invariably well trained and polite, and their moral standards are high. *7-27-47*

They are not inferior to the white man; they are different. Where the white man would perish miserably of privation, the aboriginal will not only survive, but will beget children, sturdy, happy, healthy youngsters, to whom life is happiness itself.

Why work? asks the abo. The bush is free to all, there is food and water and fuel; why heap up riches? A man can eat but one meal at a time, can wear but one suit (when he wears any); what need of granaries full of food or of chests full of clothes?

The wild rice ripens in the drying swamps; the birds come to feast on the rice; the barramundi come up the rivers in the freaets; the aboriginal knows when each is due and is ready for their coming. The aboriginal is primitive, but he has learned to live a very full and happy life without undue stress or strain. He will never break down from overwork or worry. He is to be envied, never pitied, by the white man, who never has learned the art of relaxation. *J. S. LITCHFIELD.*

Darwin, N. T., Australia, June 1, 1947. *N.Y. Times 6-21-47*

## U. S. Can't Fight Afro-American Australian Insult

Choice of Settlers Held  
Right of All Countries

WASHINGTON Pointing out that "the control of immigration is the exclusive prerogative of each sovereign country," the State Department said on Aug. 29 that it cannot take any action against the widely advertised Australian immigration invitation which specified that only whites were wanted as settlers "Down Under."

The department's stand was given in a reply to Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, who had charged that the request for a million "white only" settlers was an insult to America's colored population, especially her veterans. *20K*

Stating that "it is the policy of the United States not to interfere in the internal affairs of other States," John M. Patterson, acting chief of the department's Division of Public Liaison, said that the U.S. could neither investigate nor protest the discrimination.

**Violation of UN Charter Cited**  
The invitation was made in a booklet prepared by the Australian News and Information Bureau.

One section stated that "the door to Australia is always open to white British subjects and others of European descent." Another was directed to "U.S. ex-service men and women of white European race." *Sat. 9-6-47*

In his protest against the openly Jim-crow policy, Mr. Wilkins also stated "that the campaign violates the spirit of the United Nations Charter."

## NAACP Scores Australia On Race Barrier

NEW YORK—The NAACP this week protested to Secretary of State Marshall the invitation of Australia to 1,000,000 white Americans to settle in that country.

The lily-white bid is an "insult to a large segment of our nation's population" the NAACP said in a letter to the Secretary of State. Attention was also called to the fact that the invitation extended by Arthur A. Caldwell, Australian Minister of Information and Immigration is contrary to the spirit of the United Nations. *Sat. 9-23-47*

Caldwell's offer came last Thursday. A day later, he explained that he meant persons of 50 per cent or more European race. Negroes are so foreign to most Australians that they would not readily be absorbed in the population, he claimed.

(Australia was populated by Negroes when Britain first founded a prison colony there.)

Caldwell said certain Jewish na-

tional groups and certain Poles were unwelcome because they are too "patriotic." They might consider Australia a stopping point, and leave when conditions in their home lands suit them, he declared. Asiatics will also be barred.

Caldwell said he had no objections to Negroes, and despite his reservations on certain Jewish national groups, said there would be no limitation because of creed. Previously Australia's Jewish immigrant quota was 25 per cent.

## NEGRO UNIT ASSAILS AUSTRALIA'S 'SNUB'

*Times-New York, N.Y.*  
**'Insult' Is Seen in Reserving  
Against Race in Inviting  
Immigrants to Country**

Australia's reservation against inviting Negroes in its current quest for immigrants has been protested by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, it was learned yesterday.

The Australian policy was termed an "insult to a large segment of our nation's population" in a message from the Association to Secretary of State George C. Marshall. *Sun. 8-17-47*

When Arthur A. Caldwell, Australian Minister of Information and Immigration, arrived here from England last Thursday he invited 1,000,000 Americans to migrate to Australia. The next day he explained that his country seeks immigrants who are more than 50 per cent of European origin.

In making public its protests to the State Department and to the United States delegation to the United Nations, the NAACP cited two documents it said had been issued by the Australian Government offices in New York.

One was a summary of visa regulations that invited "United States ex-service men and women of white European race" to settle in Australia. The other, an information booklet, said that "the door to Australia is always open to white British subjects and others of European race or descent."

According to the Australian consulate, the latter quotation was from a booklet entitled "Australia and You" but omitted one provision that the door is only open "within the limits of existing legislation."

"One tenth of America's population and of her veterans are humiliated by this lily-white campaign," the protest said. It was described as violating the spirit of the United Nations Charter.

Assimilations Stressed  
In response to questions on Friday Mr. Caldwell explained at length his position on immigration of non-Europeans into Australia. He said that his goal was to import persons who would easily and swiftly be absorbed into the community. What Australia wished to avoid, he said, was "nations within nations."

For this reason, he explained, Jewish immigrants be limited to 25 per cent. Mr. Caldwell said Thursday that there would not be discrimination as to creed.

Commenting last night on the protest, Cedric V. Kelway, Australian Consul General in New York, said that his countrymen "don't want to offend any race, creed or color." He pointed out,

that Negroes or nounced Australian policy that they entered Australia in large numbers, primarily because those groups are at present in such great minority in the Commonwealth. He did not have any objection to Negroes, he added, except that he believed they were so foreign to the majority of Australians that they would not be readily absorbed. In contrast to a previously announced Australian policy that

his Government wished to avoid immigration of Jewish national groups and segments of the Polish population which, he felt, were too intensely patriotic to be absorbed. Such people, he said, might look upon Australia as a temporary haven, to be deserted when their homeland became politically tenable. *Sun. 8-17-47*

Likewise Mr. Caldwell said he did not believe that Negroes or

For this reason, he explained,



**NAACP, HIAS Rap Australia's  
'White Gentiles Only' Policy**

Both the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the

## A LABOR GOVERNMENT

## WELCOMED DURING WAR

But Calwell said Friday that Negroes are too "foreign" to his

## HIAS PROTESTS

His plan would call for UN supervision of labor recruiting for member countries and for resettlement of these workers, and for UN loans for housing projects for the immigrants.

**State Dept. Shuns**  
*Atlanta Daily World*  
*Atlanta, Ga.*  
**Aussie Jim-Crow**

NAACP criticized that portion of the widely distributed appeal which

**Jim Crow . . .**

emphatically barred any prospective settlers who were not members of the white race. *7m. 9-5-47*

On August 15, Roy Wilkins, NAACP assistant secretary, vigorously protested to the State Department issuance and open distribution of a booklet prepared by the Australian News and Information Bureau, in which it was stated, "The door to Australia is always open to white British subjects and others of European descent." In another section an invitation to settlement in Australia was directed to "United States ex-servicemen and women of white European race." The NAACP urged State Department action because, "One-tenth of America's population and of her veterans are humiliated by this filthy-white campaign." It was also pointed out "that the campaign violates the spirit of the United Nations Charter."

**ACKNOWLEDGES TELEGRAM** *7m. 9-5-47*

In reply to Roy Wilkins, John M. Patterson, Acting Chief of the State Department's Division of Public Liason, stated, "I have received

**In Australia**

**PATRICK KENNELLY**, Australia's Labor Government delegate, told the Commonwealth Conference of Labor Parties in Toronto that "we will never allow colored peoples into Australia." He said there are about 6,000 black aborigines left in Australia, "but they are a dying race and are kept on reservations." Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and other dark-skinned peoples are barred from the country. In view of the rough ride European and Palestine Jews are receiving at the hands of Britain's Labor Government, the election of labor (or should it be *Labour*?) regimes is apparently not sufficient guarantee of the right of racial minority groups.

20  
Yank-Sparked Aussie Race Hate  
Chicago Defender Chicago, Ill.  
Stands Firm At Labor Conference

**AUSTRALIAN REAFFIRMS  
ALL-WHITE TRADITION.**

**TORONTO—(NNPA)**—In an address to the Commonwealth of Labor Parties, Patrick Kennelly, Australian delegate, declared last Monday that Australia's Labor government believes in a "white Australia." "Other people may have different opinions, but we will never allow colored peoples into Australia," he said. There are perhaps 6,000 black aborigines left in Australia, he stated, "but they are a dying race and are kept on reservations."

TORONTO—(ANP) — "We will never allow colored peoples in Australia." With this statement, Patrick Kennedy, Australian delegate to the Commonwealth Conference of Labor parties being held in this city, confirmed the policy which has brought Australia to the forefront as anti-Negro and ally-white. *Chicago Herald*

"Other people may have different opinions, but we will never allow colored peoples in Australia," Kennedy said. "There are perhaps 6,000 black aborigines left in Australia, but they are a dying race and are kept on reservations." Kennedy's open statement at the conference expressed the opinion that Australia's Labor government believed in a "white Australia."

**No Objection To Rescuers**

Negroes, Chinese, Japanese and other dark-skinned peoples are barred from the country except in the war emergency when they saved the continent from the victorious Japanese armies they so greatly feared.

Australia, a vast continent of 2,974,581 square miles, is slightly smaller than the United States. The continent has a total population of 7,343,800 people, or about 2.4 per square mile, compared with 14.2 per square mile in this country.



# Negroes Make Up Small Minority Among Hawaiians

HONOLULU — (A N P) — Negroes comprise a small minority of Hawaii's population.

According to a recent report by territorial Gov. Ingram M. Stainback Negroes, Filipinos, Chinese Koreans and Puerto Ricans comprise only 20 percent of the entire Hawaiian population. Native Hawaiians part Hawaiians had the greatest increase of all ethnic groups since 1940, he said.

The governor reported that their ratio of birth minus deaths in a six-year period was 35.3 per 1,000 compared to 17.5 for the total population. The Puerto Rican group, with 22.6, was the "second in order of biological vitality," he said. Very little change was noted in the proportion of persons with Hawaiian blood over 20 years, he added.

## POPULATION DECLINE

The white, or Caucasian, population doubled within a six-year period, while the ratio of Hawaiian residents of Japanese ancestry declined from 40.1 percent in 1940 to 32.2 in 1946, or 168,463 persons. The admission of 6,000 Filipino sugar workers increased their percentage to one-tenth of the total population.

Oahu, with 358,911 inhabitants was the only Hawaiian island showing a definite increase in population during the war years, although Hawaii's total population increase since 1940 is 57.2 percent, in contrast of all the other Hawaiian islands decline of 5.8 percent.

A report on Hawaii's school showed one classroom teacher for every 30 pupils, the most favorable teacher-pupil ratio in history. Employment opportunities in Hawaii revealed that there were more jobs than the 14,000 World War II veterans would take. Less than one percent of all Hawaiian veterans filed unemployment-compensation claims compared to 15 to 25 percent on the mainland and 50 percent in Puerto Rico, Gov. Stainback revealed.

## TOLERANT HAWAII

The Star of Zion

By Lawrence C. Au

Once a Chinese and a Japanese girl, after touring the mainland United States together, returned to Hawaii with a strange story. Every-

where they had gone people stared at them incredulously. Dumbfounded, the Mainlanders had refused to believe a Chinese and a Japanese could be bosom friends, instead of bitter enemies. After the expected battle royal between them had failed to materialize, each one was cornered separately and was asked how she could possibly trust the other!

This story provoked an outburst of laughter among the residents of Hawaii. For in the Hawaiian Islands intimate friendships between members of different nationalities and different creeds are common. It is not unusual to see a Japanese and Chinese group walking arm in arm down the streets of the city.

Hawaii is an amazing land. Its population consists of practically every nationality you can name, and yet there has never been a racial riot. Though interracial marriages are widely scorned and condemned elsewhere, they frequently occur here. There are even business partnerships composed of white men and Orientals and of Chinese and Japanese. Racial prejudice, which has always been at a surprisingly low degree, is gradually being rooted out. With few exceptions, especially at present, people are given equal opportunity in all walks of life, regardless of color.

Being used to this democratic attitude, the Islanders were indignant at the way a Chinese American school teacher had been snubbed in a large city on the continental United States. This man had left Hawaii to accept a position offered to him voluntarily. When people of that city learned that a Chinese had been appointed to instruct white students, they were aghast. They did not stop to consider his exceedingly good qualifications. Instead they raised a deafening howl of protests. The much humiliated Chinese had no choice but to pack up his luggage and return home.

In contrast to this ironclad rule of white teachers for white children, countless hundreds of Orientals and brown skinned Hawaiians have been teaching in the public schools of the Territory for years. They have had pupils ranging from Caucasians to

Negroes. These non-white instructors are respected and are recognized for their individual competence.

The people of these Pacific Isles have an even more broadminded attitude toward religion. Whether a man is a Buddhist, Catholic, Jew, or Protestant matters little, if anything to his neighbors. He may be of any religious faith, and still his occupational opportunities and social life will not be either enhanced or jeopardized. The prospective employer is not interested in whether you are a Christian or a Jew. All he wants to know is: "Are you capable of holding the job or not?"

An excellent example of the fine spirit shown toward an individual's color and religion is most evident at a luau, the native Hawaiian feast. At least luau is a really cosmopolitan group, seldom without most of the races represented. You also find representatives of many religious denominations. In spite of such a mixed gathering, the guests mingle freely and, as a rule, chat gaily with one another even without the benefit of an introduction. They sit at long tables, rubbing elbows with different races and believers in varied creeds, but so accustomed are they to this fact that they do not even give it a thought.

Inhabitants of the Territory faced an acid test during the war. It was whether or not they could continue to live in peace and harmony among themselves. The world was then being consumed with a flaming hatred of everything Japanese, and in 1941 pure blooded Japanese living in Hawaii totaled 159,534, over 34% of the population, the largest racial group then. Skeptics pointed a dramatic finger at the large numbers of Chinese and Filipino residents, the former totaling 29,237 in 1941, the latter 52,060. Since their relatives and friends in the Far East suffered incredible agonies, they probably despised Japan more intensely than anyone else. In the Hawaiian Islands many of these three nationalities were next door neighbors. How could they see each other day after day under the taxing tension of war and not clash? It did not seem humanly possible to avoid conflict.

To make matters worse, an enormous group of servicemen were in the Islands at all times. Some of them were obsessed with the idea of avenging the death of a loved one

killed in Pacific combat. Some actually saw the Japanese slaughter their buddies. Some had been wounded by the same enemy or tasted his brutal treatment. Without a doubt the people of Hawaii had a supreme challenge to their ability to preserve goodwill in the Islands.

But they met the challenge successfully and admirably. Neither the Filipinos, Chinese nor the servicemen ever molested the local Japanese because the enemy's blood flowed through their veins. The general public also reacted magnificently. It did not stage a single demonstration against Japanese residents. It viciously attacked and strenuously discouraged narrow minded suspicion and discrimination against them. In fact, when Japanese were present, most people exerted their diplomacy and would not discuss the Pacific War. Of the very few Hawaiian editorials reprimanding a small percentage of local Japanese who had acted thoughtlessly, the most strongly voiced remarks were voluntarily made by an editor of a Honolulu Japanese newspaper. Strangely enough, during the few occasions when some prejudiced persons in the States suggested drastic action against Japanese Americans, for no apparently good reason, some of the most vigorous protests came from the Chinese of Hawaii.

We all know that strong differences of personality and opinion in any community cannot be avoided simply by virtue of its members being of the same race. This situation is always accentuated where assorted nationalities with diverse customs and backgrounds live in close proximity. Despite the countless differences, however, these people of Hawaii have been able to carve a model society, a paradise in the Pacific. What is their formula? The whole secret which has enabled them to deal with one another so successfully can be expressed in one word—tolerance.

## Hawaii's Race Equality!

Hawaii is finding racial equality both possible and profitable, writes Blake Clark in an article titled "One World on an Island," published in the current issue of '47, the new contributor-owned magazine. Mr. Clark has taught at the University of Hawaii and is author of a forthcoming book on the islands.

"Hawaii has never known a Ku Klux Klan or a Christian Front," writes Mr. Clark. "It has never had a race riot. Here men of all races address each other as 'Mister.' Chinese, who would be barred from some Shanghai hotels, are welcome in all Honolulu hotels.

"You can ride the bus twice a day for a week without sitting behind two drivers of the same race, and it is not unusual to see a white passenger stand up to let an Oriental lady sit. Men of dark complexion can and do arrest white criminals and act as their jailers."

Discrimination of the past generation has virtually been eliminated, reports Mr. Clark. A single school board for the entire Territory, for example, insures equality of educational opportunity for every child.

"Experience in Hawaii has been that, by taking his heel off the brown man's neck and extending his hand," concludes the author of the '49 article, "the white man has benefited both culturally and financially."

## Wealthy Negro from Hawaii to attend Lions convention

He attended the graduation of one daughter from the University of Washington at Seattle, and crossed the country to see another receive her degree from Columbia university. A third child, a son, is a graduate of the University of Hawaii and is developing an orchid farm in the Territory.

Smith is on the mainland, combining business, pleasure and duty. He has been visiting wholesalers, 1919, and is a leader in government buying food specialties for his gift mart and delicatessen in Honolulu. He has served as president of the



Lions International for the Territory. **Sat. 7-5-47**  
Although in sympathy with the problems of his race in this part of the United States, Smith has been quoted on his opposition to the Negro's foremost pressure group, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for Hawaii. The says Hawaii is not the place for the NAACP, a branch of which was recently organized there by a regional director who came from Northern California for that purpose.

**The Black Dispatch**  
**Hawaiian Labor**  
**Front Cools After**  
**Victorious Strike**  
**Sat. 8-2-47**

**HONOLULU — (ANP) —**  
The Hawaiian labor front has cooled off after one of the most bitter fights ever witnessed here.

Labor scored a decisive victory over industry but street car and bus drivers, many of whom are Negroes, are demanding a 25-cent hourly increase. Pineapple, sugar and dock workers, members of the CIO ILWU union, gained many of their demands after a hectic strike. More than 17 persons of all races were jailed for using abusive language, fighting with the police and obstructing the public highway. **Sat. 8-2-47**

Credit for labor's victory should go to its brilliant legal staff, composed of Mrs. Harriet Bouslog, Myer C. Symonds and Herbert Resner, the lawyer who was instrumental in forcing the AFL Boilermakers union to accept more than 40,00 Negro workers as members on a "first-class" basis. Atty. Resner will remain in Hawaii until all pending labor contracts are settled.

The effective legal work of Atty. Bouslog stood out during the strike. She killed hundreds of injunctions against union members which had been issued by the circuit court. Federal Judge J. Frank McLaughlin asked Circuit Judge Wilson C. Moore to appear in his court and show why he had issued injunctions inconsistent with the rights of the workers, namely to strike. **Sat. 8-2-47**

Federal Judge McLaughlin analyzed the injunctions on the case

of Marsh vs. Alabama and held that Judge Moore's order penalized many for the actions of a few. Never in the history of the islands have unions held so much power and influence. Never have the people enjoyed as good wages as today.

The ILWU is demanding a 11½ cent hourly increase for workers in the sugar industry while a wage hike is also expected for the water-front workers. An ILWU statement on the pineapple dispute said:

1. The pineapple industry lost in its "lockout" and in its attempt to "smash the union."
  2. We return to work more experienced.
  3. The company lost in its attempt to "play" off certain workers against the union.
- Aug. 2, 47**  
Harry Bridges and other high-ranking ILWU officials remained on the scene here to direct strike action and charge that local police attempted to hold the industry back from the strike. Also certain members of the city's democratic force felt that the pineapple union made legitimate demands on the industry and were quite outspoken in their attacks on the "Big Five."

**Hawaii Unemployment Problem Causes Concern**  
**Atlanta Daily World**

By HUBERT H. WHITE  
**HONOLULU — (ANP) —** Hawaii is not the place for the average young man or woman seeking employment. She has a surplus of labor because the U. S. army and navy are curtailing their services and the Hawaiian pineapple and sugar industries have never been able to absorb all of the employables living here. **Thurs.**

With the end of the war, many war workers decided to remain here and work for the Rapid Transit company, garages, and the army and navy. They include whites and Negroes. Many do hold good jobs with various local concerns. However, there is evidence of some resentment arising from the many Japanese and Chinese. They feel that the mainlanders are just trying to fill their pocketbooks and return to the states when the going really gets tough. Secondly, many of the whites are being hired and put into positions of responsibility far above the "locally hired boy or girl," who spent many years trying to prove his worth. This can be said also of the Negro in unusual cases. Where he has had a great deal of training and background the main-

**EYEWITNESS REPORT**

**HAWAII---Island of Freedom**

**If** you're seeking a place this side of Heaven where liberty abounds and opportunity to achieve is not limited by color, then Hawaii is the place, according to Fleming R. Waller, who has just returned to his home in Richmond after 2½ years there.

Mr. Waller spent most of his time in Honolulu and on the Island of Oahu. He was appointed by the government of the islands to serve on the Territorial Statehood Committee. **10-18-47**

You may go any where you please he said, patronize the finest hotels, restaurants, theatres and other places of amusement "and no one stares at you as though you did not belong there," he asserted. Even the churches are interracial.



**Mr. Waller**

There is only one place in the whole of the islands where any semblance of official segregation is found, Mr. Waller said, and that is on a Navy reservation known as Ci-

villian Housing Area No. 3, where Navy personnel of both races is housed.

"It may seem contradictory," Mr. Waller said, "to consider what I say about the islands' social conditions in the light of the presence of a branch of the NAACP, but let me point out that it is needed mainly for educational purposes.

**Why an NAACP Branch**  
"As far as the people of the islands are concerned," he asserted, "it is not necessary, but its function primarily is to interpret to newcomers the way of life of the people of Hawaii."

"Also, too, he added, "there are isolated instances of brutality on the part of Army or Navy security officers." **10-17-47**

**Pleasant Weather**  
The weather in the islands is always pleasant—there the temperature is rarely under 60 degrees and never over 80.

Only taxes are the Territory levy of 2% tax on earnings of all persons in the islands over 6 month, and the usual addition to Federal income taxes.

Mr. Waller plans a lecture tour of the U.S., documenting his talks on Hawaii with color slides.

**Hawaii Scores**  
**Racist Cleric**  
**Chicago, Ill.**

**Former Southerner**  
**Wants Negro Church**

**HONOLULU — (ANP) —** Louisville-educated Rev. Ivory Washington Collins, former pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Savannah, Ga., has attempted to disrupt interracial harmony here by launching a drive for funds for a "Negro Baptist church."

Rev. Collins, who says he was born in Evans county, Ga., in May, 1905, is the target of a current rent attack by the NAACP which has released to the press a denunciation of his Dixie-bred activities. **Sat. 11-1-47**  
James Neal, president of the

NAACP, which here has more than one thousand members, and a committee called upon Collins and asked him to "desist and refrain" from such a project in view of the fact that Negroes are welcome in all churches of the city and of the island.

Many whites, hearing of the plan to establish a Negro church, inquired into the number of Negro citizens and upon learning actually how few there are considered the project foolish. They voiced grave doubts that such a church would have enough members to support it.

**NAACP Denounces Plan**

The NAACP in its open letter in the press said: "It is with regret that we see such a movement started by Rev. Collins, when democracy is now the only saving doctrine in a world of chaos. We wish to make it plain that the strength of the Honolulu branch of 1,000 members does not and will not support a project of this kind."

Meantime, Luther Wideman, government employe and civic leader, sent a petition bearing many names to the Hawaiian Baptist church council saying in part: **Petition Baptist Council**

"We have no desire to have a strictly Negro organization or institution of any kind here. The largest group of Negroes has been polled and not one can see reason nor necessity for a Negro church."

"We disclaim the Rev. I. W. Collins as a civic or religious leader."

The NAACP has unearthed a letter written by Rev. Collins in 1944 advocating "a separate and independent state for American Negroes be established on the island of Madagascar."

Rev. Collins has promised that he will discontinue collecting funds for a separate church, but said he could "see no harm in the idea." He refused to discuss his letter to the State Department.



20f 1947  
**DUTCH, INDONESIANS  
SIGN CHERIBON PACT**

**Agreement Gives Recognition  
to Republic; Lays Basis for  
Future Union Under Crown**

**BATAVIA IN FESTIVE MOOD**

**Speakers, However, Stress the  
Fact That Many Difficulties  
Are Still to Be Resolved**

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

**BATAVIA, Java, March 25-** Representatives of the Netherlands and of the Indonesian Republic signed the "Cheribon Agreement" tonight. *3-26-47 Ned.*

The ceremony was held in the Dutch Governor General's palace. It gave effect to the draft agreement drawn on Nov. 15, last, by which the Netherlands accords de facto recognition to the Republic of Indonesia, comprising Java, Sumatra and Madura. The signature comes after nineteen months of debate and bloodshed. *Times*

The Cheribon Agreement, which today became a formal covenant of the Netherlands Government, also projects the formation of the former Netherlands East Indies into a sovereign nation composed of three states by Jan. 1, 1949. The states would be the Indonesian Republic, Borneo, and the Eastern Island. *New York, N.Y.*

The new nation is to be known as the United States of Indonesia. It is then expected to become an equal partner with the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the "Netherlands-Indonesian Union."

**Batavia Goes on Holiday**

Batavia went on a holiday at noon today. The city was decorated with arches of vines and flowers and in several plazas the Indonesians prepared their traditional "slametan." This is a sumptuous feast with a religious significance. *3-26-47 Ned.*

Doubts and expectation of difficulties ahead were alluded to by all three speakers at the Palace ceremony. It was clear that the adoption of the Cheribon pact was regarded by the leaders, both Dutch and Indonesian, as the conclusion of only one phase of the East Indies revolution. *Times*  
An era of sweet reasonableness

in Dutch-Indonesian affairs does not automatically begin tomorrow, both sides agree. The Dutch Navy still patrols the ports held by the republic to see that this country's rich produce is not exported except under Dutch control. The settlement of the difficult and complicated economic relations between the Netherlands Indies Government and the republic is scheduled for quick consideration.

**Hinges on Restoration**

This question appears to hinge upon the restoration of rubber, oil, spice and cinchona properties in the interior of Java and Sumatra to their pre-war owners or lessors. These owners or lessors include Americans, British and Chinese as well as Dutch. *New York, N.Y.*

The Indonesians have repeatedly expressed their willingness to hand back estates that are now being operated by Republicans. This restoration, however, cannot be an overnight accomplishment. Meanwhile, the Indonesians may seek to carry on a trade that the Dutch consider illegal. *Since*

Sutan Sjahrir, Republican Premier who headed the Indonesian signatories, stressed in his speech—which he delivered in the Malay language—the difficulties yet remaining between the two parties. Referring to the doubts, suspicions and hatreds that, he declared, still split Indonesia, he declared: *New York, N.Y.*  
"The agreement that we are signing now is meant as a first step toward liberating us from this heavy atmosphere."

Dr. Hubertus J. van Mook, Acting Governor General, referred to the recent war as having "raised the two and three-fold walls between us." He reviewed the progress of Dutch-Indonesian affairs since the Republic was established upon the surrender of Japan. He, too, mentioned the current dissatisfactions and the difficulties to come, but he called for Holland and Indonesia as "two nations" to progress as "equals" and to undertake the joint reconstruction of this ravaged land. *3-26-47 Wed.*

**Doubt Is Recognized**

Prof. Willem Schermerhorn, chairman of the Commission General that negotiated and signed the agreement of behalf of the Netherlands Government, also mentioned that "many on both sides shake their heads when viewing what is now being done here."

"Still we have seen that the responsible Governments have preferred the inevitable uncertainty of this path to the road of mere force. That is a road that would have been rendered impassable by blood and tears and that would \*\*\* have obscured every prospect of a fruitful future for a very long pe-

riod, if not forever," Professor Schermerhorn said.

Appended to the agreement signed are the minutes and the correspondence connected with the Cheribon negotiations, including the debated Jonkman interpretation and the Indonesian answer to that document, which briefly threatened to torpedo this settlement. *New York, N.Y.*

Signers for the Netherlands were Professor Schermerhorn, Dr. van Mook and Max J. M. van Poll, as the Commission General. For the Indonesians the signers were Premier Sjahrir, Mohammed Roem, the Minister of Interior, Dr. Susanto, the Minister of Justice, and Dr. A. K. Gani, Minister of Economic Affairs.

One member of the Dutch Commission, Feike de Boer, had resigned, reportedly because of criticism of the agreement in the Netherlands.

**TROUBLED INDONESIA**

Later reports from Batavia indicate that the "political forces" that last Monday spoke of large-scale civil war between rebellious Sundanese and Republican forces in Central Java were doing some wishful thinking.

It is quite possible that there has been some fighting in various areas of Java. The Republican Government, which the Dutch have recognized as the de facto authority in Java, Sumatra and Madura, itself reported a brief clash between its forces and irregulars in the Sundanese area a few days before. It has been having trouble elsewhere with the armed bands of 16-to-20-year-olds who made up the largest numbers of irregulars in the revolt against Dutch rule prior to the signing of the agreement of Linggadhati (sometimes called the Cheribon Agreement) by the Republican and Dutch Governments. *Fri. 3-2-47*

The wishful thinking in the first reports from Java is easy to explain. There are still many people in Batavia and in the Netherlands who would like to believe that the Republican Government does not represent the bulk of the people, who still are hopeful that the Republicans will not be able to control their hotheads and will give the Dutch military forces in the Netherlands Indies an excuse to step in and re-establish the old colonialism. They are the people who label "traitor" the able and far-sighted Dr. Hubertus van Mook, Acting Governor General of the Netherlands Indies, who is the man most largely responsible for the Linggadhati Agreement and who believes that Dutch-Indonesian cooperation will be of more benefit to the Netherlands than imposition by force of the former colonial status.

**Indonesia**

There probably will be trouble for a long time in Indonesia. A largely illiterate people, with only a thin veneer of educated leaders, does not make the transition from colonialism to self-government without considerable growing pains.

Many Indonesians trust Dr. van Mook but are doubtful of the extent of his authority and the possibility of political interference with his day-to-day freedom of action. Unqualified support by the Hague of Dr. van Mook would do more than another division of Dutch troops to maintain order in Java.

**Indonesia**

**EXTENSION OF REMARKS**

*The Congressional Record*  
**HON. ADAM C. POWELL, JR.**

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 27, 1947

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following article by John R. Andu from the Washington News Digest for January 1947:

**A NEW NATION IS BORN: INDONESIA**

(By John R. Andu)

World War II has awakened the colonial peoples of the world to a consciousness of national patriotism. This national awakening is particularly strong in south and southeast Asia. In the Philippines we witnessed the proclamation of a new Republic under sponsorship of the United States. Great Britain has been compelled to grant India an interim Indian Government, which is to prepare the Indian masses for independence. The peoples of Indochina fought against the return of French imperialism. The French recognized the Viet-Nam Republic. The last area that is now being stabilized is Indonesia. With the end of the war in the Pacific, the situation in Indonesia was unruly and explosive. The peoples of Indonesia revolted against the Japanese masters even before their official surrender to the United States. In a few days most of the Japanese were locked in jails and their weapons were captured by Indonesians.

On August 17, 1945, Indonesia proclaimed its own Republic. This Republic included Java, Sumatra, Borneo, Celebes, Moluccas, New Guinea, and the Lesser Sunda Islands, and has an area of 735,000 square miles. The population is 75,000,000.

In the meantime a republican form of government was set up in the capital, Batavia. The Government consisted of a President, a Vice President, 17 ministers, and a central committee of 200 delegates from all the islands. Main leaders of the Indonesian Republic are President Soekarno, who is called the George Washington of Indonesia; Dr. Mohammad Hatta, Vice President, and a well-known economic expert; Sutan Sjahrir, Premier, a former youth leader and fighter in the underground movement against the Japanese. The first two leaders are Mohammedans, while Sjahrir and also Mr. Amir Sparfioedin, minister of defense, are Christians. *Mar 3-27-47*

**INDONESIANS TAKE CONTROL**

When the British and the Dutch arrived in Java and Sumatra, the Indonesians were in complete control of the government, com-

munications and the economic life. As a matter of fact the British and the Dutch were looked upon as unwanted intruders. The Indonesians felt that they have had enough of colonial exploitation. They had been ruled for nearly 350 years by imperialist powers. First, by Portugal, then came Holland, then a British intermission period in Java, and finally by the Japanese Empire for nearly 4 years.

During these centuries of foreign rule, the conditions of the people and the country have improved only slightly. The literacy percentage was only 7 percent. Wages averaged 20 cents a day. No serious attempt was made to educate the masses. The Dutch spent for education only 5 percent of the annual budget of the Dutch East Indies Government. The Japanese occupation was even more cruel. During the Japanese rule, over 1,000,000 Indonesians died from starvation and mistreatment. *Congressional Record*

It is but natural that the Indonesians want to prevent the country from being colonized again. The first signs that warned the British and Dutch about this sentiment were the slogans that were painted on walls, buildings, streetcars—everywhere—"We want government by the people, of the people, and for the people." "Freedom is the birthright of all nations." "Better to be in hell than to be colonized again"—and more.

The Indonesians want to do more than merely plaster up slogans. Millions of young men took up arms to defend their country against any return of colonialism. Many of them fought valiantly against penetration by the British and Dutch military forces, and sacrificed their lives in doing so.

American newspapers have carried reports of the fighting in Soerabaya, in Semarang and in Bekassie. In Soerabaya, alone, the Indonesians sacrificed 40,000 men, women, and children in their fight against British tanks, bombers, and machine guns. Many of the Indonesian soldiers were armed only with bamboo spears. In most instances the Dutch pushed the British troops into the forefront, while Dutch soldiers came into the areas after the British had pacified it.

**DUTCH ARROGANCE**

The game was soon over for the Dutch, however. Especially so, when the Dutch officials once more acted arrogantly toward everybody and committed repeated cruelties on the native populations. Thousands of British-Indian soldiers deserted their ranks and joined the Indonesian fighters for freedom. At the same time the British discovered that the Indonesians had set up a stable government and wanted genuine democracy.

The Indonesian Republican Army assisted the British in repatriating the Japanese nationals and prisoners of war. Dutchmen in detention camps in the interior of Java were gradually released from the Japs by the Republicans, even though as soon as they were released the Dutch Government recruited them to become soldiers. *Mar 3-27-47*

The reason that the Indonesian problem did not develop into a full-scale war between Indonesia and Holland is due to the able leadership of the heads of the Republic who restrained the population from taking aggressive measures. When Dr. Sutan Sjahrir was first appointed as Premier he issued a pamphlet called, "Our Struggle," in which he urged his compatriots to cease all radical actions and extremist activities. Instead he urged all Indonesians to follow moderation. With the Indonesian Government reorganized, elections were held for municipal, provincial, and state councils. At the same time assistance was sought from abroad, especially in the technical, economic, and educational field. The leaders admitted frankly that the Republic was by no means perfect, and that therefore Indonesia needed foreign help. A political manifesto issued on November 1, 1945, declared that Indonesia was very eager to trade with all industrial nations of the world. From the earliest date up to 1935, Pennsylvania led the United States in the production



the political situation. Reactionary Dutch forces are trying to hang on to the old political relations. On the other hand, Indonesians want complete independence at the earliest moment. On November 19, 1946, a text of a proposed compromise agreement between the two forces was published to the world. The plan contained therein must be approved by both the Dutch Government and the Indonesian Parliaments. Criticism of the plan is to be expected both in Holland as well as in Indonesia.

Holland is willing to recognize a republic for Java, Sumatra, and Madura. It is proposed that other islands be held under temporary Dutch tutelage until 1949. By that time these territories are to be handed over to the republic. The republic and these outer states will then form a sovereign democratic state on a federal basis, to be called the United States of Indonesia. It will then apply to join the United Nations. Indonesia and Holland will join in a Netherlands-Indonesian union. 1949 will witness the birth of a united democratic nation in southeast Asia.

#### AMERICAN-INDONESIAN RELATIONS

Before that time arrives, however, 75,000,000 Indonesians are most anxious to establish the very closest relations between their country and the United States. One of the possible obstacles in the path of a realization of such close cooperation is the discriminatory immigration policies of the United States toward the people of those islands. In fact, the Indonesians in the United States today face deportation, because they are not allowed to become citizens or even remain as residents. The reason is that no immigration quota has been established for Indonesia. Seventy-five million Indonesians breathing freedom for the first time, after centuries of servility, strain their eager eyes across the far stretches of the Pacific toward their pattern of liberty and ask as one of the first friendly gestures of the United States be, through its Congress, a lifting of this humiliating exclusion.

## INDONESIAN ACCORD NOT FULLY REACHED

*Jan 8-1-47*  
Relations Between the Dutch

and Republic Deteriorates  
Despite Formal Pact

By ROBERT TRUMBULL

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SINGAPORE, May 17—Relations between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic, as reflected in Indonesian broadcasts, communiqués and private comments from both sides, appear to have deteriorated seriously in the seven weeks that have passed since the signing of the Cheribon Agreement in Batavia.

These seven weeks have been a period notable for the appearance of new points of disagreement rather than the hoped-for implementation of the Cheribon accord. Dutch business interests accepted the Cheribon formula grudging-

ly, on the promise that the economic rehabilitation of the Netherlands East Indies would swiftly follow. Lack of progress toward the promised return of the Java and Sumatra plantations to their pre-war operators has confirmed the opponents of the Cheribon pact in their skepticism and has even augmented their numbers.

#### Conceptions at Variance

On the Indonesian side there has been disillusionment, since the extreme Indonesian interpretation of the Cheribon pact proved to be at variance with the more conservative Dutch conception. Extremist political pressure from within the republic has prevented moderates, like Premier Sutan Sjahrir, from carrying out their honest intention of finding quick and orderly formulas in consultation with the Dutch.

Republican officials have informed the Dutch that non-Indonesian estate owners or lessors may return now to their pre-war holdings in the interior. At the same time, according to authoritative Dutch informants here, the Indonesian leaders are forced to acknowledge that they cannot guarantee the safety of the Dutch in the interior.

Apparently the Republican Cabinet is willing to transfer the plantations, in accordance with the Cheribon treaty, but the acquiescence of the Indonesians now actually in possession of the estates is another matter. Thus the present impasse arises.

Two points to be settled with reference to the interior proper: ties concern payment to the pre-war owners or lessors for produce exported by Indonesians and compensation to Indonesians for maintaining the plantations during the interim. It is understood that the latter consideration has occupied most of the recent economic discussions and that the debate is deadlocked because of the inability of the Dutch to examine personally the actual conditions of the estates.

Meanwhile, the Dutch naval blockade of the Indonesian ports—its purpose being to prevent export of rubber and other produce from non-Indonesian properties and the import of military materials—continues to be a source of irritation to the Republic. The Dutch look with extreme disapproval upon the Republic's dealing with Chinese shippers from Malaya who according to Dutch sources are "bleeding the rich country dry."

Another point brought up by Indonesian spokesmen here is the desire of the Indonesians now occupying the estates to deal directly with the pre-war owners and lessors. This is apparently in opposition to efforts by both the Indonesian and Dutch negotiating committees to settle the economic questions in joint conference.

#### Open Rupture Suggested

Dutch activities in military and political fields are a subject of intense dissatisfaction among Indonesian political circles, which seem to have access to the official Republican radio. Listening to the propaganda from the Republican capital of Jogjakarta, one would think that relations between the Dutch and Indonesians were approaching open rupture.

There was certain to be a protest from the Republican side after the Chief of the Netherlands General Staff, Gen. J. J. Kruls, announced this week the imminent arrival in Java of the Dutch Second Division, thus materially increasing Dutch strength in the Indies. The Dutch declare that these are not reinforcements but replacements for veterans of the Netherlands East Indies Army who will be released or returned to Holland.

It is clear that there will always be military incidents with recriminations until the armed forces of both sides are actually reduced. There is little immediate prospect of that.

#### New States Cause Conflict

The establishment, with Dutch aid, of the autonomous states of East Indonesia and West Borneo is viewed by the Indonesians as a clear violation of the Cheribon pact, since the Republic was not consulted. Here there is an irreconcilable variation in the interpretation of the Cheribon treaty's terms.

It is clear to any observer that the Indonesians want all of the Netherlands East Indies included in the Republic, and it is equally clear that the Dutch are opposed to this. It is certain that the two new non-Republic autonomous territories are to be the scene of internal political conflict.

The Dutch intend to stand by the clause in the Cheribon pact that guarantees the right of all peoples in the Indies to decide their own political relationship both to the Netherlands and to the Indonesian Republic. In every case where such a determination is exercised contrary to the interest of the Republican expansionists, there will be irritations such as now arise over East Indonesia and West Borneo.

The economic rehabilitation of the Indies, as envisioned by the drafters of the Cheribon accord, would remove much opposition to the present terms of settlement in Holland. Delay, such as is now seen, is the most serious of all threats to stability in the East Indies.

The moderates, represented by Premier Sjahrir and Acting Governor General Hubertus J. van Mook, are impeded in their attempts for a solution by the impatience of the Dutch industrialists on the one hand and political quibbling within the Republic, on the

other. Hot-headed military groups on both sides constantly aggravate the difficulties of negotiation.

# See Race Issue In Indonesian War

*201*  
Daily World

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The fight of the Dutch army against Indonesia is labeled in some quarters here as a move to squash the aspirations of 70,000,000 colored people in that country from winning the independence now enjoyed by the Filipinos who were granted their independence on July 4, last year.

Some see the struggle between the Indonesians and Holland as one involving racial issues. Holland represents the white world, while the Indonesians are of the colored races. For years they have aspired to enjoy more freedom. Each war waged on high sounding phrases and democracy awoken in the breast of subjugated peoples the desire to have some of the liberty which is so widely advertised during wars.

#### DEVELOPMENTS INFLUENCED

The struggle in India has greatly influenced developments in Indonesia. The people of the country have watched the battle between Great Britain and Mahatma Gandhi. The growing strength of the Indians under their leaders has appealed to the Indonesians. Japanese influence has also been felt in Indonesia.

When the Japanese army occupied the East Indies, the members spread propaganda among the natives. They trained the natives in methods of modern war fare which in itself has whetted the natives' appetite for independence.

The present conquest of the East Indies will involve lots of money and trained military groups. The Indonesians are fighting at a great disadvantage, for their weapons consists mainly of old captured Japanese arms and ammunition. The Dutch have more modern equipment and their forces are led by officers trained at Camp LeJeune in America.

*201*  
Fri 8-1-47

*201*  
Daily World

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — The fight of the Dutch army against Indonesia is labeled in some quarters here as a move to squash the aspirations of 70,000,000 colored people in that country from winning the independence now enjoyed by the Filipinos who were granted their independence on July 4, last year.

## Calendar of events in Java

1938—Indonesian nationalist groups put forward their first request for a conference to discuss Indonesian independence. The Dutch rejected this request.

1939—Dutch rejected Indonesian request for a parliament with proportional representation.

March 9, 1942—Dutch surrendered to Japanese and Indonesian resistance movement begins.

Aug. 17, 1945—Republic is proclaimed with Achmed Soekarno and Mohammed Hatta declaring independence.

Sept. 15, 1945—Allied mission arrives. British Lord Louis Mountbatten is directed to disarm the Japanese occupation army, but uses them against the Republicans.

Oct. 3, 1945—Dutch authorities take over, and war against Republicans proceeds. U. S. material needed.

October, 1945—Republican national convention. Soetan Sjahrir, Socialist, elected president of Central National Committee.

November, 1945—Trade Union Federation and Peasant Front are founded.

Nov. 25, 1945—Second national convention, united front is proclaimed. Communist Party, illegal since 1926, incorporated.

December, 1945—Thousands of people join in demonstrations supporting freedom for Indonesia.

Feb. 10, 1946—Netherlands government gives tacit recognition to independence demands, will try to find "new form" for Indonesian

Jan. 3, 1947—New cabinet is sworn in with Amir Sjarifoedin, Socialist, as premier.

Oct. 14, 1946—Truce ending military operations announced.

Nov. 15, 1946—Linggadji agreement signed.

June 28, 1947—State Department sends Republic note threatening to withhold loan if they do not submit

Simultaneously Netherlands Parliament debates Indonesian question and government declares recognition of republic would mean

placed by new coalition representing fusion all Indonesian political parties and social and economic groups supporting the Republic.

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## BLEACH HAIR WITH LIME

*New York Times*  
Solomon Island Youths Color

*N.Y. Locks for Courting*  
*Wed June 10-7-47*

Among the stocky, black-skinned men of the Solomon Islands, where native unrest has been reported on Guadalcanal and Malaita, are many with bleached hair.

Bleaching kinky, wooly hair with coral lime is a practice on many South Seas islands, the National Geographic Society says. It often marks the marriageable young man who wants to look his handsome best. The first bleaching, a diploma from childhood, is often marked with ceremony.

Hair-mops in the Solomons range from natural black to golden blond. Some have blond streaks down the middle, some are mottled blond and black. Some even have a bright copper tinge. *10-7-47*

Guadalcanal is one of the islands where pipe-smoking by both sexes seems continuous. On many of the islands, betel-nut is the universal "chewing gum," permanently staining lips and teeth. Betel-nut, tobacco, taro and shell money are the treasures of life. *Line.*

Bone ornaments are worn in pierced noses and slit ear lobes. Pigs' tusks make neck charms for Solomon tribes, *N.Y.*





**CRICKET CHAMP** — Alma Hunt, international cricket champion, and star on the Aberdeen (Scotland) cricket team, who visited Mr. and Mrs. John H. Murphy Jr., in Baltimore, last week end en route from his home in Bermuda, B.W.I., to Scotland, where he will remain for the summer. He is director of physical education in the schools of Bermuda.

### Cabbie Gets \$1600 Gift From Wealthy Patron

**HAMILTON, Bermuda** — Doing a humble task well won for Charles Amos, local taxi driver, a gift of \$1600 recently, thus helping him to realize his dream of going into business for himself some day. *Sat. 3-8-47*

The gift was handed Amos by Mrs. Clarence Gasque, white, Chicago-born widow of the London director of Woolworth Stores, whom he had driven around the island for several months, after she learned of his ambition. *Sat. 3-8-47*

*Chicago, Ill.* **BERMUDA** *Mon-7-21*  
**Grandpa Was a Scotsman**

St. George's narrow white streets murmured. Harrington Sound's blue-green waters were vexed. Paget's vegetable patches and Somerset's coves were not as peaceful as they looked. The reason was

an ad in the Bermuda Royal Gazette. It said:

*Time Magazine*  
"I, Edgar Fitzgerald Gordon, Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery of Edinburgh University, President General of the Bermuda Industrial Union, President of the Progressive Bermuda League and Member of Parliament for St. George's, hereby declare that from hence forth I shall be known as Mazumbo."

Bland, well-dressed Mazumbo, leader of 2,000 politically conscious Negro workers had taken his new name in protest against discrimination by a Bermuda newspaper; it prefixed "Mr." to the names of white members of Bermuda's Parliament (second oldest in the world), but called him simply Gordon. At his Hamilton home, Mazumbo lolled beside the Mimeograph machine in the living room, thinking up ways to needle Bermuda's whites who opposed his drive for better wages for Bermuda's Negroes. *Chicago Ill.*

Asked why he had changed names, Mazumbo explained: *Mon-7-21-47*

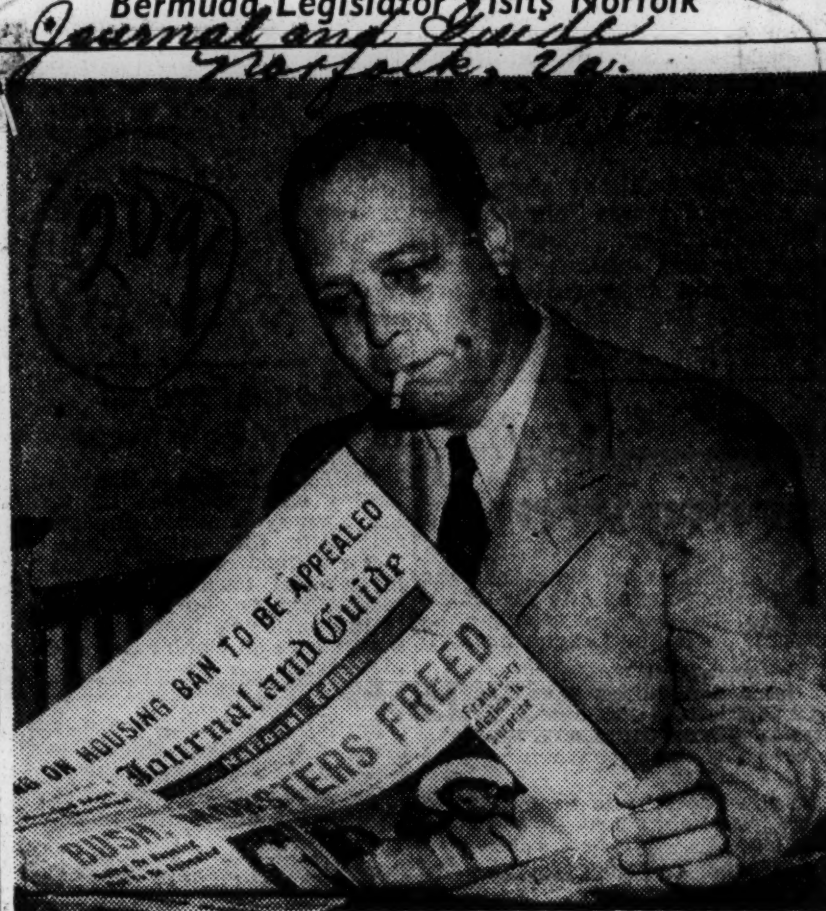
"The name Gordon, which I inherited, reminds me very painfully that some Scotsman in some other age compelled a grandmother of mine to submit to his desires. In Bermuda I am black and treated as Bermuda treats the black people. So I want to be called by a name that belongs to my race and requires no prefix."

About the origin of his new name, Mazumbo was more secretive. At first he refused to reveal it. Growled one fellow Parliamentarian: "I won't call him Mazumbo until I know what it means. I staff at the King Edward Hospital. He studied in the United States at Wilberforce, Ohio State, and Howard Universities, receiving his bachelor's degree at the former and his medical degree at the latter. *Sat. 8-30-47*

This week Mazumbo let the cat out of the bag. His new name, he declared, was that of a famous West African chieftain, who had once been received by Queen Victoria. Said socially conscious Mazumbo of his socially accepted namesake: "The British Royal Family knows quite a bit about him."

Bermuda

### Bermuda Legislator Visits Norfolk



Dr. Eustace A. Cann of Somerset, Bermuda, one of the eight colored men in the 36-member Colonial Parliament of the island, is vacationing in this country. He has been practicing in Bermuda since 1934, and is one of the three men of his race on the staff at the King Edward Hospital. He studied in the United States at Wilberforce, Ohio State, and Howard Universities, receiving his bachelor's degree at the former and his medical degree at the latter. *Sat. 8-30-47*

He is also a member of the Bermuda Transport Board. His father, deceased, was a physician and also a Colonial Parliament member. Dr. Cann was in Norfolk this week as the guest of a former school mate, Thomas W. Young, and Mrs. Young. He is accompanied by his wife, the former Miss Edith Flynn of Washington, D. C. Before coming to Norfolk he visited in New York and will leave this weekend to visit a brother, Dr. Braxton Cann, in Cincinnati, Ohio. Another brother, Dr. Millard Cann, a dentist, practices in Bermuda. *Norfolk, Va.*

### Claims No Race Antipathies In Bermuda

*20g*  
**Visitor Says Groups Work Side By Side**

*Sun. 12-21-47*  
A white member of the Bermuda House of Assembly who is currently visiting his daughter in Atlanta told a reporter that "We have not real racial antipathies" in referring to racial conditions of his country.

The Assemblyman, Donald C. Smith, said the present voting system of his country prohibits many Negroes who live on the island from voting because of the unjust tax system. Only the freeholders whose property is assessed at 60 pounds or more are allowed to vote, the visitor pointed out.

Mr. Smith says he favors a franchise attributable to a per-

son's earning ability. Such, he claims, would permit more of the islanders the opportunity of the vote and would remove the government solely from the hands of freeholders.

### PEACEFUL RACIAL CONDITIONS

"The two races get along happily" in Bermuda, the legislator remarked. There is no social mixing, of course, but this is by custom and not by law. The races work side by side and both races are opposed to mixed marriages, but there is no law against it.

The Solon stated that there is "a movement among the Negroes to raise their standards and they have quite a culture of their own. He admitted that any branches of civil service are closed to Negroes and this is one of the race's chief complaints. Police classification is open to them and some have accepted positions, but on the whole they don't like being policemen. There are also Negroes in Bermuda's Assembly, the assemblyman said.